VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1966

No. 80

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to included the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

[*Graham Pizzey*

Male Superb Lyrebird sings deep in Sherbrooke Forest, 26 miles from Melbourne. This Forest Reserve of nearly 2,000 acres is timbered with tall Mountain Ash and slopes into dense Tree-fern gullies. Up to 40 pairs of the birds breed here, the tamest and most accessible lyrebirds in Australia.



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1966

V. H. ARNOLD, F.I.A.

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statist for Victoria

PERIODICALS SECTION,
DARWIN COMMUNITY
COLLEGE L.R.C.
21 JUL 1978

No. 80

Melbourne
COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
Victorian Office
1966

DARWIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE L.R.C.

By Authority:

A. C. BROOKS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne,
for transmission through the post as a book.
Wholly set up and printed in Australia.

PI:87:66

CONTENTS

Part		*Page*
	PREFACE	
	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
1.	**PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**	
	Birds of Victoria	1
	Geographical Features	29
	Physical Geography	41
	Climate	45
2.	**GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**	
	Constitution	65
	Government	69
	Parliament	70
	Electoral System	87
	Government Administration	96
3.	**DEMOGRAPHY**	
	Population	101
	Vital Statistics	137
4.	**SOCIAL CONDITIONS**	
	Cultural and Recreational	167
	Education	184
	Health and Medical Research	223
	Social Welfare	259
	Justice and the Administration of Law	296
	Housing and Building	322
5.	**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**	
	Administration	349
	Statistics of Local Government	367
	Semi-Governmental Authorities	380
	State Development and Regional Planning	405
6.	**WAGES, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES**	
	Industrial Conditions	407
	Wages	428
	Employment and Unemployment	443
	Prices	452

CONTENTS—*continued*

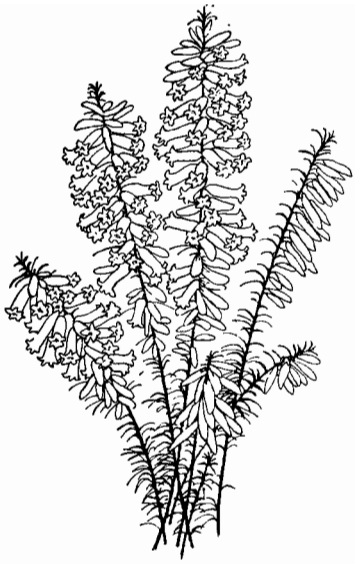
Part		*Page*
7.	PRIMARY PRODUCTION	
	Land Settlement and Irrigation	459
	Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension	480
	Farming	487
	Primary Industries Other than Farming	534
	Value of Production	548
8.	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	
	Manufacturing Development in Victoria during 1964	553
	Manufacturing Activity	554
	Individual Industries	586
9.	FINANCE	
	Public Finance	611
	Private Finance	648
10.	TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS	
	Retail Trade	697
	Oversea and Interstate Trade	704
	Transport	722
	Communications	767
APPENDIX A	Warrnambool	777
APPENDIX B	Australian National Accounts	784
APPENDIX C	Principal Events from 1st July, 1964 to 30th June, 1965	792
APPENDIX D	Index of Special Articles in the Previous Editions of the Victorian Year Book	794
APPENDIX E	Index of Maps in the Previous Editions of the Victorian Year Book	795
APPENDIX F	Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria, 1964–65	796
APPENDIX G	List of Victorian Statistical Publications	800
APPENDIX H	Change-over to Decimal Currency	802
INDEX		803

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Superb Lyrebird (Male)	Frontispiece
Birds of Victoria	Facing 18
Universities in Victoria	Facing 210
Victoria Today	Facing 466

LIST OF MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND GRAPHS.

		Page
FOLDING MAP ..	Ornithological Regions of Victoria Facing	2
FIGURE 1 ..	Diagram of Bird Skeleton	27
FIGURE 2 ..	Diagrams of Bird Skull	27
FOLDING MAP ..	Coastline Map of Victoria .. Facing	32
FIGURE 3 ..	Victoria's Water Resources and River Basins	39
FIGURE 4 ..	Physiographic Divisions of Victoria ..	42
FIGURE 5 ..	Average Annual Rainfall Map of Victoria ..	48
FIGURE 6 ..	Rainfall Reliability by Districts	52
FIGURE 7 ..	District Monthly Rainfall in Victoria : Average and 1964	62
FIGURE 8 ..	State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council	89
FIGURE 9 ..	State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly	90
FOLDING MAP ..	Statistical Divisions of Victoria .. Facing	120
FIGURE 10 ..	Graph showing Number of New Houses Classified according to Ownership ..	334
FIGURE 11 ..	Graph showing Percentage Number of New Houses Commenced Classified according to Materials of Outer Walls ..	334
FOLDING MAP ..	Roads of Victoria Facing	380
FIGURE 12 ..	Distribution of Private Water Diversions for Irrigation in Victoria	478
FIGURE 13 ..	Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria	489
FIGURE 14 ..	Map of Wildlife Reserves and Co-operative Projects in Victoria	541
FIGURE 15 ..	Graph showing Value of Factory Output ..	566
FIGURE 16 ..	Graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production Classified according to Number of Persons Employed ..	566
FIGURE 17 ..	High Voltage Transmission of Electricity in Victoria	606
FIGURE 18 ..	Melbourne Share Price Index	692
FIGURE 19 ..	Map showing Shipping Entrance to Melbourne and Port Berthage	732
FIGURE 20 ..	Railway Map of Victoria	737
FIGURE 21 ..	Graph showing New Motor Vehicle Registrations	754
FIGURE 22 ..	Warrnambool and Surrounding Districts ..	778



The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill. was proclaimed by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria on 11th November, 1958. This plant was chosen as the result of a number of plebiscites made throughout Victoria by the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, the Tree Planters Association of Victoria, and the Metropolitan Press, over a period of some twenty years.

PREFACE

This eightieth edition of the Victorian Year Book again aims to present as comprehensive a picture as possible of life in Victoria today. With continual change and development apparent in the community, the Year Book's aim is to depict major phases of activity and to outline significant trends as these become apparent.

To do this, it is necessary to preserve continuity—especially of statistical information—so that the Year Book's function as a tool of reference can be maintained unimpaired. In this regard the present edition embodies two major departures from precedent.

It is the first edition to express values in decimal currency which was introduced into Australia on 14th February, 1966. In general, this has meant that all values previously expressed in pounds (£) have been multiplied by two to convert them to dollars ($). The attention of readers is directed to Appendix H for further information about the change-over.

The other change concerns the practice of rounding figures. In many tables in this and earlier Year Books, figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand or some other convenient unit to conserve space and to eliminate figures of little significance. In the past this rounding has been accompanied by adjustment (to the right hand digit) of some of the individual items to make the details add to the total. However, commencing with this edition the policy of rounding *without* adjustment of components to add to totals has been adopted for all new matter. For practical reasons standing matter (i.e., columns or rows of figures which appeared in last year's edition) has not been changed to conform to the new policy.

The Victorian Year Book presents statistical information of a comprehensive nature. For the specialist reader, the Office publishes, and frequently expands, its wide range of publications (listed in Appendix G). These publications incorporate the steadily increasing amount of statistical information and are available on application as shown.

As in previous years this edition contains several new articles the inclusion of which has necessitated omitting some material published previously. To ensure that the latter can be traced without undue difficulty, retrospective references are again an integral feature of this volume, both in the actual place where articles have appeared previously, and in the case of major articles, in Appendix D. As the number of references is growing steadily, the year of publication only (not the pages as well) are shown now. The index of each volume should direct the reader to the actual place of reference.

The material in the Year Book has been carefully checked throughout, but I shall be grateful to those who will be kind enough to point out defects or make suggestions.

Readers requiring the main statistical information of the Year Book in a concise form are referred to the Victorian Pocket Year Book which is usually published in July of each year.

In view of the number of persons and institutions involved in the preparation of the Year Book, I have expressed my thanks to them in detail in the following pages.

V. H. ARNOLD
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Victorian Office,
8 Elizabeth-street,
Melbourne, C.1.
February, 1966.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of this Victorian Year Book has been a complex undertaking which would not have been possible without the willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community.

First, I wish to thank members of my own staff who have pursued their task with great enthusiasm and have again endeavoured to make the Year Book a true reflection of Victoria's activities today. It has been edited by the Editor of Publications, Mr. H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed. The revision, compilation, and tabulation of statistics have been the responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. F. W. Sayer, B.Com., and the four divisional supervisors working under him :—Mr. N. Bowden, B.Ec., Primary and Secondary Production ; Mr. N. L. Dunstan, Business Statistics, Building, and Employment ; Miss K. Gleeson, B.Com., A.A.S.A. (acting), Publications, Research and Development ; and Mr. R. O. Spencer, Demography, Social Conditions, Finance, Trade and Transport.

Secondly, my thanks are due to the many persons and institutions listed below who either supplied basic information for the various articles or advised on their preparation. Their suggestions in many cases made possible a continual revision of the scope as well as the contents of various articles.

Thirdly, I must thank the Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

The following persons and institutions assisted in the preparation of the articles :—

Part 1—Physical Environment

Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
National Museum of Victoria—Mr. A. R. McEvey
Royal Australian Navy—Hydrographic Branch
Department of Shipping and Transport
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Surveyor-General
University of Melbourne—
Department of Geography
Department of Geology

Part 2—Government and Administration

Chief Electoral Officer
Clerk of Parliaments
Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria
Crown Law Department
Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd. (Maps)
Official Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria
Premier's Department
Public Service Board
State Library of Victoria—Archives Division

Part 3—Demography

Aborigines Welfare Board
Department of Immigration
Immigration Department (State)

Part 4—Social Conditions

Age, The
Anti-Cancer Council
Austin Hospital
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Australian Universities Commission
Cancer Institute Board
Catholic Education Office
Children's Court
Registrar, Co-operative Housing Societies
Council of Adult Education
Council of Public Education
Education Department
Fairfield Hospital—Epidemiological Research Unit
Department of Health
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission of Victoria
Institute of Applied Science
La Trobe University
Licensing Court
Lord Mayor's Fund
Melbourne City Council
Mental Health Authority
Monash University
National Gallery of Victoria
National Parks Authority
Old People's Welfare Council
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court
Public Solicitor
Repatriation Department
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Department of Social Services
Social Welfare Department
State Library of Victoria
Tourist Development Authority
University of Melbourne—
 Faculty of Law
 Master, Ormond College
 Vice Chancellor
Victoria Police
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian College of Pharmacy
Victorian Headmasters' Conference
Department of Works—Building Research Liaison Service
E. L. Yencken and Co. Pty. Ltd.

Part 5—Local Government

Ballarat Water Commissioners and Sewerage Authority
Country Fire Authority
Country Roads Board
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
Local Government Department
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Premier's Department
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Part 6—Employment, Wages, and Prices

Department of Labour and Industry

Part 7—Primary Production

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Department of Agriculture
Australian Council for Educational Research
Australian Wheat Board
Commonwealth Development Bank
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Fisheries and Wildlife Department
Forests Commission
Grain Elevators Board
Marcus Oldham Farm
Mines Department
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—School of Agriculture
Sir Samuel Wadham, Kt.
Water Research Foundation

Part 8—Manufacturing Industry

Department of Trade
Gas and Fuel Corporation
International Harvester Co. of Australia Pty. Ltd.
Massey Ferguson (Australia) Ltd.
Premier's Department—Division of State Development
State Electricity Commission

Part 9—Finance

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters
Life Offices Association for Australasia
Public Trustee
Registrar of Companies
Registrar of Probates
Registrar-General of Titles
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Surveyor-General
Trustee Companies Association

Part 10—Trade, Transport, and Communications

Department of Civil Aviation (Victoria–Tasmania Region)
Geelong Harbor Trust Commission
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Overseas Telecommunications Commission
Port Phillip Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Postmaster-General's Department (Victoria)
Department of Trade
Traffic Commission
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Railways Commissioners

APPENDIX A

Department of Agriculture
Fletcher Jones and Staff Pty. Ltd.
Kraft Foods Ltd.
F. Morse, Pty. Ltd.
Nestlé Company (Australia) Ltd.
Mr. W. Pellow
City of Warrnambool
Warrnambool and District Base Hospital
Warrnambool Technical College
Warrnambool Woollen Mill Co. Ltd.

V.H.A.

Part 1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

*Birds of Victoria**

Geology, Physiography, and Climate

The vegetation of any area depends upon these three factors which, therefore, indirectly control its bird life. Although Victorian birds are not confronted with any physiographic barriers of magnitude, the principle relating to barriers (i.e., their hampering effect upon species distribution) still holds to some degree and the Dividing Range provides an example. Generally hotter and drier in the north and north-west, Victoria is in fact transitional between the sub-tropical situation of New South Wales and the temperate situation of Tasmania, between the high rainfall character of the south-eastern Australian coastlands and the arid interior. Such a climatic interpretation, which could be extended to include strong south-westerly " blows " in winter and spring from cold southern waters (and which carry sub-antarctic seabirds to the south-west coast), is basically not in conflict with the earlier and more static Eyrean/Bassian concept of Australian regions.

The distinctions between the Eyrean and Bassian, so marked in habitat and environment even within Victoria, are reflected also in the birds of the State and contribute to its transitional character.

Vegetation

For most bird species, vegetation of some kind is an essential part of the bird's habitat. Much of Victoria's vegetation (habitat) is being or has been removed, modified, or replaced by something different. Unfortunately many bird species are habitat selective and remain evicted by habitat alteration. The idea of native birds being " pushed back " by ecological change is valid only where virgin habitat remains for them to be " pushed back into "; in most cases they are pushed " out " to become locally extinct. Part of knowledgeable acquaintance with Victorian birds, therefore, is a familiarity with the habitats used by them. Vegetation types forming habitats can be described in various ways, one of which is based on structure. Thus, Grassland is a community dominated by grasses or crop ; Savannah, a grass/cropland community with widely scattered trees ; Woodland, a community dominated by trees in which the depth of the crown (foliage) is equal to or greater than the length of the bole (bare trunk) ; Forest, a closed community dominated by trees in which the length of the bole is greater than the depth of the crown ; Mallee, a community dominated by multi-stemmed trees, i.e., Mallees, the several stems of which emerge separately from ground level ; and Scrub, a community dominated by single-stemmed shrubs branching near ground level.

* A glossary of technical terms and diagrams will be found on pages 26 to 28.

Other vegetation types will be found and some of those enumerated above may be combined (e.g., Savannah–Woodland), or more nicely distinguished (e.g., Dry Sclerophyll Forest). The vegetation of Victoria is marked by its variety and a transition between extremes does occur; between, for example, the hot dry Mallee and the herbfield of the High Plains or the treefern gullies of the Sherbrooke Rain Forest.

On the map opposite are shown seven arbitrary divisions of the State for use as regions in Victorian ornithology. The map legend names some bird species typical of various habitats and of the proposed State regions.

Most bird communities share common features; for example, hawk predators and the preyed upon; parasites (cuckoos) and the parasitized; birds of the tree tops, of the shrub layer, and ground feeders; nectar gatherers, insect hunters, and seed eaters; the scavengers and, appropriately enough among sea-going forms, the pirates (skuas). Birds filling any of these ecological niches may be studied within the State. However, for those who prefer to seek variety in terms of species character, there are many contrasts—from the solitude surrounding Major Mitchells on Pine Plains to the sedate appearance of the English Songthrush working suburban lawns; from the monotony of midsummer-calling Kingfishers in Murray River flats to the elusiveness of the ringing "cracks" of Whipbirds in rain-soaked Gippsland gullies.

Birds

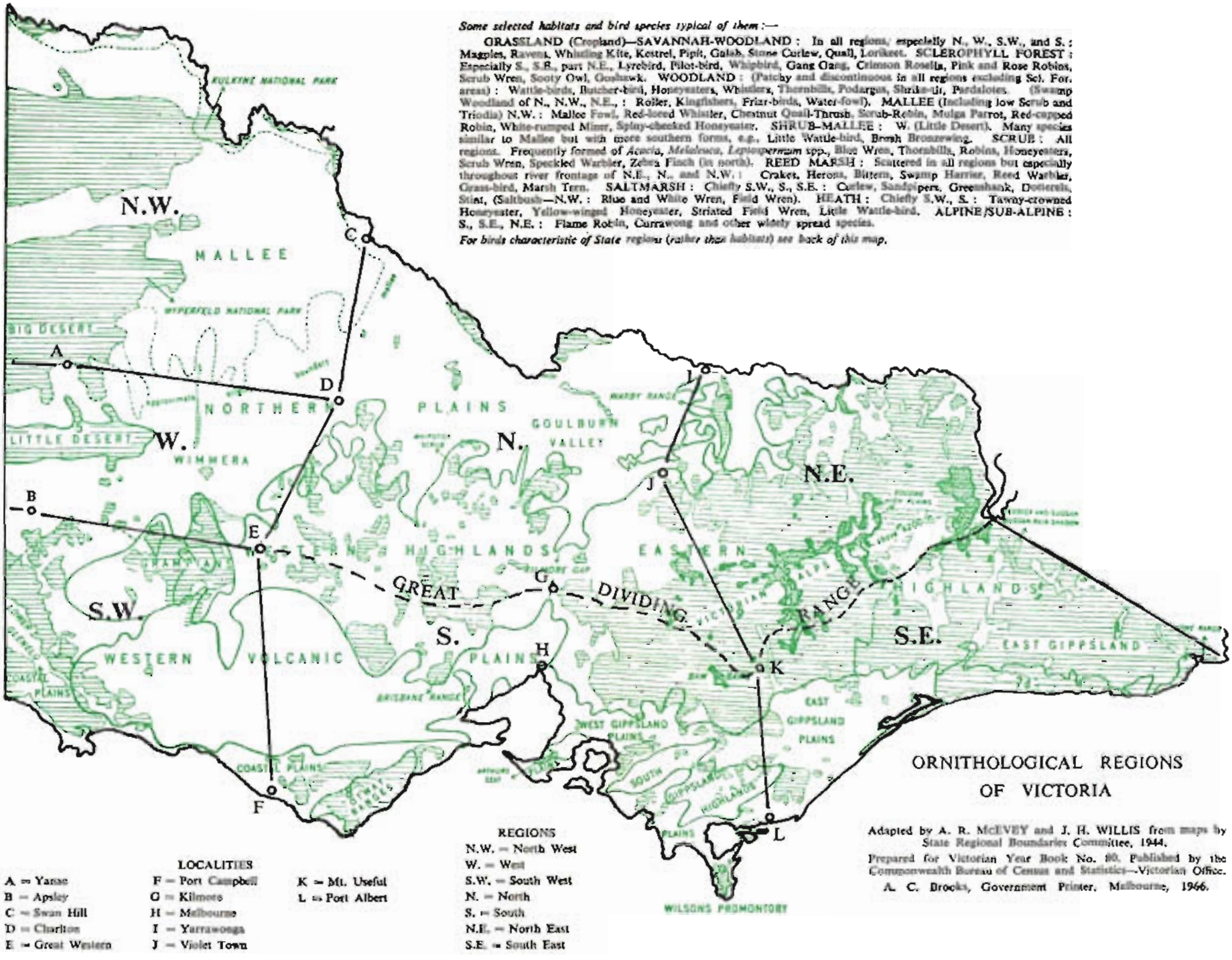
Birds belong to class Aves of the Sub-phylum Vertebrata. Sharing their ancestors with reptiles, and carrying evidence of this in possessing a single occipital condyle of the skull, a movable quadrate bone, and scales, they are yet distinctive animals and, with mammals, comprise the higher vertebrates. Birds may be defined as warm-blooded, oviparous, feathered bipeds, and the majority of them are capable of flight. Their skeletons are light; their respiratory system involves elaborate internal air sacs additional to lungs; and their usually rapid metabolic rate is generally associated with very active lives. Birds always, and alone, possess feathers.

Fossil Birds

The earliest known bird is *Archaeopteryx* which has survived only as a fossil from the Jurassic Period which ended some 120 mill. years ago. Limited but important collecting of fossil birds has been carried out in Australia, including the Victorian discovery of an almost complete right humerus of a Penguin (*Anthropodytes gilli*) of Miocene age representing a genus as yet known only from Australia. Fossil footprints of a large and probably Emu-like bird have been found in Warrnambool Sandstone (Pleistocene ?) and a variety of seabird fossil remains in coastal areas. Mixed seabird and water-fowl bones from aboriginal middens have also been gathered.

Living Birds

About 8,600 species of recent birds are known. Great Britain and Ireland have over 400 species, North America about 800, and South America about 1,500. In Australia, some 650 species are known (the 707 of the checklist awaits amendment) and of these some 430 have



Some selected habitats and bird species typical of them :—

GRASSLAND (Cropland)—SAVANNAH-WOODLAND : In all regions, especially N., W., S.W., and S. : Magpies, Ravens, Whistling Kite, Kestrel, Pipit, Galah, Stone Curlew, Quail, Lorikeet. SCLEROPHYLL FOREST : Especially S., S.E., part N.E., Lyrebird, Pilot-bird, Whipbird, Gang Gang, Crimson Rosella, Pink and Rose Robins, Scrub Wren, Sooty Owl, Goshawk. WOODLAND : (Patchy and discontinuous in all regions excluding Scl. For. areas) : Wattle-birds, Butcher-bird, Honeyeaters, Whistlers, Thornbills, Podargus, Shrike-tit, Pardalotes. (Swamp Woodland of N., N.W., N.E., : Roller, Kingfishers, Friar-birds, Water-fowl). MALLEE (Including low Scrub and Triodia) N.W. : Mallee Fowl, Red-lored Whistler, Chestnut Quail-Thrush, Scrub-Robin, Mulga Parrot, Red-capped Robin, White-rumped Miner, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater. SHRUB-MALLEE : W. (Little Desert). Many species similar to Mallee but with more southern forms, e.g., Little Wattle-bird, Brush Bronzewing. SCRUB : All regions. Frequently formed of *Acacia*, *Melaleuca*, *Leptospermum* spp., Blue Wren, Thornbills, Robins, Honeyeaters, Scrub Wren, Speckled Warbler, Zebra Finch (in north). REED MARSH : Scattered in all regions but especially throughout river frontage of N.E., N., and N.W. : Crakes, Herons, Bittern, Swamp Harrier, Reed Warbler, Grass-bird, Marsh Tern. SALTMARSH : Chiefly S.W., S., S.E. : Curlew, Sandpipers, Greenshank, Dotterels, Stint, (Saltbush—N.W. : Blue and White Wren, Field Wren). HEATH : Chiefly S.W., S. : Tawny-crowned Honeyeater, Yellow-winged Honeyeater, Striated Field Wren, Little Wattle-bird. ALPINE/SUB-ALPINE : S., S.E., N.E. : Flame Robin, Currawong and other widely spread species.

For birds characteristic of State regions (rather than habitats) see back of this map.

LOCALITIES

A = Yarrae
B = Apsley
C = Swan Hill
D = Charlton
E = Great Western
F = Port Campbell
G = Kilmore
H = Melbourne
I = Yarrawonga
J = Violet Town
K = Mt. Useful
L = Port Albert

REGIONS

N.W. = North West
W. = West
S.W. = South West
N. = North
S. = South
N.E. = North East
S.E. = South East

ORNITHOLOGICAL REGIONS OF VICTORIA

Adapted by A. R. McEVEY and J. H. WILLIS from maps by State Regional Boundaries Committee, 1944.

Prepared for Victorian Year Book No. 80. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics—Victorian Office.

A. C. Brooks, Government Printer, Melbourne, 1966.

State regions and some bird species characteristic of them though not necessarily common :—

N. W. Emu, Mallee Fowl, Peaceful Dove, Diamond Dove, Crested Pigeon, Marsh Tern, Gull-billed Tern, Red-kneed Dotterel, Black Kite, Grey Falcon, Major Mitchell, Little Corella, Regent Parrot, Yellow Rosella, Mulga Parrot, Budgerygah, Red-backed Kingfisher, Spotted Nightjar, White-backed Swallow, Red-capped Robin, Red-lored and Black-lored (Gilbert) Whistlers, Crested Bellbird, Ground Cuckoo-Shrike, Chestnut Quail-Thrush, Chestnut-crowned Babbler, Crimson Chat, Orange Chat, Red-tailed Thornbill, Red-throat, Striated Grass-Wren, Mallee Emu-Wren, Black-backed, Purple-backed, and Blue and White Wrens, Black-capped Sittella, White-browed Tree-Creeper, Yellow-tailed Pardalote, Striped, White-fronted, Purple-gaped, Yellow-plumed, Spiny-cheeked, and Blue-faced Honeyeaters, White-rumped and Dusky Miners, Apostle-bird, Spotted Bowerbird, Black-winged Currawong, Little Crow, Pied Butcher-bird.

W. Emu, Mallee Fowl, Stubble Quail, Little Quail, Peaceful Dove, Common Bronzewing, Banded Plover, Ringneck Parrot, Red-capped Robin, Southern Scrub-Robin, Red-tailed Thornbill, Dark Thornbill, Purple-backed and Black-backed Wrens, Black-lored Whistler, Yellow-tailed Pardalote, Tawny-crowned, White-fronted, Yellow-plumed, Yellow-winged, and Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters, Zebra Finch, Black-winged Currawong.

S. W. Emu, Brush Bronzewing, Seabirds (Shearwaters, Albatrosses, Fairy Tern), Black-faced Cormorant, Waders, Shelduck, Powerful Owl, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Corella, Crimson Rosella, Blue-winged Parrot, Ground Parrot, Rufous Bristle-bird, Golden-headed Fantail Warbler, Southern Emu-Wren, Tawny-crowned, Crescent and Yellow-winged Honeyeaters, Little Wattle-bird, Beautiful Firetail, Skylark.

N. Painted Quail, Peaceful Dove, Crested Bronzewing, Gull-billed Tern, Marsh Tern, Waders, Swamp birds and Ducks, Winking Owl, Red-backed Parrot, Eastern Broad-billed Roller, Rainbow-bird, Hooded Robin, Crested Bell-bird, White-winged Triller, Spotted Quail-Thrush, Western Warbler, Chestnut-tailed Thornbill, Chestnut-tailed and Shy Ground-Wrens, Speckled Warbler, Golden-headed Fantail Warbler, Purple-backed Wren, Black-chinned, Fuscous, Yellow-tufted, Painted, and Regent Honeyeaters.

S. Stubble Quail, Plain-Wanderer, Seabirds (Fairy and Little Terns), Waders (Including Oyster-catchers, Grey and Golden Plovers, Sand-Dotterels, Stilts, Avocet, Curlew, Whimbrels, Godwits, Sandpipers, Greenshank, and others), Shelduck, White Goshawk, Sooty Owl, Rainbow Lorikeet, Gang Gang, Crimson Rosella, Swift Parrot, Superb Lyrebird, Pink and Rose Robins, Olive Whistler, Eastern Whipbird, Aust. Ground Thrush, Large-billed Scrub Wren, Pilot-bird, Orange-winged Sittella, Helmeted Honeyeater, Bell Miner, Little Wattle-bird, Beautiful Firetail, Diamond Firetail, Red-browed Finch, Greenfinch, Satin Bowerbird, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Skylark.

N. E. Peaceful Dove, Crested Pigeon, Wonga Pigeon, Marsh Tern, Swamp birds and Ducks, Winking Owl, Gang Gang, Cockatiel, King Parrot, Yellow Rosella, Red-backed Parrot, Eastern Broad-billed Roller, Red-backed Kingfisher, Rainbow-bird, Superb Lyrebird, White-backed Swallow, Crested Bell-bird, Cicada-bird, White-winged Triller, White-throated Warbler, Eastern Whiteface, Regent, Fuscous, Yellow-tufted, and White-plumed Honeyeaters, Friar-birds, Zebra Finch, Pied Currawong.

S. E. Emu, Wonga Pigeon, Seabirds (Little Tern), Waders, White-breasted Sea Eagle, Powerful Owl, Masked Owl, Glossy Black Cockatoo, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, Crimson Rosella, Ground Parrot, Superb Lyrebird, Blackfaced Flycatcher, Rose Robin, Eastern Whipbird, Brown Warbler, Large-billed Scrub Wren, Chestnut-tailed Ground-Wren, Pilot-bird, Eastern Bristle-bird, Southern Emu-Wren, Orange-winged Sittella, Red-browed Tree-Creeper, Scarlet, Tawny-crowned, Lewin, Yellow-winged, and Yellow-tufted Honeyeaters, Bell Miner, Beautiful Firetail, Red-browed Finch, Satin Bowerbird, Grey Currawong.

been recorded in Victoria. The Australian avifauna possesses representatives of some widely distributed bird groups (e.g., pigeons, kingfishers) ; lacks examples of others (e.g., pheasants, woodpeckers, and true finches) ; shows slight transitional affinity with the Indian Region (e.g., woodswallows) ; and possesses some groups that are more or less exclusively Australian (e.g., emus, lyrebirds, butcher-birds, and others).

Victorian Bird Families

In the following list only brief information can be given. Generic names are not repeated unless necessary to give sense to the sentence. The terms S., N.E., " south-west ", " west ", etc., generally refer to regions shown on map. Occasionally a broad meaning will be evident. For significance of bracketed numbers see note under Keartland, G. A. (1900), in bibliography on page 25.

Spheniscidae : Penguins. Five penguin species including the truly antarctic Adelie (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) have been recorded on the Victorian coast. South-westerly winds doubtless encourage their occurrence. The common Little or Fairy Penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) (184 and 185), weighing about 1½ lb., is one of the smallest of the family ; it breeds regularly at Phillip Island between August and March, spending the remaining period at sea, presumably southward. Penguins generally lay from one to three eggs and are flightless, using only their wings for swimming and their feet partly for steering. They are confined almost entirely to the Southern hemisphere, most species occurring on islands of the southern ocean and/or the Antarctic continent.

Dromaiidae : Emus. The Emu (*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*) formerly more widely spread, may still be seen in isolated areas, especially in the west, north-west, and the highlands. The second largest living bird, it feeds on native fruits, seeds, and plant material and can cause damage to crops. It is flightless, runs at high speed, nests on the ground and swims readily. The eggs are dark blue-green, weigh about 20 ounces each, and usually number eight to ten. Incubation occupies about 60 days and only the male broods. Adult birds weigh 70 to 80 pounds. The idea of evolutionary affinity with other *Ratites* (Rhea, Ostrich, etc.) is controversial but is supported by some recent research.

Podicipedidae : Grebes. The three Australian species of this world-wide family of fully aquatic birds breed in Victoria. Their plumage is dense and smooth, the tarsus (legbone) laterally flattened, the tibia possesses a strong crest, the toes are lobed, the wings small, and the tail non-existent. Head plumes developed in the breeding season are characteristic of the group.

The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) is a quaint bird developing a striking nuptial frill of head feathers and indulging in an appealing courtship display. *P. ruficollis* (183), the Little, and (*P. poliocephalus*), the Hoary-headed Grebe, are smaller than ducks. They are all expert divers and swimmers on lakes and marshes and occasionally in coastal waters.

The next four families belong to the Order *Procellariiformes* or Tube-nosed swimmers (*Tubinares*) characterized by nostrils often united in a tube on top of the bill, the separation of the horny bill sheath into distinct pieces, three webbed toes, hooked bills, and a prolonged crest on the tibia. They are pelagic, being the true seabirds, unlike the " coastal " gulls and cormorants, and come ashore only to breed. Most nest in burrows or under rocks ; all lay only one, generally white, egg ; incubate for several weeks ; and have downy young which remain long in the nest and are abandoned after being fed to repletion. The young vacate the nest after the growth of flight feathers. In general, members of the group feed on fish, squid, and small marine life, have a musty smell, regurgitate oily food for their young, and discharge oil from bill and nostrils when alarmed. They are an ancient and cosmopolitan group varying much in size but little in colouration through grey, black, white, brown, and blueish.

Diomedeidae: Albatrosses. Among the largest of all living flying birds, the Albatrosses are typical of the Southern Ocean, but range from the Antarctic to the tropics. All seven Australian species have been recorded off the Victorian coast or as beach washed specimens but only one, the White-capped or Shy Albatross (*Diomedea cauta*) breeds locally (i.e., on Bass Strait Islands). Authoritative evidence indicates that approximately 11 ft. 6 in. is the maximum known authentic wingspan for the largest species, the Wandering Albatross (*D. exulans*). Smaller species are the Grey-headed, Black-browed, and Yellow-nosed, all of the genus *Diomedea*, while two grey-brown species of the genus *Phoebetria* are known chiefly from beach finds.

Procellariidae : Shearwaters, Petrels, Fulmars, Prions. Over twenty species are known either as living or beach-washed specimens on our coast, and they may be divided roughly into the following groups :—*Puffinus*, the dark grey or sooty and white Shearwaters ; *Procellaria*, large black, or grey, rare petrels ; *Pterodroma*, sooty or grey and white, rather rare species ; *Macronectes*, the single very large, black, occasionally white, Giant Petrel ; *Daption*, a mottled black and white pigeon-like petrel ; *Halobaena*, a beautiful cerulean blue petrel ; and *Pachyptila*, a collection of several small " soft-blue " and white Prions of which the Fairy P. (*P. turtur*) breeds on Bass Strait Islands. *Puffinus tenuirostris* is the Mutton-bird or Short-tailed Shearwater known at least by name to most Victorians. It arrives to breed on Phillip Island, Bass Strait Islands, and the western coast of Victoria in late September ; prepares its burrow ; lays its single, oval, white egg (of which the over 50-day incubation is shared by both parents) in November ; hatches its chick in mid-January ; feeds it for about three months ; and abandons it in April. After about a fortnight, the youngster follows its parents on migration north to the seas off Japan and across to North America until the southward return journey in Spring.

Hydrobatidae : Storm Petrels. The smallest of the seabirds, Storm Petrels vary from sooty black to grey and white ; have either long and spindly, or short legs ; nest in burrows or natural hollows ; lay white eggs that in some cases are lightly spotted ; have an erratic flight over the water ; and occasionally patter on its surface with their

feet while flying. The most common Victorian species is the White-faced Storm Petrel (*Pelagodroma marina*) which breeds on Mud Island. The dainty sooty-black Wilson's Storm Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) is occasionally recorded.

Pelecanoididae : Diving Petrels. These plump little soot-coloured, short-winged birds might be termed " quail of the sea " from their habit of starting up out of the water and going away with a rapid blurr of wingbeats low over the waves like a quail over crop. They are confined to the southern hemisphere and comprise four species of which *Pelecanoides urinatrix*, the Common Diving Petrel, occurs in Victorian waters and breeds on Bass Strait Islands.

The next six families comprise the Order *Pelecaniformes*, fish-eating water birds of both marine and fresh water habitats, in which the hallux is turned forward and all four toes are fully webbed. In some the wishbone is firmly joined to the sternum.

Phaethontidae : Tropic-Birds. This small family is represented in Victorian avifauna only by rare records of stragglers of the Red-tailed Tropic-Bird, *Phaethon rubricaudus* which breeds on Lord Howe Island, laying its variably speckled egg typically on rock ledges.

Pelecanidae : Pelicans. Our single Australian Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*) (178) which extends into New Guinea and other islands is one of about eight species in the family spread over the major continents. Its appearance and its prodigious and distensible gular pouch, which can hold 2 to 3 gallons of water and often does hold fish temporarily, are well known. It breeds in colonies situated on islands (e.g., Bass Strait) and has nested in Southern Victoria laying its two or three white eggs in a ground nest.

Sulidae : Gannets and Boobies. Only one species, the Australian Gannet (*Sula serrator*) (182), of the four Australian forms occurs regularly over Victorian waters. Characteristic features are its total lack of nostrils, its breathing being made possible by a gap at the angle of the bill, and its ability to dive vertically into the sea after fish from a considerable height above water. Victorian birds breed on Lawrence Rock off Portland and in colonies on Bass Strait Islands. The Brown Gannet (*S. leucogaster*) has occurred locally.

Phalacrocoracidae : Cormorants. These expert swimmers and surface divers occur along sea-coasts and on inland waters in most parts of the world. Five species occur in Australia (including Victoria) all of which belong to the genus *Phalacrocorax* ; *P. carbo* (179) the Black, *P. sulcirostris* (181) the Little, *P. fuscescens* the Black-faced (White-breasted), *P. varius* the Pied (Yellow-faced), and *P. melanoleucus* (180) the Little Pied. All of these except the Black-faced may be seen on both coastal and inland waters though the Pied is not common inland. The Black-faced is not only purely coastal, but is a more immaculate and more typical marine Cormorant. An interesting osteological character of the group is the presence of a bone pointing back from the posterior of the skull—an occipital style or nuchal bone which articulates with the supra-occipital.

Anhingidae : Darters. These Cormorant-like birds with extremely long necks capable of an " S " kink due to the structure of the neck vertebrae (the straightening of which lends a swift propulsive darting

movement to the bill when hunting) occur chiefly in the Americas, Africa, and the Indian and Australian regions. The bill is long and pointed ; the plumage, attractively dotted and streaked, shows heavy ribbing (corrugations) on some feathers. Excellent swimmers and divers, the Darters also take crayfish and frogs. Their stick nests are placed in trees often over water and their three to five eggs are greenish white. Only one species occurs in Australia, *Anhinga novae-hollandiae*, and this may be seen typically round inland swamps.

Fregatidae : Frigate Birds. Pan-tropical seabirds, these are brownish-black species characterized uniquely by the furculum (wish-bone) being fused with both the sternum and the shoulder-girdle, and more generally by the bare throat, the long strongly hooked and cylindrical bill, the obsolete nostrils, and the deeply forked tail. The two Australian species, *Fregata minor* the Greater, and *F. ariel* the Lesser Frigate Birds have both on very rare occasions been recorded in Victoria.

Ardeidae : Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns. This practically world wide family of marsh frequenting, long legged birds is characterized by the bare tibio-tarsus, the " S " shape of the neck in flight, the comb-like preening teeth on the claw of the middle toe, and the presence of " powder-down " patches. These are feathers which continually crumble to provide powder of use in dressing the remaining plumage.

The so-called " Blue Crane " frequently seen round dams is *Ardea novae-hollandiae* (159), the White-faced Heron. The larger, more handsome White-necked Heron (*Ardea pacifica*) (158) is rather less common. Of Egrets, the two largest are *Egretta alba* and *intermedia*, the White and the Plumed Egrets. The smaller ones are *E. garzetta*, the Little, *E. sacra*, the rare coastal Reef Heron, and the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), a white form with golden buff plumes which has spread widely in many countries.

The Nankeen Night Heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*) (160), a fawn cinnamon and black bird with white nuptial head plumes, typically skulks in trees during the day.

The Brown Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*) (161) is a skulker of the reed-beds and the caller of the booming note attributed to the " Bunyip ". The Little Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus*), seldom seen, also occurs widely in Victoria, its habitat choice being rather more catholic than the Brown's.

Ciconiidae : Storks. Differing from the Herons in tracheal structure, in lacking the powder-down patches and the serrated middle-claw and from the Ibis in skull structure, this widely spread family of Marsh and Savannah birds is represented in Australia by one species *Xenorhynchus asiaticus* the Jabiru of the Indian and Australian Regions. Fossil forms date from the Oligocene of 40 mill. years ago. Sight records of this species claimed for the north-east and south-west of Victoria cannot be ignored in the case of such a distinctive large black and white bird.

Threskiornithidae : Ibises and Spoonbills. Species of this family occur in most parts of the world. Both groups, typical of Marsh and Swamp, are long-legged, long-necked birds, the Ibises possessing a down-curved bill for probing in soft earth and the Spoonbills one that is spatulate at the tip for water-feeding.

The Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*) (156) is a blue-black and white bird with thin straw-like plumes on the neck. The Australian White Ibis (*T. molucca*), white with a black head, is slightly less common, while the smaller dark purple bronzy-green Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), though widely distributed through other countries, is seen in Victoria only occasionally.

The two Australian Spoonbill species *Platalea regia*, the Royal (black-billed) and *P. flavipes*, the Yellow-billed, both occur in Victoria, the former being the rarer bird.

Anatidae : Ducks, Geese, and Swans. This ancient and frequently migratory or nomadic family of aquatic web-footed birds (the Magpie-Goose is only semi-webbed) can be divided into three main groups shown by the common names above. The classification of some species is still controversial.

Ducks : Typically, the plumage of the ducks ranges from brown to grey and black, some species possessing a metallic coloured speculum, or a white patch, or both, on the wing.

Surface feeders : These ducks comprising the Black Duck (*Anas superciliosa*) (169), the Teal (*Anas* spp.) (170, 171) and most other Victorian ducks " up end " to feed rather than dive and tend to take off straight out of the water. A rare Victorian species of this group is the Freckled Duck (*Stictonetta naevosa*).

Shelducks : Large, upstanding and handsome, the Australian Shelduck (*Tadorna tadornoides*) (168) is frequently seen on the Grassland of the S. and S.W. regions.

Pochards : Rather dumpy, dull-coloured ducks this group is represented by the fast-flying White-eyed Duck or Hardhead (*Aythya australis*) (173).

Perching Ducks : The attractively marked grey black and chestnut Maned Goose or Wood-duck (*Chenonetta jubata*) (167) is a tree-hole nesting representative of this group.

Whistling Tree Ducks : The two Australian species of this chestnut-coloured long-legged group are both on rare occasions seen in Victoria (*Dendrocygna* spp.).

Stiff-tailed (Diving) Ducks : Our two examples are the Blue-billed Duck (*Oxyura australis*) and the Musk Duck (*Biziura lobata*) (174). The stiff tails are frequently held in an upright position and the second species, in which the male possesses a strange fleshy appendage under the bill, rarely flies but dives expertly. The name " musk " refers to the scent produced by glandular secretion.

Geese : The two so-called Geese (Cape Barren Goose and Pied or Magpie Goose) on the Australian list are problems of classification. They are aberrant species and have occupied various positions usually

being separated from the true Geese. In this account they are regarded as Geese for convenience. The former (*Cereopsis novae-hollandiae*) nests on islands off the Victorian coast, and spends the summer on the mainland. Rarely swimming it grazes on herbage, is typical of islands, has a wing span of nearly six feet, and is grey with a green cere on the black bill. The latter, *Anseranas semipalmata,* a semi-web-footed black and white bird of northern Australia, was formerly to be seen regularly in northern and south-west Victoria.

Swans : Our single Australian species is the well-known and widely distributed Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*) (166).

Accipitridae : Hawks, Eagles, Kites, Harriers. This family of diurnal birds of prey enjoys an almost world wide distribution. " Hawk " is the general term used for short or round-winged (and often long-legged) forms which lack the notch or " tooth " in the upper mandible. (Cf. *Falconidae*). In some species the female is distinctly larger.

The Spotted and Swamp Harriers (*Circus* spp.) (17, 18) are large, slow fliers, the latter typically over marsh land. The Goshawks and Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter* spp.) (10 & 11, 12, 13) are predators of Forest and Woodland.

The Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*) (1) possessing the feathered tarsus of the true eagles, weighing about 8 lb., having a wing span of more than 9 ft., is not the world's largest eagle, but is nevertheless a magnificent bird found throughout the State. The White-breasted Sea Eagle (*Haliaeëtus leucogaster*) (3) occurs on both coastal and inland water. The Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*) (2) is a fine looking small eagle, sparsely distributed. The Whistling " Eagle " is a Kite (*Haliastur sphenurus*) (4) and typically soars over Savannah-Woodland.

Of the remaining Kites, the attractive Black-shouldered (*Elanus notatus*) (15) given to hovering, is becoming less common in settled areas ; the Letter-Winged (*E. scriptus*) (16) occurs occasionally ; and the Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) (14) invades Victoria from the north. Records of the Black-breasted Buzzard (*Hamirostra melanosterna*) and the Square-tailed Kite (*Lophoictinia isura*) are claimed in Victoria from one or two localities.

Pandionidae : Ospreys. The coastal Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) of world-wide distribution is not numerous on Australian coasts and extremely rare in Victoria. It feeds upon fish which it takes by plunging into the water.

Falconidae : Falcons. Members of this widely spread family are characterized generally by their relatively long and pointed wings, dark brown eyes, and their possession of a notch in the upper mandible. The largest and most handsome Victorian species is the cosmopolitan, cliff nesting, swift-stooping Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) (5) renowned in falconry. The smaller Little Falcon (*F. longipennis*) (7) with longitudinal chest stripes is equally bold, and extremely fast flying. It lays its eggs in the deserted nests of Ravens and may be regarded as Victoria's truly typical falcon.

The Grey (*F. hypoleucus*) and the Black Falcon (*F. subniger*) (6) are swift-flying inland forms occurring occasionally in various parts of the State. The Brown Hawk (*F.* (*Ieracidea*) *berigora*) (8) typical

of Savannah country in all State regions and *F. cenchroides* (9), the cinnamon-coloured Nankeen Kestrel (often wrongly called Sparrow-hawk) which is frequently seen hovering over Grassland, are both included here.

Megapodiidae : Mound-Builders. The Eyrean region Mallee Fowl or Lowan (*Leipoa ocellata*) is Victoria's only representative of a family which includes the Brush-turkey, Scrub-fowl and Maleo, and extends from southern Australia to Fiji, the Philippines, and Nicobar Islands. In all members incubation is achieved by heat from mound material within which the eggs are buried and this ranges from dry soil to steamy jungle humus and to hot volcanic sand. Confined in Victoria to the north-west, the Mallee Fowl formerly extended through Bendigo to the Brisbane Ranges, west of Melbourne. From 15 to 24 eggs may be laid in a mound prepared by the birds ; the incubation period averages about 60 but may extend to about 90 days. Temperature control is effected by opening and/or closing the mound according to prevailing conditions and incubation needs. Soil temperature appears to be measured by probing the bill in the sand. The species is a unique possession in Australian fauna and is in urgent need of habitat conservation.

Phasianidae : Pheasants, Quails, and Partridges. Only four species of true Quail (see also *Turnicidae*) are listed for Australia—*Coturnix pectoralis*—Stubble Quail (143) ; *Synoicus australis* (144) and *S. ypsilophorus* Brown and Swamp Quail ; and *Excalfactoria chinensis* (145), the King Quail.

Of these the Brown and Swamp Quail may yet prove to be forms of the one species and in Victoria all are found in Grassland, Heath, and Savannah regions. The Stubble Quail is the most commonly shot game bird. Quail are typically nomadic and fly strongly ; they run, scratch, feed and " dust-bathe " after the manner of fowls, and make grass nests on the ground, laying up to twelve eggs (Brown Quail). The King Quail of usually swampy habitat is not common. All are popular aviary birds.

Turnicidae : Bustard-Quails. Seven so-called " Quails " in Australia belong to this typically Indian, Australian, and Ethiopian Regions family in which the hallux (hind toe) is absent but a ground-dwelling habit and superficially Quail-like appearance have evolved. Behaviour as well as anatomy separate them from *Phasianidae*. Polyandry (mating of one female with several males) and brooding by the males typically occur. The crouching furtive gait of some species is unlike the upright stance of the true Quail.

Of the genus *Turnix* the Painted, Little (141), and Red-chested Quail occur in Victoria, and records of the Red-backed Quail are claimed for one or two localities. The Painted (*T. varia*) (140) is the largest, most attractive and commonest, being typically found in Dry Sclerophyll Forest. All have the ground feeding and ground nesting habits and the rapid direct flight of the true Quail, but none occur in flocks.

Pedionomidae : Plain-Wanderers. Australia possesses the only member of this family—*Pedionomus torquatus* (142), the Plain-wanderer, a species of puzzling relationships. A ground dwelling bird

of the Grasslands, it differs from *Turnicidae* in possessing a hind-toe. Rather Quail-like in plumage the female is the more brightly coloured ; it runs quickly ; stands up on its toes in an upright stance ; is hard to flush ; lays pointed eggs in a ground nest ; and has an unusual fluttering flight. Ancestral relationships with Bustard-Quail, Bustards, and Waders have all been suggested. The plains west of Melbourne have provided a typical Victorian habitat for the species though it occurs in other parts of the State. It is not frequently seen.

Gruidae : Cranes. Our only true Crane, the Brolga or Native Companion (*Grus rubicundus*) (157) is confined to Australia. Although associated with Australia's lonely spaces, Cranes are nevertheless an ancient family of almost world wide distribution. Stately dancing is a family characteristic of these bare headed long legged birds, and in most countries the species fight a losing battle for habitat. Anatomical characteristics of the family include the reduced supra-orbital impressions, the absence of basipterygoid processes, and the elaborately convoluted trachea which in some cases penetrates the sternum. The Brolga is now very sparsely distributed in Victoria ; it has a trumpeting call ; feeds on herbage, insects, frogs and other small animals ; and lays two sparsely spotted white eggs, sometimes on the ground and sometimes placed in grass platform nests in a swamp.

Rallidae : Rails, Crakes, and Allies. The widely-spread Rails, whose fossil ancestry dates back to Tertiary time of some 65 mill. years ago, remain, in part, among the least often seen of birds. They are essentially birds of the marshes, reed-beds, and swampy grassland, and of Australia's seventeen recorded species, nine occur in Victoria. The Lewin Water-rail and Banded Land-rail (165) (*Rallus* spp.) are furtive birds of the reed-beds though higher perching may occur ; of similar habitat are the diminutive Crakes, Spotted, Marsh, and Spotless (*Porzana* spp.). The Black-tailed Native Hen (*Tribonyx ventralis*) (163), superficially resembling the common Dusky Moorhen (*Gallinula tenebrosa*), occurs in sporadic flocks while the latter is a resident on the fringes of most Victorian swamps. The larger handsome Eastern Swamp-hen (*Porphyrio melanotus*) (162), with a distinctive purple chest and scarlet bill and forehead, was once called the Bald Coot. The true Coot (*Fulica atra*) (164), sooty black with lobed toes, has a white frons (forehead).

Otididae: Bustards. There is only one Australian representative of this ancient Old World, cursorial family and in settled areas it is sorely in need of help to survive. A bird of the plain country (Grassland and Savannah) which gave rise to its earlier name of Plains Turkey or Wild Turkey, the Australian Bustard (*Eupodotis australis*) (146) may still exist in one or more Victorian localities but in general has disappeared from the western and northern plains. A large handsome bird of finely barred brown plumage, the Bustard may attain a height of up to 4 feet and a weight of over 20 lb.

Rostratulidae : Painted Snipes. Only two species occur in this family, one in South America, the other ranging from Australia to Japan, India, and Africa. In the attractive latter species the female is rather more brightly coloured and has a convoluted trachea. The male incubates the four light, spotted eggs. The nest is placed in a stunted shrub or on the ground and the habitats selected by the species are marshes, salt-marshes, and swamp-woodland. It is rare in Victoria.

Haematopodidae : Oyster-catchers. A small family, the Oyster-catchers are found on the rocky coasts and more open beaches of most countries of the world. Australia's two species (*Haematopus unicolor*) the Sooty, and (*H. ostralegus*) the Pied Oyster-catcher, are both found on the Victorian coast, the Sooty tending to frequent offshore rocky outcrops. Their strong bills, deep and narrow, enable them to prise open shells and dislodge limpets.

Charadriidae : Plovers, Turnstones, Dotterels. Of this very large family, found almost throughout the world, too many species occur in Victoria to receive individual mention. Two main groups are involved, the Plovers and Dotterels. The grey, black and white Spurwinged Plover (*Lobibyx novae-hollandiae*) (148) with its plaintive ringing call is a familiar sight on pasture land throughout the year, and is our parallel to the European Lapwing. Migratory Plovers include the Golden and Grey Plovers of the genus *Pluvialis*. These are typically mottled birds which come to our coastal mudflats from their breeding home in northern Asia in our summer.

In the Dotterel group again there are the common residents, e.g., Black-fronted Dotterel (*Charadrius melanops*) (150), commonly seen round dams, and the Red-capped Dotterel (*C. alexandrinus*) (151) of both coastal and inland areas, and by contrast, summer migrants such as the Mongolian Dotterel (*C. mongolus*) and the Large Sand-Dotterel (*C. leschenaultii*) from the far north. An Eyrean representative in Victoria is the Red-kneed Dotterel (*Erythrogonys cinctus*).

Scolopacidae : Snipe, Sandpipers, and others. This further large family contains various widespread Waders in which thin, straight, and sometimes long or downcurved bills are found. The plumage is usually grey-brown and often attractively striated. In this group are such exciting names to field students of the Waders as Curlew, Godwits, Greenshank, Tattlers, Whimbrels, Knots and others. Estuarine mud-flats and salt marshes are the favoured habitats where they probe for food. Over twenty species are known in Victoria of which the Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*), the Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*), the Broad-billed Sandpiper (*Limicola falcinella*), and the Pectoral Sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*) are among the rarities. Almost all the species in this group breed in north-eastern Asia regularly making the long journey to Australia in the northern winter.

Recurvirostridae : Stilts and Avocets. A small but widely distributed family, these waders are birds of the swampy marshes and shallow salt lakes. All have extremely long spindly legs which protrude well beyond the tail in flight, long bills, and are black and white in their plumage. The White-headed Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) (152) is fairly widespread and utters a feeble yelping note.

The Banded Stilt (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*) with a chestnut band across the chest is less frequently seen and yet can occur in very large flocks. The Avocet (*Recurvirostra novae-hollandiae*) (153), possessing a chestnut coloured head and neck and a white body with black on the wings, uses its long upturned bill with a side-to-side motion when feeding in the shallows.

Phalaropodidae : Phalaropes. A well described Victorian sight record at present offers the sole claim for the occurrence of this Northern Hemisphere family in Australia. Three species exist in the family. Lobed toes enable the birds to swim well and a habit of spinning rapidly in the water (said to disturb floating organisms) is a characteristic feature. Only of the Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*) has a sight record been claimed.

Burhinidae : Stone-Curlews or Thick-knees. Several species exist in this fairly widely spread family of " waders " of the drier stony areas. The Southern Stone-Curlew (*Burhinus magnirostris*) (147) is equally at home in the moist Grassland of the south-western region, the Grey-Box Savannah of the north, and the red gravel outcrops and Red Ironbark of the north-east. Its melancholy and atmospheric " curlew " call, increasing in intensity as it proceeds, is reminiscent of still, moonlit country.

Glareolidae : Pratincoles. An aberrant Old World group of waders the Pratincoles are attractive slender birds with long pointed wings and forked tails. The migratory Oriental Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*) has been recorded in southern Victoria. The indigenous Australian species (*Glareola isabella*) is typically a bird of the arid interior but, like some other Eyrean forms, it occurs on occasion in Victoria, chiefly in the north-west. It runs quickly, has an erratic flight and is chiefly sandy-rufous in colour.

Stercorariidae : Skuas. Of these gull-like birds, found in both the northern and southern hemispheres and nowadays grouped with the waders, two species are known along Victorian coasts, the Great Skua (*Catharacta skua*) a large, mottled brown bird (common on sub-antarctic islands) of which there are occasional records, and the Arctic or Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*), a smaller falcon-like flier which may be seen at times in Port Phillip Bay. The latter species ranges to Arctic regions. Sight records are also claimed for the Pomarine Skua (*S. pomarinus*).

Laridae : Gulls and Terns. An extremely widely distributed family the web-footed Gulls and Terns are essentially birds of the coastline rather than of the open sea.

Three Gulls are known on Victorian coasts : the common Silver Gull (*Larus novae-hollandiae*) (176), the larger handsome blue-black and white Pacific Gull (*L. pacificus*) (175) of which immature birds are striated brown and buff, and occasionally, the very similar but rather more refined looking Dominican Gull (*L. dominicanus*), which lacks the black tail band of the former species and is common in New Zealand.

Of Terns, slim, long-winged, fork-tailed and often dainty birds, the commonest is the Crested Tern (*Sterna bergii*) (177) of our beaches. The large red-billed Caspian Tern (*Hydropogne caspia*) is less common ; the White-fronted (*S. striata*) is a winter visitor from New Zealand ; the dainty Little Tern (*S. albifrons*) occurs along the east Victorian coast, the Fairy Tern (*S. nereis*) chiefly to the west of Melbourne. The dumpier red-billed Marsh Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*) is commonly seen over inland swamps, the heavier Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*) more rarely, and the White-winged Black Tern (*Chlidonias leucoptera*) very rarely.

Columbidae : Pigeons and Doves, including Fruit Pigeons. The Indian and Australian regions are rich in species of this family. Two fairly distinct groups may be distinguished, the chiefly seed eating, ground frequenting species and the rather more arboreal Fruit (eating) Pigeons.

Victorian representatives are chiefly of the former kind, of which the crested Pigeon (*Ocyphaps lophotes*) illustrates the Eyrean type, the common Bronzewing (*Phaps chalcoptera*) (138) stands as a species of general distribution, and the Brush Bronzewing (*P. elegans*) (139) frequents chiefly the southern coastal Woodlands. The Peaceful and Diamond Doves (*Geopelia placida* and *G. cuneata*) are dainty northern Victorian forms ; the Green-winged Pigeon (*Chalcophaps chrysochlora*) awaits collection of a Victorian specimen but has been observed in Gippsland while the Wonga Pigeon (*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*) is typically found in Wet Sclerophyll and Rain Forest.

The introduced feral Domestic Pigeon (*Columba livia*) and Spotted Turtle Dove (*Strepopelia chinensis*), the former from Europe and the latter a native of the Indian Region, are common in Victorian cities.

Of the Fruit Pigeons, the attractive Top-knot (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*) has occasionally been recorded in the east and the Red and Purple-crowned Pigeons (*Ptilinopus* spp.) are accidental to the State.

Psittacidae : Parrots and Cockatoos. Distinctive anatomical features of this group include the prehensile zygodactylous feet adapted for both grasping and climbing, the hinged articulation of the maxilla with the frontal bones, and the weakness or absence of the furcula (wishbone).

Nectar and blossom feeding Lorikeets, Cockatoos, and a mixed group of broad-tailed and long-tailed Parrots are represented in Victoria. Of the Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus* and *Glossopsitta* spp.), " brush-tongued " followers of flowering Eucalypts, the Musk (135), Little (137) and Purple-crowned Lorikeets (136) are common, the Rainbow Lorikeet (134) less so.

The Cockatoos include the large Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*) (126) of leisurely flight and melancholy call over forest and Savannah-Woodland. Both the Red-tailed (*C. banksii*) and the Glossy Black (*C. lathami*) occur, the latter being confined to eastern forests. The White Cockatoo (*Kakatoe galerita*) (124) and the Galah (*K. roseicapilla*) (125) extend from the north to the Metropolitan Area ; the Gang Gang (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*) (127) visits the eastern Melbourne suburbs from the hills in winter ; the Long-billed Corella (*K. tenuirostris*) is common in the south-western region and the Major Mitchell (*K. leadbeateri*) in the north-west.

Of the broad-tailed Parrots the King Parrot (*Aprosmictus scapularis*) and the Crimson Rosella (*Platycercus elegans*) (129) are typical of Wet Sclerophyll Forest, the Eastern Rosella (*P. eximius*) (130) of Woodland, the Yellow Rosella (*P. flaveolus*) of Murray Swamp Woodland, and the Red-backed Parrot (*Psephotus haematonotus*) (131) of Savannah and Grassland. In the north-western Mallee, the Ringneck (*Barnardius barnardi*), the Mulga, and Blue-bonnet Parrots (*Psephotus* spp.) occur.

The long-tailed Regent and the Superb Parrot (128) (*Polytelis* spp.) are also handsome birds of the north-west. The Cockatiel (*Leptolophus hollandicus*) and the less predictable Budgerygah (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) are Eyrean Savannah visitors in summer, the Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) a Bassian migrant in winter from Tasmania. Of the dainty *Neophema* species, the Blue-winged (*N. chrysostoma*) (132 ? *chrysogaster* in error ?) and the Elegant (*N. elegans*) are most commonly seen in southern Victoria, the Turquoise (*N. pulchella*) and the Orange-breasted (*N. chrysogaster*) are extremely rare. The Ground Parrot (*Pezoporus wallicus*) of limited coastal distribution urgently requires habitat preservation.

Cuculidae : Cuckoos. The family of cuckoos and their allies is spread throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the world. Their structural features include zygodactylous feet (the fourth toe being permanently directed backward) and the absence of basipterygoid processes.

In Victoria the Pallid Cuckoo (*Cuculus pallidus*) (119) a regular Spring visitor presumably from the north is a common grey cuckoo giving a monotonous but " Spring-suggestive " call of separate musical up-the-scale notes. It parasitizes open cup-shaped nests, especially those of honeyeaters. The Fan-tailed Cuckoo (*Cacomantis pyrrhophanus*) (120) with a slate grey back and rufous chest is less definitely migratory and utters a broken quavering, descending trill. It parasitizes chiefly dome-shaped nests as those, for example, of the Thornbills.

The Brush (*Cacomantis variolosus*) (121) and the Black-eared Cuckoos (*Misocalius osculans*) are rarer species ; the Horsfield Bronze (*Chalcites basalis*) (123), dull bronze on the back with barring on the chest and rufous on some tail feathers, and the Golden Bronze (*C. plagosus*) (122) with green bronze on the back, brighter chest barring and no rufous on the tail, both have plaintive descending notes, the former's long drawn out, the latter's shorter. Both parasitize the nests of small birds, *C. basalis* laying a red-spotted egg and *C. plagosus* a bronze-brown one. Much remains to be learned of the methods adopted by the cuckoos in placing their eggs in foster parents' nests.

Tytonidae : Barn Owls. This and the next family comprise the owls, a group of chiefly nocturnal birds of prey, quite unrelated to Hawks and Eagles and widely spread throughout the world. Obvious characteristics are their raptorial bills and talons, their soft plumage, silent flight, forward set eyes, and flexible necks enabling the head to turn to the rear. The Barn Owls are further characterized by their distinct heart shaped facial discs, their usually light colour, their fairly long feathered legs ; their single-notched sternum ; their usually elliptical eggs, and the serrations on the claw of the middle toe. *Tyto alba* (21), the Barn Owl, also called Delicate Owl because of its marking, is white underneath and mottled grey buff above, cosmopolitan in distribution, and common in Victoria. The Masked Owl (*Tyto novae-hollandiae*) (19 ? *castanops* in error ?) a rare, much larger, and more richly marked species is found in scattered Victorian localities, the Grass Owl (*T. longimembris*) (22), rather similar to the Barn Owl, has exceptionally long legs which dangle in flight, and is extremely rare in Victoria. The large, dark, Sooty Owl (*Tyto tenebricosa*) (20), is confined usually to Wet Sclerophyll and Temperate Rain

Forest (e.g., Dandenong Ranges) ; it is local in habit and little known. The eggs of these species are white and oval or round, the nests being in hollows, caves or on the ground.

Strigidae : Typical Owls (Hawk Owls). Lacking the heart-shaped facial disc and the pectinations on the middle talon of the *Tytonidae*, having a two-notched sternum, laying usually rounded eggs, and showing generally a darker plumage, this family is typified by the Boobook Owl (*Ninox novae-seelandiae*) (25), which is widely spread, roosts in foliage clumps, and gives the well-known " mopoke " call. Less common is the Winking or Barking Owl (*N. connivens*) (24), a larger, bright-yellow eyed owl typical of the Red Gum Swamp-Woodland and Grey/Yellow Box Savannah-Woodland. It utters a double note like a dog's bark and also is a source of the blood-curdling screaming call formerly attributed to *Ninox strenua* (23), the Powerful Owl. This latter and largest Australian owl is locally distributed in Sclerophyll Forest and tall Woodland areas, but has also roosted in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

Podargidae : Podargus or Frogmouth. This small family is confined to the Australian and Indian regions. The members are typically clothed in soft plumage of grey, black, and brown. They are crepuscular (" of twilight ") and nocturnal species with very wide bills, feeding on large insects and very small mammals (e.g., mice) all of which are normally collected on the ground. In Victoria, *Podargus strigoides* (27), the Tawny Frogmouth or Podargus, is often wrongly called the " Mopoke ". It utters a deep " oom ", " oom ", " oom ", but may on occasion produce a double " boobook " like note.

Ægothelidae : Owlet-Nightjars. Not unlike the previous *Podargus* species in plumage, the one Australian Owlet-Nightjar (*Ægotheles cristata*) (26) has a relatively much slighter bill (though still wide) and is only eight or nine inches long. It also is nocturnal, resting in hollow limbs during the day, and feeding at night on insects caught both in the air and on the ground. It is a bird of the Woodland and Forest, is infrequently seen and lays its three to four white eggs in a hollow.

Caprimulgidae : Nightjars. This is the largest family of the Order and over 60 species are found throughout the tropical and temperate regions of the world, three occurring in Australia. The Nightjars are again wide billed, weak legged, nocturnal birds. Their plumage, strikingly marked (brown, grey, white, and rufous) serves them well as camouflage when they rest on the bare or rocky ground or among bark litter during the day. In Victoria are the White-throated Nightjar (*Eurostopodus mystacalis*) and the Spotted Nightjar (*E. guttatus*) (28). Both show white throats and spots, but the Spotted has a distinct large (1 inch in diameter) white patch on each wing visible in flight. The Spotted Nightjar is a bird of inland Australia, the White-throated rather more of the eastern forest land.

Apodidae : Swifts. Swallow-like in appearance, the Swifts are probably the fastest flying of all birds, some species attaining an estimated speed well over 100 m.p.h. Two species occur in Victoria during Spring and Summer, the Spine-tailed (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) (29) and the Fork-tailed (*Apus pacificus*) (30) Swifts, both of which

breed in the northern hemisphere. They are usually seen on the wing, often in sultry weather conditions, and their unknown nocturnal " roosting " habits are a problem of current field research in Victoria.

Alcedinidae : Kingfishers. This cosmopolitan family is well represented in Australia. Four species regularly occur in Victoria ; the Kookaburra (*Dacelo gigas*) (35), the Azure Kingfisher (*Alcyone azurea*) (37), and the Sacred and Red-backed Kingfishers (*Halcyon sanctus* (36) and *H. pyrrhopygius*). The latter occurs chiefly north of the Divide. The Kookaburra has abandoned the fish catching habits of most Kingfishers.

Meropidae : Rainbow-birds. Representatives of this family (also called Bee-eaters) are typical of the African and Indian regions but are not confined to the tropics. The Australian species (*Merops ornatus*) returns to Victoria from the north each Spring to nest in tunnels excavated in sand banks. Brilliantly coloured the species has a distinctive gliding flight, is a sun-loving bird, and catches many insects on the wing.

Coraciidae : Rollers. Of this chiefly tropical family typical of the Ethiopian and Indian Regions, one species *Eurystomus orientalis* (34), the Broad-billed Roller, extends from India to Australia. The Roller is present in Victoria, chiefly in the north, during late Spring and Summer, and winters in New Guinea and the northern islands. Possessing a wide bill, the species feeds chiefly on larger insects, and occurs typically in swamp woodland.

Menuridae : Lyrebirds. Exclusively Australian, the Lyrebirds, a problem in bird classification, are placed with the smaller and numerous Perching Birds. Their anatomical features of interest include the syrinx and associated muscles, the number of tail feathers (16) and the shape of the sternum. They fly poorly, volplane efficiently, and scratch vigorously for food. The species found in Wet Sclerophyll and Temperate Rain Forest east of Melbourne (e.g., Sherbrooke Forest) and through the highlands of north-east Victoria is the Superb Lyrebird (*Menura novae-hollandiae*) (70). Renowned for its rich powerful voice and astonishing vocal mimicry, it is best heard in Winter when the male engages in territorial song and display on a shallow mound of scratched debris. While displaying, the bird frequently directs its elaborate tail forward over its head. The bulky nest is made by the female and she alone incubates the single egg which takes some six weeks to hatch. The Lyrebirds of Sherbrooke are unique in their tameness.

Alaudidae : Larks. Australia's only native representative of this typically Old World Grassland family is the Horsfield Bushlark *Mirafra javanica* (85), a nomadic species typically occurring in Victoria in Summer. Sparrowlike in size and plumage, the Bushlark sings in flight, sometimes nocturnally, practises vocal mimicry, occurs in flocks, nests on the ground, and shows a remarkable sub-specific colour variation throughout Australia. The introduced Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) is commonest in the south and south-west.

Hirundinidae : Swallows. Cosmopolitan in distribution, superficially resembling but unrelated to the Swifts, the Swallows are a popular and appealing group of which all four Australian species occur

in Victoria. The largest, the Welcome Swallow (*Hirundo neoxena*) (31), frequently builds its mud nest under verandahs and most, but not all, individuals fly north in the winter. The beautiful White-backed Swallow (*Cheramoeca leucosterna*), an inland species, nests in sand-bank tunnels in northern Victoria, but remains through the winter only in the north-west; the Fairy and Tree Martins (*Hylochelidon* spp.) (32, 33) are typical of swamp woodland, the former constructing a bottle-shaped mud nest against banks, from which its vernacular name of " Bottle-Swallow " arose.

Motacillidae : Wagtails and Pipits. Found almost throughout the world, the most numerous members of the family are the Pipits, slim sandy coloured birds of open grassland. They run quickly, wag the tail up and down rapidly, nest on the ground and, in our one Australian species, have a weak song uttered in undulating flight. The Australian Pipit, often called Groundlark (*Anthus novae-seelandiae*) (82), like the Skylark shows a white shaft on each side of the tail in flight and is often seen by the roadside.

Campephagidae : Cuckoo-Shrikes. Typical of the African, Indo-Malaysian, and Australian regions, these birds are related neither to cuckoos nor to shrikes, but are a distinctive insect eating group. The Australian species are quiet birds of Savannah-Woodland. An undulating flight, subdued grey-blue and black colouration, a habit of refolding the wings after landing, and the building of small flat saucer-shaped nests on horizontal branches are general characteristics of our species. The genera *Pteropodocys*, *Coracina* and *Edoliisoma* (50) are represented in Victoria. The smaller White-winged Triller (*Lalage sueurii*) (51) is a summer Victorian breeding migrant. *Coracina novae-hollandiae* (49), the Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike, is the common species in Victoria.

Pycnonotidae : Bulbuls. Of this family, of the African and Indian regions, the introduced Red Whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*) is locally distributed in some Melbourne suburbs. The Red-vented (*P. cafer*) has been recorded and collected round Melbourne in earlier years but possibly as an aviary escapee.

Turdidae : Thrushes. Although this family is a very large and widely distributed one, Australia possesses only two native Thrush species, the Ground Thrush or Mountain Thrush (*Turdus dauma*) (89), found chiefly in cool, moist Sclerophyll Forest and *Drymodes brunneopygia*, the Scrub-Robin of the Mallee. Two introduced species, the Song-thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) and the Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) are common in southern Victoria and the latter, an aggressive species, is rapidly spreading through the State.

Timaliidae : Babblers and Quail-Thrushes. An ill-defined family of wide distribution through Woodland and Scrub country chiefly in the Indian, Ethiopian, and Australian regions, the Babblers in general exhibit characteristics of noisy family-party flocking, soft plumage, strongly developed feet, and ground foraging habits. Three Babblers of the genus *Pomatostomus* (the Grey-crowned (94), White-browed (95), and Chestnut-crowned) are found in the State. The Quail-Thrushes of the genus *Cinclosoma* are quiet, elusive ground feeders.

The Spotted Quail-Thrush (*C. punctatum*) (88) is fairly widely distributed in the State, the Chestnut Quail-Thrush (*C. castanotum*) is found in the west and north-west (see also *Falcunculidae*).

Sylviidae : Warblers. This very large family of generally small, active, insect eating birds contains a variety of forms and presents problems of classification especially among Australian species. Some await further research. A compromise classification is adopted here. Those closest to the Old World warblers are the Speckled Warbler (*Chthonicola sagittata*) (81A), a chest-striped singer of dry undergrowth and scrub ; the Pilot-bird (*Pycnoptilus floccosus*) (74), a not frequently seen small brown bird of the Wet Sclerophyll and Temperate Rain Forest with a melodious call ; the Brown (83) and the Rufous Songlarks (*Cinclorhamphus* spp.) which come to Victoria in Spring and utter ringing songs over cropland and Savannah, the latter having a rufous rump and being given to singing while flying to a tree ; the Little Grassbird (*Megalurus gramineus*), an inconspicuous bird of reed beds which gives a monotonous four-syllable whistle ; the Australian Reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus australis*) (84), a plain looking migrant of our reed beds which breeds there and sets up a chorus of warbled " quarty-quarty-quarty " notes ; and the Fantail Warbler (*Cisticola exilis*) (75), a small bird of swampy areas with a buzzing note and one which stitches leaves onto the wall of its nest with spider web.

There are other Victorian species placed in the large *Sylviidae* family. The Striated Grass-Wren (*Amytornis striatus*) is an elusive bird of the Mallee where it typically darts between clumps of *Triodia* (Porcupine Grass). Two Bristle-birds (*Dasyornis* spp.) occur in the State, the Rufous often in coastal tussocks of the south-west and the Eastern in swampy heathland in the east ; both are sombre shy grey-brown birds, the former having a rufous crown and nape colouration. Two species of the elusively shy Emu-Wrens (so-called because of the " Emu-like " open barbs of the tail feathers) are found, the Southern (*Stipiturus malachurus*) (73) in coastal heath and the Mallee Emu-Wren (*S. mallee*) in the north-west. Of the better known " Blue Wrens " of the genus *Malurus*, four species occur in Victoria ; *M. cyaneus* (72), the well-known Superb Blue Wren of fairly wide distribution, the Black-backed and Purple-backed Wrens (*M. melanotus* and *M. assimilis*), the latter having chestnut scapulars, of the west and north-west, and the Blue and White Wren (*M. leuconotus*) of saltbush and saltmarsh habitat in the north-west.

A number of other " Warblers " sometimes placed in the family *Acanthizidae* are most appropriately included here. Three Warblers of the genus *Gerygone* occur : the White-throated (*G. olivacea*), a spring migrant of Sclerophyll Forest in the north and north-east ; the Western Warbler (*G. fusca*) which occurs in the north and north-east ; and the Brown Warbler (*G. richmondi*) of Wet Sclerophyll in the south-east.

The very small Brown Weebill (*Smicrornis brevirostris*) (63) is widely spread, the Eastern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*) is typical of the Tree Savannah country, while of the genus *Acanthiza* (Thornbills), seven forms are found. These are the Striated (78), Little (77), Brown, Chestnut-tailed, Dark, Buff-tailed, and Yellow-tailed (79). The last named is the familiar builder of the still puzzling

Birds of Victoria



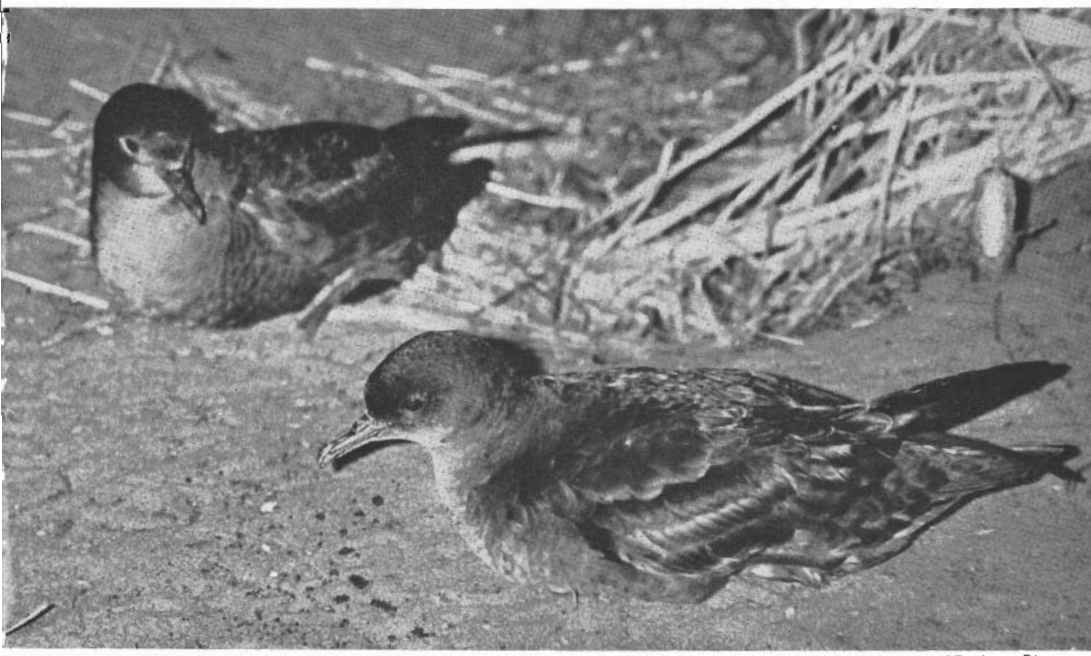
[*Graham Pizzey*

Little (Fairy) Penguin (*Eudyptula minor*).



[*Graham Pizzey*

Crested Terns (*Sterna bergii*).



[*Graham Pizzey*

Short-tailed Shearwaters (Mutton Birds) (*Puffinus tenuirostris*).



Black-browed Albatross (*Diomedea melanophris*).
[*Graham Pizzey*



Australian Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*).
[*Graham Pizzey*

White Egret (*Egretta alba*).
[*Graham Pizzey*



Australian White Ibis (*Threskiornis molucca*).
[*Graham Pizzey*





[*Graham Pizzey*

Hardheads (Australian White-eyed Ducks) (*Aythya australis*).



Swamp Woodland (Red Gum).
[*Forests Commission of Victoria*

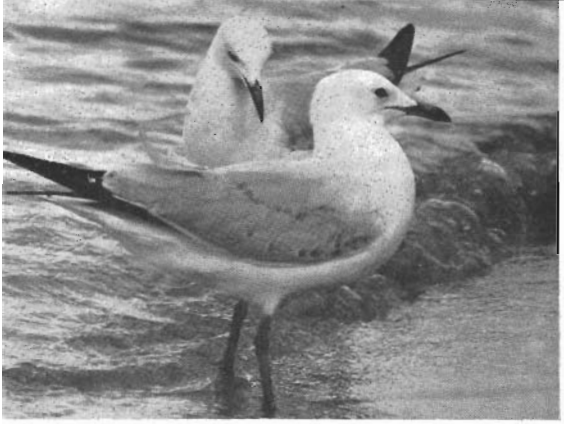


[*Roy P. Cooper*

Australian Spur-winged Plover
(*Lobibyx novae-hollandiae*).

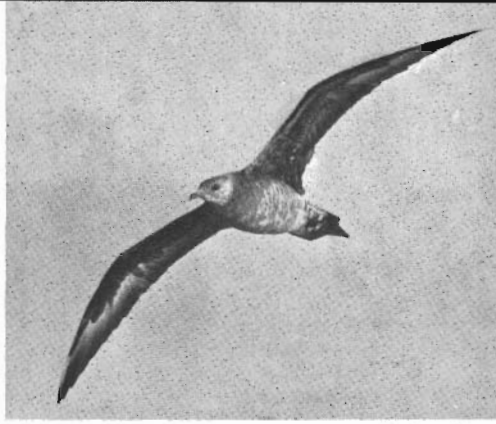


Striated Pardalote (*Pardalotus substriatus*).
[*Roy P. Cooper*



[Graham Pizzey

Silver Gulls (*Larus novae-hollandiae*).



[Graham Pizzey

Arctic Skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

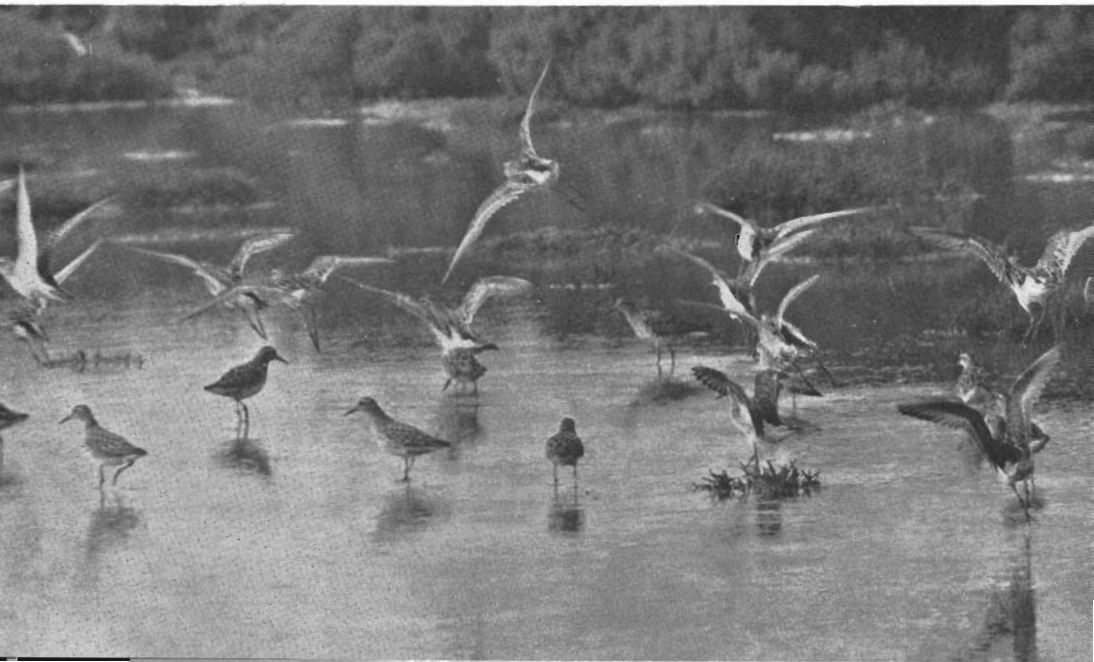


Cape Barren Geese (*Cereopsis novae-hollandiae*).

[Graham Pizze

Sharp-tailed Sandpipers (*Erolia acuminata*).

[Graham Pizze





[*Graham Pizzey*

Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*).



[*Graham Pizzey*

Australian (Brown) Goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus*).



[*Graham Pizzey*

Australian Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus notatus*).



[Roy P. Cooper

Eastern Rosella (*Platycercus eximius*).



[Graham Pizze

Tawny Frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*).



Spotted Bower-Bird (*Chlamydera maculata*).

[Graham Pizzey

Mallee-Fowls (*Leipoa ocellata*).

[Roy P. Coope





Wet Sclerophyll Forest—Temperate Rain Forest.

[*Forests Commission of Victoria*



Helmeted Honeyeater (*Meliphaga cassidix*).

[*Roy P. Cooper*

Crescent Honeyeater (Male) (*Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*). [*Roy P. Cooper*





[Roy P. Cooper

Grey Butcher-Bird (*Cracticus torquatus*).



[Roy P. Cooper

Flame Robin (Male) (*Petroica phoenicea*).



Australian Ground (Mountain) Thrush (*Oreocincla lunulata* (*Turdus dauma lunulata*)).

[Roy P. Cooper

Spotted Quail-Thrush (Male) (*Cinclosoma punctatum*).

[Roy P. Cooper



double-decker nest ; the Mallee form of the Brown Thornbill (*A. p. hamiltoni*) is held by some field workers to be worthy of species status ; the Dark Thornbill is confined to the west and north-west. Most species choose a habitat of Savannah-Woodland, the Chestnut-tailed constituting a dry inland form, the Buff-tailed filling a niche as a ground feeder. Of the Scrub-wrens of the genus *Sericornis*, small birds of scrub and undergrowth, the White-browed Scrub Wren (*S. frontalis*) (76) is common ; and the Large-billed Scrub Wren (*S. magnirostris*) extends from the east into the Dandenongs. The Red-throat (*Pyrrholaemus brunneus*), a charming small warbler with a rufous throat, is a dry country species of the north-western scrub ; the two Ground-Wrens (*Hylacola* spp.) are elusive undergrowth dwellers, the Chestnut-tailed (*H. pyrrhopygia*) in the south-west, south, south-east, and north, and the Shy (*H. cauta*) in the north-west and north. The Field Wren, a small striated species which typically sings from a bush-top probably exists only as one species (*Calamanthus fuliginosus*) (81) which has differentiated into a number of races. Distinctive forms occur in the south, the west, and north-western regions.

Of Australian Chats, sometimes placed in a separate family (*Epthianuridae*), three species occur in Victoria : the White-fronted (*Epthianura albifrons*) (80) common in Grassland, Savannah, and saltmarsh habitats of the south, and the striking Crimson (*E. tricolor*), and Orange (*E. aurifrons*) Chats which are nomadic visitors to the north-west. Injury feigning when eggs or young are in danger is characteristic of the genus.

Muscicapidae : Flycatchers. This family again constitutes a mixed assemblage, in this case of small insect eating birds, slower moving than the Warblers, frequently chiefly Forest and Woodland, and ranging in colour from black and white through greys and browns to the scarlet and yellows of robins.

Of the Fantails, the Grey (*Rhipidura fuliginosa*) (57) is commonly seen in aerobatics along Woodland fringes ; the popular Willie Wagtail (*R. leucophrys*) (59) is a fantail-flycatcher, not a member of the Wagtail family (see *Motacilidae*) ; and the Rufous (*R. rufifrons*) (58) frequents typically Wet Sclerophyll and Temperate Rain Forest but occurs in other habitats during its winter northward movement. All use spider web on their cup-shaped nests.

Of the Monarch Flycatchers in which a touch of metallic plumage typically occurs, the Leaden (61) and Satin (*Myiagra* spp.) (blue-grey and white and blue-black and white) usually frequent forest areas. The females have rufous throats. The Restless Flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*) (60) differs from the Willie Wagtail by having a white throat. It hovers characteristically and occurs in a variety of habitats including Savannah and Swamp Woodland. The Black-faced Flycatcher (*Monarcha melanopsis*) occurs in Wet Sclerophyll and Temperate Rain Forest of the south-east in Spring and Summer. It is handsomely marked grey, black, and rufous.

A number of the robin-like Flycatchers are found in Victoria. A silent, flitting flight, perching in exposed positions and a wing drooping posture are group features. The Jacky Winter (*Microeca leucophaea*) (62), plain brown with pronounced white tail shafts,

utters a piping " Peter Peter Peter " along Woodland fringes and in Tree-Savannah. The " Robins " of the genus *Petroica* are represented by *P. multicolor* (65) and *P. phoenicea* (67), the Scarlet and the Flame, usually more widely spread in open country during winter, *P. goodenovii* (66) the Red-capped, an inland species typical of the north-west, north, and north-east, *P. rodinogaster* the Pink and *P. rosea* (64) the Rose, of Wet Sclerophyll in the south-east, south, and south-west, and finally, the widely spread black and white *P. cucullata* (68), the Hooded Robin. The Southern Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria australis*) (69), confiding in habit, is plentiful in Wet Sclerophyll, but occurs also in drier areas.

Pachycephalidae : Whistlers and Shrike-thrushes. Six species of this Australian Region family occur in Victoria. In the genus *Pachycephala* are the Golden and Rufous Whistlers (*P. pectoralis* (52) and *P. rufiventris* (53)) of Forest and Woodland in all regions, the Olive Whistler (*P. olivacea*), chiefly found in moist southern and eastern scrub, the Black-lored (Gilbert) (*P. inornata*) of the west and north-west, and the Red-lored (*P. rufogularis*) confined to Mallee/Scrub of the north-west. The first two have rich songs ; all have the round-headed *Pachycephala* shape and upper-foliage frequenting habits. The related Grey Shrike-thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*) (54), similar in habit, is widely spread and frequently heard in Forest and Woodland.

Falcunculidae : Shrike-tits and allies. All species here included are peculiar to Australia and of controversial relationship. The yellow-breasted and black and white crested Eastern Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus*) (55) fossicks among the bark of upper branches in Forest and Woodland. The Crested Bell-bird (*Oreoica gutturalis*) (56), which utters a ventriloquial bell-like note, occurs in Dry Sclerophyll, Woodland, or Mallee in the north-east, north, and north-west.

The Wedgebill (*Sphenostoma cristatum*), for which Victorian breeding has been claimed, is now very rare and/or local, in the north-west if it occurs at all. The Eastern Whipbird (*Pshopodes olivaceus*) (71) occurs in Temperate Rain Forest and moist scrub of the south-east and south, east of Melbourne. The Western (Mallee) Whipbird (*P. nigrogularis*) was first collected in Victoria (north-west) in 1932 but there has been no published record of the living bird for many years.

Sittidae : Nuthatches. The Australian Sittellas differ from typical Nuthatches in their nesting and flocking. Two Sittella species listed locally, the Orange-winged (*Neositta chrysoptera*) (118) and the Black-capped (*N. pileata*) of the western regions are probably races of one species. They descend tree trunks and can cling to the underside of horizontal limbs in feeding.

Climacteridae : Australian Tree-Creepers. A taxonomic problem, the Tree-Creepers spirally ascend tree trunks gathering insect food, move with a gliding flight, and utter shrill piercing notes. Four species occur here : *Climacteris picumnus* (116), the Brown, of Savannah-Woodland ; *C. leucophaea* (117), the White-throated, of Sclerophyll Forest ; *C. erythrops*, the Red-browed, of south-eastern Wet Forest ; and *C. affinis,* the White-browed, of the north-west.

Dicaeidae : Mistletoe Birds and Pardalotes (Flowerpeckers). The steel-blue and scarlet Mistletoe Bird (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*) (114) is widely spread and feeds on the fruit of native mistletoe. Of the Pardalotes, small birds of the tree tops, *Pardalotus punctatus* (41), the Spotted Pardalote, ranges through most regions but is replaced in the north-west by *P. xanthopygus*, the Yellow-tailed. Other species are the Yellow-tipped, *P. striatus* (42), and the problematical Striated and Eastern Striated (*P. substriatus* and *P. ornatus*) (43) for which field workers claim interbreeding. Hole nesting is characteristic of the genus.

Zosteropidae : Silver-eyes. Ranging from the Ethiopian through the Indian to the Australian Region, the genus *Zosterops* is a fruit, insect, and nectar-feeding one of small greenish birds typically marked with a white eye ring. *Zosterops lateralis* (115), the Grey-breasted Silver-eye is common in Victoria. The true picture of races or other species present awaits the results of research.

Meliphagidae : Honeyeaters. This characteristically Australian Region family of brush-tongued, nectar and insect-eating, active and pugnacious smallish birds, ranging from grey-green to striking black and yellow, is well represented in a variety of Victorian habitats. Some, like the White-eared Honeyeater (*Meliphaga leucotis*) (100) and the White-plumed (*M. penicillata*) (102), are catholic in habitat taste ; others are more selective. Typical but not exhaustive examples are :—

FOREST AND WOODLAND : The White-naped and Brown-headed (*Melithreptus lunatus* (111) and *M. brevirostris*) are widely spread, often forming flocks. Other species are the Yellow-faced (*Meliphaga chrysops*) (104), more common in the south ; the rather plain Fuscous Honeyeater (*M. fusca*) (103) ; the showy yellow and black Regent Honeyeater (*Zanthomiza phrygia*) (105) seen in Spring and Summer ; the raucous Red Wattle-bird (*Anthochaera carunculata*) (107) ; the striking Painted Honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*) of dry forest chiefly in the north ; the localized and colony forming Bell-Miner (*Manorina melanophrys*) (113) of the south and south-east ; the Helmeted Honeyeater (*Meliphaga cassidix*) which is the only bird confined to Victoria, being found in the Woori Yallock and Cardenia Creeks areas ; the rather similar but more widely spread Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (*M. melanops*) (101) ; and, finally, the sombre-coloured Lewin Honeyeater (*M. lewinii*) (98) of Wet Sclerophyll and Rain Forest in the south-east. The Black Honeyeater (*Myzomela nigra*) of varied habitat is seen chiefly in the north and north-west.

TREE SAVANNAH : Here the Noisy Miner (*Myzantha melanocephala*) (112) is widely spread but localized and the Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*) occurs in the north-west.

SWAMP WOODLAND : In this habitat the handsome Blue-faced Honeyeater (*Entomyzon cyanotis*) is known both north and south of the Divide while the two Friar-birds, the Noisy (*Philemon corniculatus*) (109) and the Little (*P. citreogularis*) are found in the north-west, north, and north-east.

MALLEE : Chiefly in the north-west, the Yellow-plumed Honeyeater (*Meliphaga ornata*) and the Spiny-cheeked (*Acanthagenys rufogularis*) (106) are typical of the habitat ; the Yellow-fronted (*Meliphaga*

plumula) occurs rarely ; the White-rumped Miner (*Myzantha flavigula*) is common ; and the Dusky Miner (*M. obscura*) isolated. The Singing Honeyeater (*Meliphaga virescens*) (99) and the White-fronted (*Gliciphila albifrons*) are characteristically inland species.

HEATHLAND : Especially where coastal, this region is typically selected by the attractive Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (*Gliciphila melanops*) and Eastern Spinebill (*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*) (110), the showy Yellow-winged (*Meliornis novae-hollandiae*) (96) and Crescent Honeyeaters (*Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*) (97), and the noisy Little Wattle-bird (*Anthochaera chrysoptera*) (108) all of the southern regions. Finally, a summer visitor to the south-eastern region is the Scarlet Honeyeater (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*).

Fringillidae : Finches and Buntings. Victorian representatives of this family are the introduced European finches ; the Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) widely spread and successful in Grassland, Savannah, and Orchard Woodland, and the less common Greenfinch (*Carduelis chloris*) which is more common in the south of the State than the north.

Estrildidae : Grassfinches. An Old World Tropics and Australian Region group, this family is represented by the Beautiful Firetail (*Zonaeginthus bellus*) of the south-west and south ; the Diamond Firetail (*Zonaeginthus guttatus*) (87) found both north and south of the Divide ; (*Poephila* (*Taeniopygia*) *guttata*) the Zebra Finch found chiefly in northern regions ; and (*Ægintha temporalis*) (86) the Red-browed Finch of southern Scrub and Shrub Woodland ; *Donacola castaneothorax*, the Chestnut-breasted Finch, may be present in the south as an aviary escapee.

Ploceidae : Weaver-Finches. Two introduced European species occur : the House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) throughout the State and the less common, more local, chestnut-crowned, Tree Sparrow (*P. montanus*).

Sturnidae : Starlings. The aggressively successful and widespread Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) is a European introduction ; the Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), an introduction from the Indian Region, is more confined to southern areas and human habitation.

Oriolidae : Orioles and Figbirds. The Victorian representative of this tropical and sub-tropical family is the Olive-backed Oriole (*Oriolus sagittatus*) (91), a greenish backed thrush-sized bird of Forest and Woodland, more common in Spring and Summer. For the southern Figbird (*Sphecotheres vieilloti*), a Queensland species, Victorian sight records have been claimed more than once.

Dicruridae : Drongos. This family of generally dark metallic plumaged, fork-tailed birds of tropical forests (chiefly in Africa, India, and Malaya) is represented in northern Australia by the Spangled Drongo (*Chibia bracteata*) which has occasionally reached east Victoria.

Grallinidae : Mud-nest Builders. Three exclusively Australian species whose relationships are controversial and problematical are included here. The Magpie-lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*) (48) is one of Victoria's most widely spread and well-known species ; the grey

Apostle-bird (a name also given to Babblers) (*Struthidea cinerea*) occurs occasionally in the north-west and north-east ; and the White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*) (92), a black species with white wing patches occurring in flocks in Woodland where it utters a mournful whistle, is found in all regions. All build mud nests.

Artamidae : Woodswallows. Confined to the Indian and Australian Regions, Woodswallows exhibit the peculiarities of possessing powder down, being capable of prolonged soaring, and of clustering together at times to roost. Their relationships are unknown. Four species regularly occur in Victoria, the White-breasted (*Artamus leucorhynchus*), the Masked (*A. personatus*Q (39), the White-browed (*A. superciliosus*) (40), and the Dusky (*A. cyanopterus*) (38). Sight records for a fifth, the Black-faced (*A. cinereus*) are claimed for the north.

Cracticidae : Australian Magpies and allies. Three characteristically Australian genera are included here. Of *Strepera*, the Currawongs, large grey/black and white birds of " floppy " flight and with melancholy calls, *S. graculina* (44 ? *fuliginosa* in error ?) the Pied, and *S. versicolor* (45) the Grey occur in open country more commonly in Winter. The Black-winged (*S. melanoptera*) occurs in the north-west.

In *Cracticus* the Butcher-birds, well known for their song, *C. torquatus* (47), the Grey Butcher-bird, is common and widespread and *C. nigrogularis,* the Pied, is found mainly in the north-west.

Australian Magpies are unrelated to the Palaearctic Magpie. The White-backed (*Gymnorhina hypoleuca*) (46) is found chiefly south of the Divide, the Black-backed (*G. tibicen*) mainly north of it.

Ptilonorhynchidae : Bowerbirds. Two species of this remarkable and exclusively Australian Region family are found in Victoria. The Satin Bowerbird (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*) (90) occurs in Wet Sclerophyll Forest and Woodland in the south-east and south, and the Spotted Bowerbird (*Chlamydera maculata*) is confined to the north-west, where it is extremely rare. The bowers built by the birds are associated with display and are distinct from their nests.

Corvidae : Crows and Raven. The widespread and commonly seen " Crow " in Victoria is the Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides*) (93). The Australian Crow (*Corvus cecilae*) is rare ; it occurs in the north-west and possibly other regions, and is distinguished in part by the white rather than dusky down at the bases of the neck feathers. The Little Crow (*Corvus bennetti*), differing in habits, is confined to the north-west. Much is to be learned of calls and general habits of the species. The Ceylon Crow (*Corvus splendens*) has occurred in the State accidentally.

Study of Birds

To the aborigines the significance of birds was partly culinary (e.g., waterfowl, bustard, brolga) and partly mythological (emu, wedge-tailed eagle, and others).

The earliest known recorded observations of birds in Victoria by Europeans were those of George Bass in 1797–8, when he brought a whaleboat south from Sydney and in January, 1798, noted swans and ducks at Westernport. Later in 1798, both Bass and Flinders observed mutton birds in Bass Strait. In 1801, Grant and Barrallier, with George Caley as naturalist, recorded at Westernport further species, including the Bell-Miner, and collected the first specimen of the Gang Gang on the Bass River. In 1802, Robert Brown, naturalist, with Flinders, noted and collected birds as well as plants on the shores of Port Phillip and, in later years, overland explorers made casual reference to bird species.

Following settlement in Victoria, one of the earliest recorded local bird lists was made by John Cotton for the Upper Goulburn comprising 140 species and dated March, 1848. In the 1850's, H. W. Wheelwright and C. J. Stafford shot birds for sport and for the Melbourne market. Wheelwright published " Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist ", containing local bird notes, in 1861, and Stafford later supplied specimens from Gippsland to the National Museum.

Other collectors during the 1860's and 1870's were Batchelor, Broadbent, and Hennelle. The collections of the National Museum began in 1854, and the first collecting expedition was made in that year by Blandowski in the Mount Macedon and Goulburn River areas, and later in the same year to the River Murray and beyond.

Interest in natural history grew rapidly and in 1880 the " Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria " was formed and its journal, " The Victorian Naturalist ", remained the main avenue for published bird notes for about twenty years. Victoria has had no ornithologist comparable with Baron von Mueller in botany ; John Gould and his collectors worked on an Australian front. The energy and enthusiasm shown by early Victorian workers of the period (e.g., A. J. Campbell, R. Hall, and G. A. Keartland), however, are evident from perusal of the early volumes of " The Victorian Naturalist ".

In 1901 the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union (R.A.O.U.), the senior Australian scientific society devoted to ornithology, was formed with its headquarters in Melbourne and " The Emu " as its official journal. Later, several naturalist-writers including Donald Macdonald and Charles Barrett did much to inculcate interest in birds among their youthful readers. Since the 1930's, field work has steadily increased to embrace, more recently, group projects (e.g., Altona Gull Survey by the Bird Observers' Club, Bird Field Census by the Victorian Ornithological Research Group), and the new field techniques of population counts and bird banding. Group activity is increasing, but the individual remains important.

In Victoria, as elsewhere, academic ornithology has kept in touch with both field ornithology as a serious hobby, and bird watching as a social event ; scientific achievement being not always divorced from aesthetic reward. The amateur naturalist here, as in other fields, has been the tireless gatherer of indispensable data while following his chosen pursuit in his own right.

Traditional museum research in taxonomy and osteology is done on the large collections of the National Museum by staff and other workers. Field studies, collecting, and a diversity of activities (from those concerning the bird hazard on airfields to bird postage stamp design) also involve museum ornithology.

Extensive work has been done by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department for bird conservation and upon waterfowl distribution and ecology. University research in ornithology has virtually had its inception at Monash University where a varied research programme as well as the training of ornithologically minded zoologists is being undertaken.

In matters of conservation ornithologists have always been aware of the need for species protection and the preservation of habitat. Habitat destruction has been a major detriment to the native bird population and such destruction without attempted appraisal of all factors involved has occurred too often. The economic relationship between birds and man remains virtually unstudied, though ultimate compatibility between the aims of different people is well illustrated by current work undertaken to conserve ducks and quail for game. This in fact will ensure conservation of these and many additional bird species quite as effectively as could be achieved by protectionists. Birds are a significant element in such contrasting problems as, for example, the demand for National Parks and the demand for insecticides, and their study can assist the formation of a deeper and broader understanding of environment as a whole.

Ornithology in Victoria offers wide opportunity for discovery but at present there are few professional ornithologists. It is a broad field, touching on botany and entomology, involved in economics, the other humanities and ethnology, but owing allegiance throughout to its parent discipline, zoology.

Further References

BIRD OBSERVERS' CLUB.—Various publications.

BOURKE, P. A. (1955).—*A Handbook of Elementary Bird Study* (Paterson Brokensha Pty. Ltd., Perth—172 pages).

KEARTLAND, G. A. (1900).—*Birds of the Melbourne District* (Handbook of Melbourne, Aust., Assoc. for the Advancement of Science. Ed. by Prof. Baldwin Spencer, M.A., Melb., pp. 76–121).

(*Note* : This useful paper, broadly relating to an area bounded by Werribee, Melton, Donnybrook, The Dandenongs, and Carrum, comments on 186 species of which all but four (Keartland's Nos. 149, 154, 155 and 172) are included in the present account. The numbers herein bracketed against the species scientific name (usually), or the common name (where unavoidable), are the relevant species numbers used by Keartland and thus provide for the student both a species reference to Keartland's list and a revision of his early, and now generally disused, nomenclature. In three genera (*Tyto* (19), *Strepera* (44) and *Neophema* (132)), Keartland appears to have used incorrect, as distinct from outdated, species names, and these are noted. In one or two cases two of Keartland's species are now regarded as one and his numbers are linked thus : 184 & 185. Perusal of Keartland's notes on " Melbourne " species provides much of interest in terms of species population and distributional changes during the subsequent years.)

KEAST, ALLEN (1961).—*Bird Speciation on the Australian Continent* (Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Vol. 123, No. 8—495 pages).

LEACH, J. A. (1911 and later editions).—*An Australian Bird Book* (Melbourne, Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd.). (First published as *A Descriptive List of the Birds Native to Victoria, Australia*—Supplement to the *Education Gazette and Teachers' Aid*, 16th December, 1908, wherein 388 species are claimed for Victoria.)

FURTHER REFERENCES—*continued*

MACK, GEORGE.—*Birds of Victoria* (Victorian Year Book 1934).

OFFICER, HUGH R. (1964).—*Australian Honeyeaters.* (Bird Observers Club, Melbourne—86 pages.)

ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.—*The Emu,* Vol. 1, et seq.

WHEELER, ROY (MS.).—*A Handlist of the Birds of Victoria.* (Includes maps of recorded species distribution.)

WHITTELL, HUBERT MASSEY (1954).—*The Literature of Australian Birds: A History and a Bibliography of Australian Ornithology.* (Paterson Brokensha Pty. Ltd., Perth—788 pages.)

GLOSSARY*

Air Sacs.—Thin-walled chambers, usually nine, in body cavity, containing air and connected to the air passages. Some extend into the hollow bones.

Basipterygoid Process.—In the present usage, an articular facet on each side of rostrum on under side of skull.

Bassian.—Sir Baldwin Spencer's name for the coastal region of south-east Australia (east and south of the Divide) as a region of characteristic fauna. 1896.

Carpometacarpus.—Partly equivalent to the "hand" formed by fusion of carpal and metacarpal bones.

Cere.—The fleshy covering across upper base of bill when it is soft as in parrots, hawks, and others.

Clavicle.—The two clavicles are the two halves of the furcula.

Coracoid.—Bone forming part of pectoral girdle articulating with the sternum below and with the scapula and clavicle above. (Cf. *furcula.*)

Eyrean.—Sir Baldwin Spencer's name for the drier interior of Australia (north and west of the Divide) as a region of characteristic fauna. 1896.

Femur.—Thigh or upper leg bone.

Fibula.—Small bone on side of upper portion of tibia.

Frontal.—Bone roofing the brain cavity and orbital socket.

Furcula (*Furculum*).—The "wishbone" formed by fusion of the two clavicle bones.

Gular Pouch.—Distensible skin of throat beneath bill in some birds.

Hallux.—Hind toe. Toes are numbered as in illustration.

Humerus.—Upper "arm" (wing) bone.

Lobed Toes.—Toes with lobes or flaps of skin on each side of them.

Mandible.—Lower jaw (lower half of bill) comprising several fused bones. Upper mandible—upper half when speaking of feathered bird, but not in a skeleton. (Cf. *maxilla.*)

Maxilla (*Maxillary*).—Together with premaxillary and nasal bones this bone forms the upper part of bill in a skeleton. (Cf. *mandible.*)

Metabolic Rate.—The rate of chemical change occurring in a living organism.

* See also Figures 1 and 2.

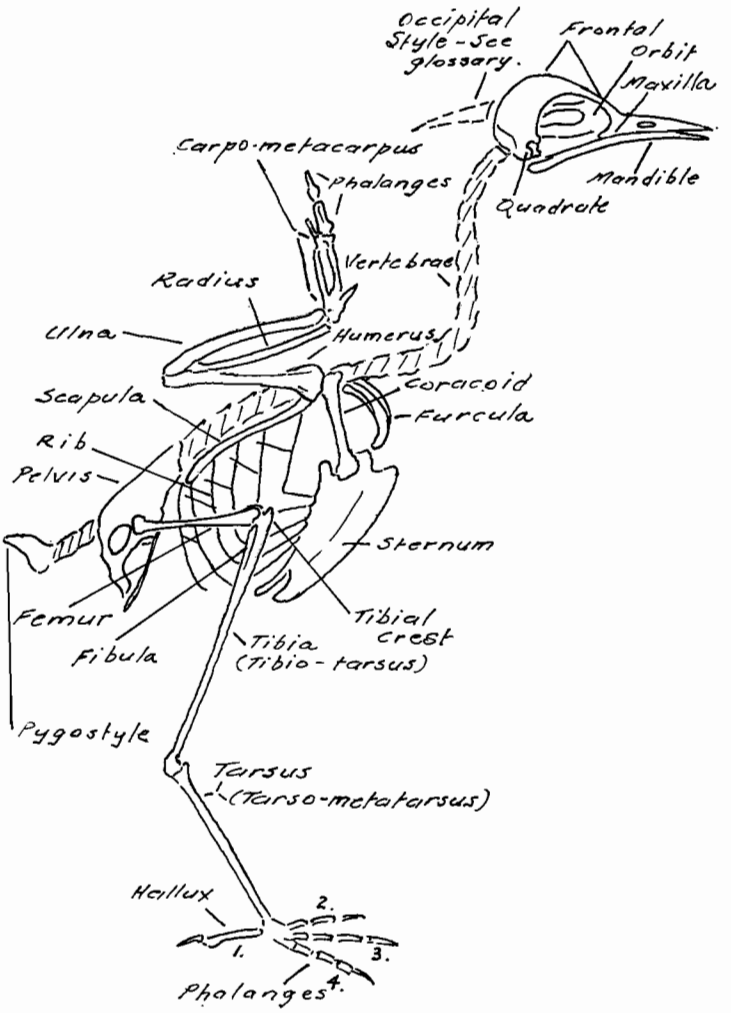


FIGURE 1.—Diagram of Bird Skeleton

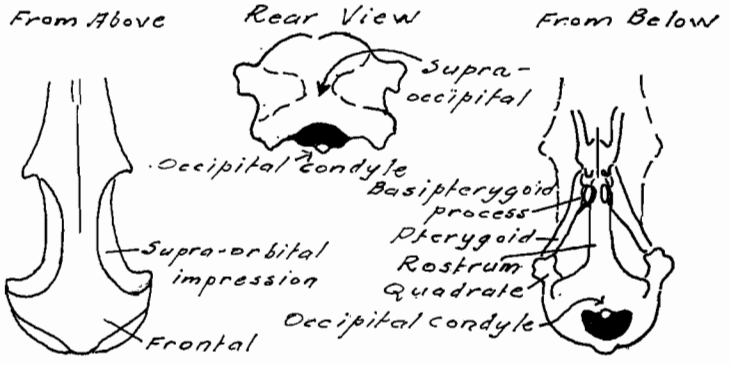


FIGURE 2.—Diagrams of Bird Skull

Occipital Condyle.—Small rounded process at base of skull by means of which skull articulates with backbone (vertebrae). Mammals have two.

Occipital Style.—A small bone protruding from region of supra-occipital in cormorants. See illustration for relative position where applicable.

Orbit.—Socket or cavity of skull housing eyeball.

Oviparous.—Egg-laying.

Pelagic.—Frequenting the (surface of) open sea or ocean.

Pelvis.—Consists of fused bones and supports the lower limbs.

Phalanges.—The separate bones of the digits, i.e., of the " fingers " and/or toes.

Powder Down.—The powder produced by feathers of a particular type which continually disintegrate at the tips. (Cf. *Ardeidae*—Herons ; *Artamidae*—Woodswallows.)

Pterygoid(s).—Slender bones forming connexion between the quadrates and the palate in mid-line of skull.

Pygostyle.—The end bone of the tail consisting of fused vertebrae and supporting the tail feathers.

Quadrate.—A bone low on each side of the skull which articulates with the cranium, pterygoid and mandible, rocks in conjunction with the opening of the bill and in most birds is the sole suspensory support for the mandible. It does not exist as such in mammals.

Radius.—The more slender of the two forearm (wing) bones.

Rib.—Ribs form the sides of the thorax ; some are joined to both the backbone and the sternum.

Rostrum.—Central axis of base of skull.

Scapula.—Shoulder blade.

Scapulars.—Feathers on each side of back in region of scapula bones.

Sclerophyll.—" Hard leaf ", in the present case a term applied chiefly to Eucalypts.

Speculum.—Metallic or brightly coloured area of the wing as found in ducks.

Sternum.—Breastbone.

Supraoccipital.—A bone in back of skull above the foramen or opening.

Supraorbital Impressions.—Grooves on frontal rims of the orbits found in many water-birds and housing the supraorbital or nasal glands.

Syrinx.—" Voice box " situated at lower end of trachea.

Tarsus.—Properly the tarso-metatarsus ; the lower leg bone.

Tibia.—Upper leg bone ; properly tibio-tarsus.

Tibial Crest.—Crest or prominent ridge on front of upper end of tibia.

Ulna.—The stouter of the two forearm (wing) bones. Shows papillae where secondary feathers were attached.

Vertebrae.—The separate bones of the vertebral column or backbone.

Wishbone.—See furcula.

Zygodactylous.—Having two toes forward and two backward.

* See also Figures 1 and 2.

Geographical Features

Introduction

Australia is situated in middle and lower-middle latitudes, with about two-fifths of its area lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. It is, therefore, one of the warm continents and, since most of its area lies within the zone of the dry, sub-tropical anti-cyclones (" the horse latitudes "), it is for the most part a dry continent. Much of the continent has only small variation in temperature from season to season and receives low rainfall with marked concentration into either summer (in the north) or winter (in the south).

Victoria is, in these respects, not typically Australian. It has a cool to cold winter, and although there are hot periods in each summer, they are interspersed with pleasantly warm or even cool periods. Rainfall is rather low in the northern parts of the State, and particularly in the north-west, but the greater part is well watered with no marked seasonal concentration. Most of Australia is plateau or plain country with little relief ; Victoria has a larger proportion of high country in its total area than any other State except Tasmania and its highest mountains reach over 6,000 feet above sea level. Not surprisingly, it could be called the " most English " part of the mainland, although a closer climatic and agricultural analogy is probably south-western and south-central France. Victoria is in fact transitional between the sub-tropical situation of New South Wales and the temperate situation of Tasmania, between the high rainfall character of the south-eastern Australian coastlands and the arid interior. One finds, then, year-round, open-air dairying and livestock-and-grass farming in Gippsland and the Western District, and dry-farming of grains and irrigated horticulture of citrus fruits and vineyards in the north. Its climatic conditions made no difficulties for the establishment of secondary industry and, once its power resource problem had been solved, Victoria reaped the advantages in interstate trade offered by its central position on coastal shipping routes.

Victoria has 2·96 per cent. of the area of Australia (mainland Australia and Tasmania, but not including external territories) and had 28·12 per cent. of the Australian population at 30th June, 1964. In relating population to area, Victoria is the most densely populated of the States with an average density at 30th June, 1964, of 35·63 persons per square mile and is exceeded only by the Australian Capital Territory (85·64 per square mile).

The Victorian population is growing rapidly ; comparing the enumerated population of the Census of 30th June, 1961, with the estimate of 30th June, 1964, the population of Victoria increased by 6·85 per cent., being exceeded by Western Australia (7·23 per cent.), the Australian Capital Territory (36·69 per cent.), and the Northern Territory (19·27 per cent.).

The distribution of population over the State, however, is very uneven. At 30th June, 1964, it is estimated that 65·84 per cent. of the total population of the State was living in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, a larger concentration of population in the metropolis than was to

be found in any other State of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, there are considerable areas of Victoria which are uninhabited or have only a very sparse and seasonal population ; these areas are mainly in the Eastern Highlands and in the western and north-western parts of the State along the South Australian border, as in the Mallee, where sandy soils and low, unreliable rainfalls inhibit agriculture. The non-metropolitan population is fairly evenly divided between the rural population (15 per cent. of the State's total in 1961) and the urban centres other than Melbourne (20 per cent. of the total in 1961). Both percentages refer to the Census of 1961.

In the rural areas, population is densest in the irrigation areas, in the dairying areas of Gippsland and the Western District, and in the livestock-and-crop farming areas between Ballarat and Bendigo. Lower densities are found in the wheat farming areas of the Wimmera, and still lower densities in the wheat areas of the Mallee and in the stock-raising areas generally.

Among the non-metropolitan cities four large centres stand out : these are Geelong (estimated population at 30th June, 1964, 98,920), Ballarat (57,290), and Bendigo (42,110), each of which has a variety of manufacturing industries as well as being marketing and transport centres, and the Latrobe Valley group of towns which together contain about 54,000 people and are mainly concerned with power generation and distribution. The next group, in order of population size, has between 12,000 and 17,000 people each and contains, in addition to the normal urban retail and service functions, fairly large-scale industries processing local products: Warrnambool (dairy products, textiles and clothing), Shepparton (fruit canneries), Wangaratta (a rather special case of decentralized industries), and Mildura (fruit and vegetable packing). Next there are a number of regional urban centres of between 7,000 and 10,000 people in which retail and service functions predominate; for instance, Hamilton, Colac, Horsham, Benalla, Ararat, Sale, Wodonga, Bairnsdale, Maryborough, and Castlemaine. Smaller towns serve more restricted areas and more local requirements.

Although European settlement in Victoria is little over one and a quarter centuries old, there have already developed distinctive regional characteristics in the various parts of the State, and most of these are recognized in popular speech by regional names. The Mallee is the north-western plain of ancient sand ridges, once waterless and covered with the distinctive dwarf eucalypt from which the name is derived, but now with extensive wheat fields and sheep paddocks and with water for stock and domestic purposes supplied through winding channels from storages outside the region. The Wimmera, with red-brown soils and tall eucalypts, with a denser pattern of farms and market towns, has the highest yielding wheat fields in Australia and a considerable sheep and cattle population as well. The Western District, with lush pastures on its well-watered volcanic plains, has both a long tradition of the growing of fine wools on sheep stations dating back to the early days of the pastoral expansion and a much more recent development of intensive dairying. The north-east has irrigated citrus and stonefruit orchards, market gardens, and pastures on the plains of the middle Murray and

its tributaries, which give way to cattle stations upstream where the valleys run back into the rugged slopes of the Australian Alps. Gippsland spells dairying and fodder-crop growing, timber extraction in the tall forests of the hills, off-shore and coastal fishing, and the industrial enterprises based on the power derived from the Morwell–Yallourn brown coal deposits in the Latrobe Valley. The Port Phillip Bay region holds Melbourne, the financial and administrative hub of the State and a fast growing port, metropolitan market, and industrial centre, while on the eastern shore commuters' and holiday homes stretch through the Mornington Peninsula to the ocean shores. On the west, secondary industry is extending through Williamstown and Altona to Geelong.

Area and Boundaries

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres.

Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary following the windings of the River Murray from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or River Murray to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the River Murray forming part of the boundary is approximately 1,200 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, on the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coastline 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Westernport 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 88,119 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilson's Promontory, in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 22½ min. E., is the southernmost point of Victoria and likewise of the Australian continent; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S.—a distance of 280 miles.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia :—

AREA OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

State or Territory	Area	Per Cent. of Total Area
	sq. miles	
Western Australia	975,920	32·88
Queensland	667,000	22·47
Northern Territory	520,280	17·53
South Australia	380,070	12·81
New South Wales	309,433	10·43
Victoria	**87,884**	**2·96**
Tasmania	26,383	0·89
Australian Capital Territory	939	0·03
Total Australia	2,967,909	100·00

Mountain Regions

The mountainous regions of Victoria comprise the Central Highlands and a belt known as the Southern Uplands lying to the south and separated from the Central Highlands by plains.

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear near the South Australian border. In the eastern sector patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur and peaks rise more than 6,000 feet, while in the western sector the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series and the peaks reach 3,000 feet.

The Highlands descend to plains on their southern and northern flanks. On the south are the Western District Plains and the Gippsland Plains, and beyond these again rises a group of uplifted blocks constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the hills of South Gippsland are composed of fresh-water Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary sands and clays with Older Volcanic rocks in South Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites.

By 1875 the mountainous areas of the State were embraced by a geodetic survey which had been started in 1856. This was the first major survey, although isolated surveys had been carried out as early as 1844. Further surveys were carried out by the Australian Survey Corps during the Second World War, and by the Department of Lands and Survey, in the post-war years. Most recent values for some of the highest mountains in Victoria are Mount Bogong, 6,516 feet;

COASTLINE OF VICTORIA

SCALE OF MILES

STATUTE 32 16 0 32 64

NAUTICAL 32 16 0 32 64

FROM	TO	TRUE BEARING	NAUTICAL MILES	FROM P.P. HEADS
PORT PHILLIP HEADS	BARWON HEADS	277°	6.2	6.2
BARWON HEADS	PT DANGER	248°	8.5	14.7
PT DANGER	PT ADDIS	221°	4.7	19.4
PT ADDIS	PT ROADKNIGHT	240°	3.8	23.2
PT ROADKNIGHT	SPLIT PT LIGHT HOUSE	235°	4.3	27.5
SPLIT PT LIGHT HOUSE	PT GREY	229°	7.4	34.9
PT GREY	C PATTON	215°	10.8	45.7
C PATTON	PT BUNBURY	243°	8.6	54.3
PT BUNBURY	HENTY REEF	152°	1.8	56.1
HENTY REEF	PT FRANKLIN	238°	7.7	63.8
PT FRANKLIN	C OTWAY	264°	2.1	65.9
C OTWAY	MOONLIGHT HEAD	254°	13.1	79.0
MOONLIGHT HEAD	PT RONALD	309°	6.2	85.2
PT RONALD	PORT CAMPBELL	303°	9.3	94.5
PORT CAMPBELL	CURDIE INLET	329°	5.2	99.7
CURDIE INLET	FLAXMAN HILL	309°	7.8	107.5
FLAXMAN HILL	WARRNAMBOOL	303°	15.2	122.6
WARRNAMBOOL	PORT FAIRY	276°	10.6	133.0
PORT FAIRY	LADY JULIA PERCY IS	283°	12.2	145.2
LADY JULIA PERCY IS	PORTLAND	284°	18.8	164.0
PORTLAND	LAWRENCE ROCKS	149°	4.5	168.6
LAWRENCE ROCKS	C NELSON	259°	6.0	174.6
C NELSON	C BRIDGEWATER	289°	8.6	181.2
C BRIDGEWATER	GLENELG R	340°	28.1	209.3
KING ISLAND				
PORT PHILLIP HEADS	C WICKHAM	203°	82.7	82.7
C OTWAY	C WICKHAM	155°	47.3	
C LIPTRAP	C WICKHAM	244°	99.4	

FROM	TO	TRUE BEARING	NAUTICAL MILES	FROM P.P. HEADS
PORT PHILLIP HEADS	C SCHANCK	135°	17.0	17.0
C SCHANCK	WEST HEAD	84°	5.9	22.9
WEST HEAD	SEAL ROCKS	129°	4.0	27.9
SEAL ROCKS	PYRAMID ROCK	82°	5.8	33.7
PYRAMID ROCK	C WOOLAMAI	110°	6.8	40.5
C WOOLAMAI	C PATERSON	120°	13.8	54.3
C PATERSON	VENUS BAY	90°	5.3	59.6
VENUS BAY	C LIPTRAP	140°	17.8	77.4
C LIPTRAP	SHELLBACK IS	106°	14.5	91.9
SHELLBACK IS	NORMAN IS	149°	3.0	94.9
NORMAN IS	CITADEL IS	144°	5.5	100.4
CITADEL IS	CLEFT IS	134°	3.6	104.0
CLEFT IS	WILSONS PROMONTORY	78°	6.5	110.5
WILSONS PROMONTORY	WATERLOO BAY	16°	3.7	114.2
WATERLOO BAY	REFUGE COVE	22°	7.5	118.7
REFUGE COVE	RABBIT IS	149°	7.5	124.2
RABBIT IS	CORNER INLET ENT	50°	5.5	129.7
CORNER INLET ENT	PORT ALBERT ENT	44°	6.5	136.2
PORT ALBERT ENT	SWALLOW INLET	53°	8.5	144.7
SWALLOW INLET	MERRIMAN CK	49°	10.4	170.1
MERRIMAN CK	STOCKYARD HILL	45°	27.1	197.2
STOCKYARD HILL	LAKES ENTRANCE	60°	20.3	217.5
LAKES ENTRANCE	LAKE TYERS	77°	6.0	223.5
LAKE TYERS	SNOWY R	88°	21.4	244.9
SNOWY R	C CONRAN	84°	9.0	253.9
C CONRAN	C EVERARD	85°	25.0	278.9
C EVERARD	RAM HEAD	80°	7.6	286.5
RAM HEAD	LITTLE RAM HEAD	60°	10.5	300.0
LITTLE RAM HEAD	MALLACOOTA INLET	20°	8.4	308.4
MALLACOOTA INLET	GABO IS	82°	6.2	314.2
GABO IS	C HOWE	39°	5.1	320.3
WILSONS PROMONTORY	CLIFFY IS	117°	16.5	127.4

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

BASS STRAIT

BALLARAT

HAMILTON

MELBOURNE

DANDENONG

GEELONG

PORT PHILLIP BAY

BARWON HEADS

SALE

MOE

TARALGON

TALLOURA

WORMELL

BAIRNSDALE

GLENELG R

C BRIDGEWATER

C NELSON

LAWRENCE ROCKS

PORTLAND

LADY JULIA PERCY I.

PORT FAIRY

WARRNAMBOOL

FLAXMAN HILL

CURDIE INLET

PORT CAMPBELL

PT RONALD

MOONLIGHT HEAD

PT BUNBURY

PT DANGER

PT ADDIS

PT ROADKNIGHT

SPLIT PT LIGHT HOUSE

PT GREY

C PATTON

HENTY REEF

PT FRANKLIN

C OTWAY

C SCHANCK

WEST HEAD

SEAL ROCKS

PYRAMID ROCK

C WOOLAMAI

C PATERSON

VENUS BAY

C LIPTRAP

SHELLBACK IS

NORMAN IS

CITADEL IS

CLEFT IS

WILSONS PROMONTORY

CORNER INLET

PORT ALBERT

SWALLOW INLET

RABBIT IS

CLIFFY IS

REFUGE COVE

WATERLOO BAY

MERRIMAN CK

STOCKYARD HILL

LAKES ENTRANCE

LAKE TYERS

SNOWY R

C CONRAN

C EVERARD

RAM HEAD

LITTLE RAM HEAD

MALLACOOTA INLET

C HOWE

GABO IS

C WICKHAM

KING ISLAND

Mount Feathertop, 6,307 feet; Mount Nelse, 6,181 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,157 feet; Mount Loch, 6,152 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,101 feet; Mount Niggerhead, 6,048 feet; Mount McKay, 6,045 feet; Mount Cobboras, 6,030 feet; Mount Cope, 6,026 feet; Mount Spion Kopje, 6,025 feet; and Mount Buller, 5,919 feet.

Further Reference, 1962

Coastline

General

The prominent features of the Victorian coastline are few. East of Mount Ruskin, on the South Australia–Victoria border, the first is that formed by Cape Bridgewater and Cape Nelson, with Danger Point and Lawrence Rocks jutting out to the east. Moonlight Head, over 500 feet high, and the bluff projection of Cape Otway constitute the second salient feature. One hundred and thirty-six miles east of Cape Otway lies the rugged and mountainous Wilson's Promontory, with its off-lying islands. The fourth and last salient feature of the Victorian coastline commences at Cape Everard and continues for 45 miles to the New South Wales boundary at Cape Howe with Ram Head*, Sand Patch Point, Little Ram Head, and Gabo Island forming its most prominent features.

Generally, the coast from Cape Bridgewater, west of Portland, to Corner Inlet, Wilson's Promontory, consists of high land, and in many cases cliffs, whilst west of Cape Bridgewater and east of Corner Inlet, the coast is shelving, and sand dunes predominate. East of the Snowy River mouth, there are several more rugged headlands, formed as a result of exposure of granite masses, one of which has become detached from the mainland, to become Gabo Island. Because there is a slight downward movement of the coast east of the 144th meridian, the sea has encroached on the lower parts of stream valleys with the consequent formation of a number of indentations in the coastline, chief of which are Port Phillip, Westernport, Corner Inlet, the Gippsland Lakes system, and Mallacoota Inlet.

Lighthouses

Although there are nearly 300 lights in the State of Victoria, the majority of these consists of lights situated in harbours and sheltered waters; only 24 are seaward lights with powerful beams intended primarily for the guidance of ships passing along the coastwise tracks. Probably the first lighthouse to be established on the coast was on Shortland Bluff, Queenscliff. This consisted of a wooden tower erected in 1842 to guide ships through " the Rip ".

Since the prominent features of the Victorian coastline are few, the basic lighthouse needs of coastal shipping off Victoria were met within twenty years of the establishment of the light at Queenscliff. However, much remained to be accomplished in defining the channels into and within Port Phillip, and the approaches and waters of the many

* Previously also known as Rame Head.

small ports along the coast which played such an important part in the transport of primary products during the nineteenth century. The establishment of lights on Cape Everard and on Split Point in 1890 and 1891 respectively practically completed the pattern of coastal navigational aids, although it was not until well into this century that the mariners' needs along the coast between Wilson's Promontory and Cape Schanck were adequately provided for by the establishment of several automatic lights.

Mount Ruskin to Cape Otway

Mount Ruskin, one and a half miles north-west from the mouth of the Glenelg River, is situated on Victoria's western boundary. From this point to Cape Howe (the border with New South Wales) the Victorian ocean coastline stretches some 682 miles. East of the Glenelg River the coast is marked by a succession of hummocks about 150 feet high. This part of the coast is generally avoided by small craft on account of the heavy swell that invariably rolls in. Discovery Bay, 38 miles long and eight miles deep, is situated between Cape Northumberland and the west side of Cape Bridgewater. The Bay is rendered hazardous by an onward setting tide and the break of a heavy swell that rolls in over the eastern half of the bay.

Towards the east along the coast, lie Cape Bridgewater and Cape Nelson. Both Capes are conspicuous in that they are composed of jagged limestone and basaltic cliffs. Together with Cape (Sir William) Grant, Danger Point and Lawrence Rocks, they form the first prominent feature of the Victorian coastline observed when sailing eastward. Beyond Danger Point, the coast, comprising beach dunes and low dune limestone cliffs, recedes to form Portland Bay with the town of Portland at its western end, and Lady Julia Percy Island, visible from passing ships, at its eastern end, Port Fairy and Armstrong Bays, and Lady Bay on which Warrnambool is situated.

South-eastward from Warrnambool, the coast is of a cliffy character and presents an almost unbroken appearance for 22 miles, thereafter becoming bold and studded with rock stacks, the land at the back gradually rising for sixteen miles to Moonlight Head. So named by Matthew Flinders, bold, rounded and densely timbered, and rising to a height of 546 feet, the Head, together with Cape Otway, 250 feet high, fourteen miles further to the south-east, forms the termination of the Otway Ranges and constitutes the second most prominent feature of the coast. Cape Otway marks the northern side of the western entrance to Bass Strait, separating Victoria and Tasmania.

Cape Otway to Wilson's Promontory

From Cape Otway the coast trends in a north-easterly direction to Barwon Head and thence runs eastward to the entrance to Port Phillip. From Franklin Point to Addis Point, the coast is characterized by high, dark coloured cliffs. The towns of Apollo Bay and Lorne can be seen from passing ships. Between Addis Point and Barwon Head lies the town of Torquay. Barwon Head is a saddle shaped scrubby hummock, 122 feet high. From Barwon Head to Point Lonsdale, the coast consists of sand dunes bound with wind shorn scrub at a general elevation of about 85 feet.

Port Phillip is an extensive bay with a tidal area of 725 square miles. The entrance to the Bay, with Point Lonsdale on its western side and Point Nepean on its eastern side, is almost 2 miles wide; however, the navigable channel is only about seven-tenths of a mile wide. From Point Nepean to Wilson's Promontory the coast tends in a south-easterly direction. Cape Schanck, which forms the southern extremity of the Mornington Peninsula between Port Phillip and Westernport, is a narrow cliffy headland, 278 feet high. The eastern and western entrances to Westernport are separated by Phillip Island, twelve miles long and four and three-quarter miles across. The most prominent feature of the coast in this region is Cape Woolami, the south-east extreme of Phillip Island. The Cape is a remarkable helmet-shaped red granite headland rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 358 feet. Inside the eastern entrance, the fishing port of San Remo is situated on the eastern shore.

From Phillip Island, the coast again runs south-eastward as a succession of sand dunes mostly covered with scrub for fourteen miles to Cape Patterson, low and ill-defined, and the least conspicuous point along this stretch of coast. Thence it recedes to form Venus Bay, on the eastern shore of which is Anderson Inlet, whence a range of sand hills, mostly bare, extends along the coast for eighteen miles south south-eastward to Cape Liptrap, 297 feet high and nearly vertical. Thence the coast curves round to the northward and then eastward to form Waratah Bay before resuming its south-easterly trend along the western side of Wilson's Promontory. With its off-lying islands, the Promontory forms the most prominent feature of the Victorian coastline.

Wilson's Promontory to Cape Howe

The east coast of Wilson's Promontory runs northward for 21 miles to Corner Inlet, the entrance to the fishing centres of Port Welshpool and Port Franklin, and to the broad but shallow expanse of Corner Basin. Latrobe Island forms the other shore of the entrance and extends eastward for seven miles to the main entrance to Port Albert, a harbour used by fishing boats. Eight miles further east-north-eastward, the low coastline is broken by Shallow Inlet, the eastern entrance to Port Albert, and the beginning of the Ninety Mile Beach, so named by Surgeon Bass in 1797. From Shallow Inlet, the coast, running north-eastward, is low and consists of monotonous sand hummocks which form the barrier between the sea and the extensive waterways of the Gippsland Lakes. Seventy-two miles from Shallow Inlet, access to the Lakes is gained through an artificial channel, beside which lies the fishing port of Lakes Entrance.

East of Lakes Entrance, the coast, similar in appearance though the sand hummocks are higher and for the most part backed by hills and dense forest, trends in an east by north curve for 28 miles to the Snowy River, the mouth of which is obstructed by a sand bar. From the Snowy River eastward to Cape Howe, there is no part of the coast that is not defined by some conspicuous mountain or hill. Cape Everard is easily recognized by Sandy Peak, which is over 500 feet high. The Cape, which projects nearly one and a half miles from the line of the coast, was the first sighting of the Australian Coast made by Captain Cook in H.M.S. *Endeavour* in 1770. Ram Head, which lies ten

miles from Cape Everard, is of granite, and rises to an elevation of 369 feet. Northward of this Head the land becomes lower, but again rises gradually to a range of 1,000 feet in height, the highest point of which is Genoa Peak, 1,607 feet high. Sand Patch Point about five and a half miles north-eastward of Ram Head is a very conspicuous large mass of drift sand. The point is about 270 feet high. From Sand Patch Point the coast veers northward to Little Ram Head, forming a rocky bight, with sandy beaches backed by country 300 feet high.

From Little Ram Head the coast continues in a northerly direction to Mallacoota Inlet, a lake consisting of two portions, called the Upper and Lower Lakes. Some six miles from the Inlet, Gabo Island is passed. The island, one and a half miles long and about half a mile wide, is composed of red granite and has little vegetation. From Telegraph Point, on the mainland abreast the north extreme of Gabo Island, the coast is comprised of sand-hillocks, bare and white. Cape Howe, Victoria's boundary with New South Wales lies about four and a half miles from Telegraph Point. Cape Howe is a low point composed of stones and sand, covered with ti-tree. The land behind the Cape is timbered, and a deep cutting in the trees visible from seaward is the State boundary line.

Hydrography in Victoria

Historical Development

Much of Victoria's coastline is forbidding and all of it stormy. Port Phillip lies almost in the middle and contains the two major ports towards which lead some of the busiest shipping routes in Australia. Outside Port Phillip the only commercially large port is the artificial one of Portland.

The Victorian coastline westward of Port Phillip is relatively free of off-shore dangers ; but it is, nevertheless, a dangerous iron-bound coast, the location of many disastrous shipwrecks, especially in the days of sail. To the eastward of Port Phillip, there exists a number of off-lying dangers, principally between Wilson's Promontory and the Furneaux Group. However, the shipping route between Port Phillip and Cape Howe is now a safe, well surveyed route, free of complicated navigation.

During the nineteenth century, Victorian waters received considerable hydrographic attention. In 1801–2, surveying began in Bass Strait with surveys by H.M. Brig *Lady Nelson* and Port Phillip followed in 1803–4 when Captain Woodriff in H.M.S. *Calcutta* carried out surveys. This work continued during the ensuing 60 years and was terminated in 1878, when the coast of Victoria was probably better surveyed than any other part of Australia. After this, apart from surveys by port authorities and the Public Works Department, no further hydrographic surveys were carried out in Victoria until 1931, when a boat party re-surveyed Port Melbourne, Hobson's Bay, and the Yarra River—the first Australian hydrographic survey in Victoria.

This, then, was the situation when the Second World War broke out. Admiralty charts of 1938 show the waters out to about 10 miles off-shore well sprinkled with soundings, all of which had been obtained with the hand lead. This meant that no continuous profile had been obtained, as is possible with the modern echo sounder, leaving the possibility of dangers lurking between casts. Outside 10 miles, where accurate fixing was almost impossible, only scattered and haphazard soundings were charted with large areas of " white paper ". This was a totally unacceptable situation in waters frequented by deep draft ships.

In 1948, H.M.A.S. *Warrego* carried out a modern survey of Westernport and its approaches and this was followed in 1949 to 1951 by surveys of Hobson's Bay and Geelong by H.M.A.S. *Tallarook.*

Warrego began off-shore sounding in 1952 and in 1953 H.M.A.S. *Barcoo* joined in the work surveying first from Cape Everard to Cape Howe then Port Phillip to Wilson's Promontory. This latter work was completed in 1954 whilst *Warrego* surveyed from Port Phillip to Cape Otway. This survey was extended west to Moonlight Head in 1955. In 1961 H.M.A.S. *Bass* surveyed Portland Harbor and *Barcoo* sounded the approaches to the port.

Thus the survey of Victorian waters was brought up to date this time beyond the 10 miles ; in fact, right across Bass Strait to Tasmania. The coast from Moonlight Head to Portland and west to South Australia remains to be surveyed.

Unfortunately the survey of Bass Strait had to come just before the advent of modern electronic position finding equipment now in use in the R.A.N. Surveying Service, known as " Lambda ". Because of this, these off-shore surveys had to be controlled by endless lines of moored floating beacons. The surveys showed Bass Strait to have a sea bed as flat as a billiard table but holding its surprises such as Warrego Rock, which rises sheer from 25 fathoms to lurk only 7 feet below the surface.

Whilst these surveys were being undertaken, the land control was advanced by the Division of National Mapping and carried across Bass Strait to Tasmania via Wilson's Promontory, Deal Island, and Flinders Island. The numerous rocks and islands off Wilson's Promontory were scaled, marks erected, and survey parties were transported. Tidal streams and currents were recorded and studied and a detailed survey made of the beach south-east of Port Phillip for a projected sewer outlet.

Hydrographic Information

The R.A.N. Hydrographic Office at Garden Island, New South Wales, is the charting authority responsible for the promulgation of hydrographic information. It is accomplished by the means of Notices to Mariners, which amend the charts, both Australian and Admiralty, affected by the new information. The Hydrographic Office derives its data from the Harbour Authorities, the Ports and Harbours Branch, from merchant ships, or ships of the R.A.N., and in the case of detailed surveys, from the ships of the R.A.N. Surveying Service. In some cases the new information is extensive and this usually requires the publication of a new edition of the chart of that locality. Details of the Australian and Admiralty charts of Victorian waters can be obtained from the

Catalogue and Index of Australian Charts, &c., issued by the R.A.N. Hydrographic Office. This catalogue also contains details of sailing directions, light lists, and tide tables, and other navigational aids for the Victorian waters.

Rivers

Length

The characteristics of rivers which relate to land are fixed, whereas those relating to water are variable. The land or geographic features include :—

(1) The length, and

(2) the catchment.

The following table shows the main river basins of Victoria and flows of the main streams :—

VICTORIA——SCHEDULE OF FLOWS OF MAIN STREAMS

Basin No. *	Stream	Site of Gauging Station	Catchment Area (Square Miles)	Year Gauged from	Annual Flows in 1,000 Ac. Ft.			
					Mean	No. of Years	Max.	Min.
1	Murray ..	Jingellic ..	2,520	1890	1,974	71	4,978	549
2	Mitta	Tallandoon ..	1,840	1886	1,138	75	3,460	203
3	Kiewa	Kiewa	450	1886	527	75	1,684	146
4	Ovens	Wangaratta ..	2,100	1887	1,229	74	3,991	141
5	Broken ..	Goorambat ..	740	1887	208	74	886	15·3
6	Goulburn ..	Murchison ..	4,140	1882	2,385	79	6,139	516
7	Campaspe ..	Elmore	1,240	1886	194	75	667	0·6
8	Loddon ..	Laanecoorie ..	1,613	1891	207	70	659	8·9
9	Avoca ..	Coonooer ..	1,000	1890	62	71	321	3·8
11	Wimmera ..	Horsham ..	1,570	1889	106	72	479	0
12	Glenelg ..	Balmoral.. ..	606	1889 (a)	117	60	439	2·5
14	Hopkins ..	Wickliffe ..	460	1921 (b)	27	29	102	1·3
15	Carlisle ..	Carlisle	30	1930 (c)	37	26	89	14·8
17	Barwon ..	Winchelsea ..	369	1922 (d)	116	28	412	25
18	Moorarbool ..	Batesford ..	434	1908 (e)	57	16	147	2·5
19	Werribee ..	Melton	446	1917 (f)	64	43	190	5·3
20	Maribyrnong ..	Keilor	264	1908 (g)	92	30	265	3
21	Yarra	Warrandyte ..	899	1892	726	41	1,215	334
22	Bunyip ..	Bunyip	268	1908 (h)	124	47	247	55·7
24	Latrobe ..	Rosedale ..	1,604	1901 (i)	788	42	2,633	361
25	Thompson ..	Cowwarr.. ..	421	1891	335	68	1,050	142
25	Macalister ..	Glenmaggie ..	730	1919	478	42	1,277	181
26	Mitchell ..	Gleneladale ..	1,530	1938	814	23	1,779	368
27	Tambo ..	Bruthen	1,030	1906 (j)	179	29	575	50
28	Snowy ..	Jarrahmond ..	5,100	1907	1,682	42	3,254	766

Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean	Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean
(a)	1933–34 to 1938–39	(f)	1952–53
(b)	1933–34 „ 1943–44	(g)	1933–34 to 1955–56
(c)	1943–44 „ 1946–47	(h)	1951–52
(d)	1933–34 „ 1943–44	(i)	1919–20 „ 1936–37
(e)	1921–22 „ 1945–46	(j)	1924–25 „ 1937–38

* 10 Mallee Basin, no rivers.
23 South Gippsland Basin } Short term records only. These are not suitable for inclusion in
29 East Gippsland Basin } the table.

A table showing the lengths of streams and rivers will be found on pages 31 to 35 of the 1963 Victorian Year Book.

Catchments

Another useful characteristic of streams is their " catchment " which may be defined as the area from which there is run-off to the stream. Catchments may be regarded as the hydrologically effective part of a " basin ". Thus, the whole of any area may be subdivided into basins, but part of some basins may be regarded as non-effective, being either too flat or the rainfall too small to contribute to normal stream flows. There is little or no contribution in the north-west of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 18 in. to 20 in. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

Figure 3 shows the 29 basins into which Victoria has been divided by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for hydrologic purposes.

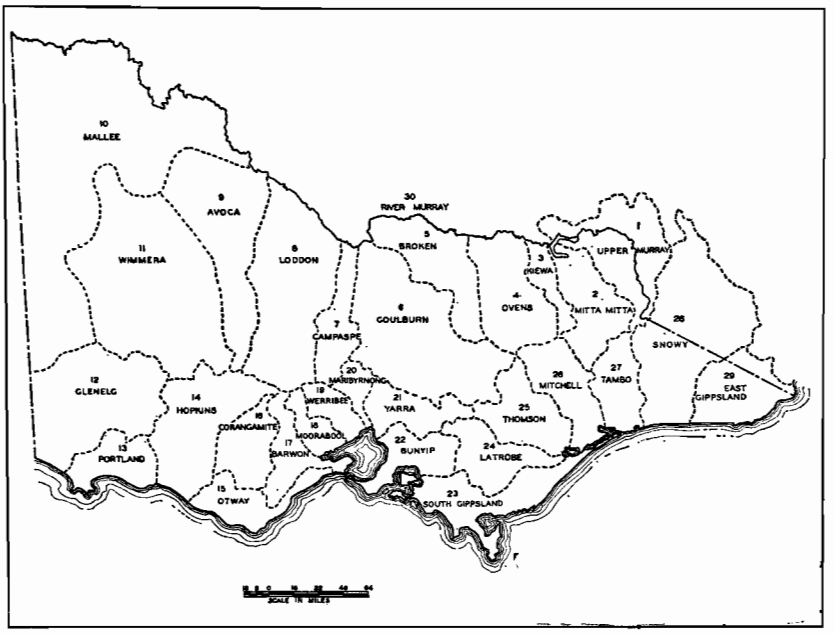


FIGURE 3.—Victoria's water resources showing key plan to river basins.

Total Flow

The current estimate of mean annual flow is 17 million acre ft. per annum, about half of which flows into the Murray ; the other half flowing southward to the Victorian coast. The geographic distribution of flow is heavily weighted towards the eastern half where the total flow is about 14 million acre ft. (with about 8 million acre ft. in the north-east and 6 million acre ft. in the south-east) and hence leaving 3 million acre ft. in the western half.

Location of Streams

The location of about 2,500 streams in Victoria may be obtained by referring to the " Alphabetical Index of Victorian Streams " compiled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1960. Owing to the replication of names for some streams there are over 2,900 names ; these have been obtained by examining Department of Lands and Survey, and Commonwealth Military Forces maps, so as to

include names which have appeared on them. There are, in addition, many unnamed streams, those with locally known names, and those named on other maps or plans. No attempt was made in the Index to suggest a preferred name, as it was considered that further legislation is necessary before any such action can be made effective.

Stream Reserves, Flows, Floods, and Droughts, 1964

Lakes

For lakes to form, there must be suitable physiographic features and sufficient water supply to offset evaporation and seepage losses. Although the water supply in the western part of the State is comparatively poor, the majority of Victorian lakes occur in the west because of suitable physiography which is attributable to volcanic activity. Some extinct volcanoes carry crater lakes, and on the volcanic plains numerous lakes have been formed, the largest being Lake Corangamite. Lakes on the plains are relatively shallow, their depth and hence volume varying considerably with climatic trends in rainfall.

Lakes also occur in the north-west plains, some of which are intermittently replenished by effluents from rivers. Another type of lake is that which occurs along the coast by sand bars forming across the mouth of a stream. The Gippsland Lakes constitute the main lake system of this type.

Although lakes are often described as " salt " or " fresh ", such a classification is misleading in shallow lakes as salinity varies inversely with the volume of water in the lake. Certain Victorian lakes are so shallow that salt is deposited in the summer when evaporation is high and in some cases, such as Lake Tyrell, it is harvested.

Further Reference, 1965

Survey and Mapping

The Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for survey and mapping for the State. Assistance is given to the Commonwealth Department of National Development and the Royal Australian Survey Corps, who also carry out surveys and prepare maps in Victoria as part of the defence and national mapping programmes. The work is co-ordinated by the National Mapping Council of Australia.

Complete information of survey and mapping activities is obtainable from the Central Plan Office situated in the New Treasury Buildings, where maps, plans, and aerial photographs are available for purchase by the public. A new map of Victoria at a scale of 1/500,000 is being published by the Department, and a series of 1/250,000 topographic maps covering the State is being published by the Survey Corps and National Mapping.

The well-known topographic map series at scales of 1/31,680 and 1/63,360 is being discontinued, and gradually replaced by 1/50,000 and 1/100,000 coverage. Aerial photography is available where maps do not exist, and may be obtained as single photographs or in the form of photomaps.

Cadastral plans and large-scale base maps are the sole responsibility of the State. Cadastral plans are prepared at various scales and show information concerning the alienation of Crown lands. Base maps are published at a scale of 400 feet to 1 inch and show title boundaries, contours, and drainage. These maps are prepared for town planning and the supply of services to newly developed areas. Published maps cover the outer suburbs of Melbourne, and the Mornington Peninsula. The future programme includes areas at Ballarat, Geelong, and Bendigo.

In addition to mapping, aerial photography is now being applied to engineering surveys. Modern photogrammetric equipment is being used to plot accurate large-scale maps for road location, new housing estates, sewerage design, and quantity surveys.

Natural Resources Conservation League, 1965

Physical Geography

Physical Divisions

This article should be read in conjunction with the articles on geographical features, area, and climate.

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown on the map (Fig. 4). Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils, as is recognized in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District and so on. The following is a table of these divisions :—

1. *Murray Basin Plains :*
 - (*a*) The Mallee
 - (*b*) The Murray Valley
 - (*c*) The Wimmera
 - (*d*) The Northern District Plains
2. *Central Highlands :*
 - A. The Eastern Highlands, within which—
 - (*a*) the Sandstone Belt and
 - (*b*) the Caves Country may be distinguished from the remainder
 - B. The Western Highlands :
 - (*a*) The Midlands
 - (*b*) The Grampians
 - (*c*) The Dundas Highlands
3. *Western District Plains :*
 - (*a*) The Volcanic Plains
 - (*b*) The Coastal Plains
4. *Gippsland Plains :*
 - (*a*) The East Gippsland Plains
 - (*b*) The West Gippsland Plains

5. *Southern Uplands:*
 - (*a*) The Otway Ranges
 - (*b*) The Barabool Hills
 - (*c*) The Mornington Peninsula
 - (*d*) The South Gippsland Highlands
 - (*e*) Wilson's Promontory

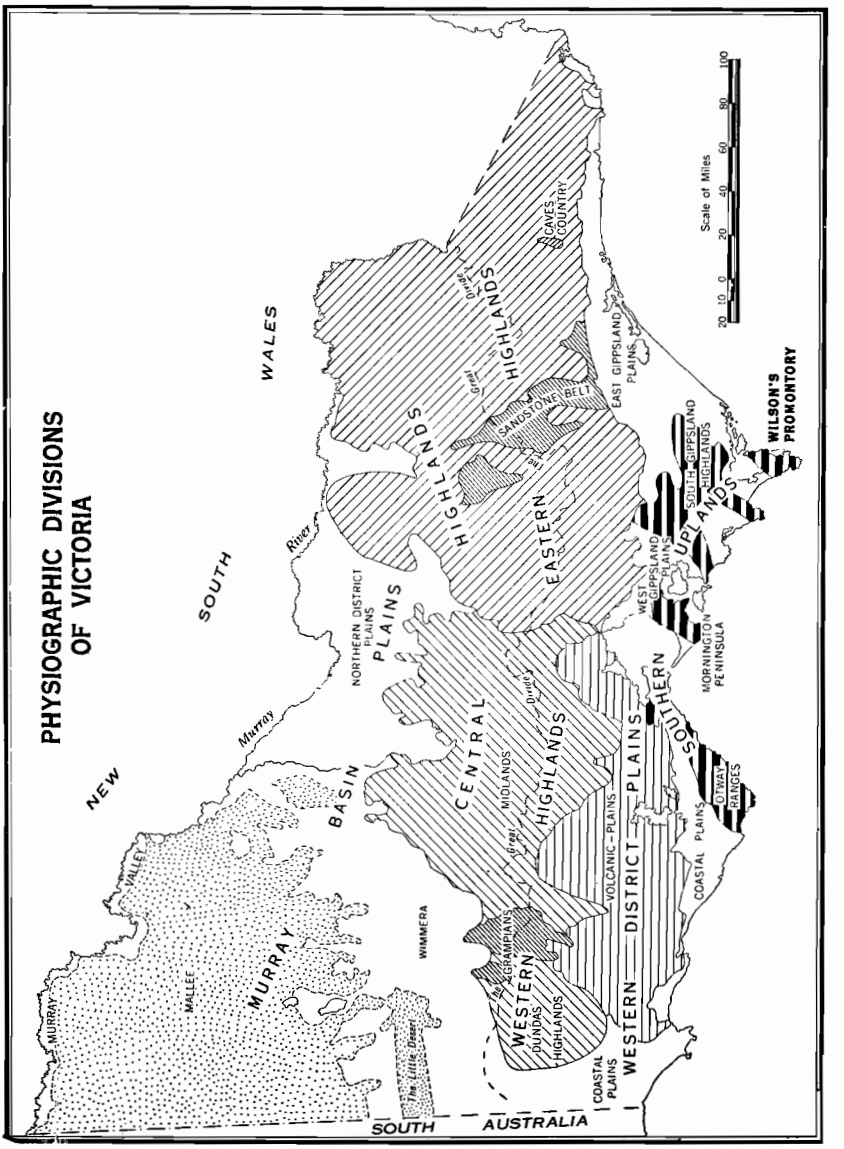


FIGURE 4.

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains and the Murray Valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation, and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams that enter it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray Valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodical flooding by the river.

The Northern District Plains are formed from the combined flood plains of rivers flowing to the Murray, with an average gradient of between 3 and 5 feet to the mile, the surface being almost perfectly flat except where small residual hills of granite rise above the alluvium as at Pyramid Hill.

The Wimmera lies between the Western Highlands and the Mallee and is also composed mainly of river plains except to the north of the Glenelg where old abandoned river channels contain a succession of small lakes. Most of the lakes of the Murray Basin Plains have crescentic loam ridges (lunettes) on their eastern shores.

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear beyond the Dundas Highlands near the South Australian border. They were formed by up-warping and faulting. The Eastern Highlands differ from the Western in their greater average elevation, with peaks such as Bogong, Feathertop, and Hotham rising above 6,000 feet, while the Western Highlands are generally lower, the peaks reaching above 3,000 feet, and the valleys being broader. Also, in the Eastern Highlands patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur, whereas in the Western the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series. Several well-known volcanic mountains are still preserved, Mounts Buninyong and Warrenheip near Ballarat being examples.

Because of the great variety of geological formations in the Central Highlands and the effects of elevation and deep dissection by streams, the features of the country are very varied and there are many striking mountains and gorges. The severe winter climate, with heavy snow on the higher land, is also a special feature of the Eastern Highlands. Included in the area are several high plains such as those near Bogong and the Snowy Plains. Caves are well known in the limestone around Buchan.

In the Western Highlands the Grampians, with their striking serrate ridges of sandstone, may be compared with the belt of sandstones stretching from Mansfield to Briagolong in the east.

The Dundas Highlands are a dome which has been dissected by the Glenelg and its tributaries, the rocks being capped by ancient laterite soils which form tablelands with scarps at their edges.

Western District Plains

Many of the surface features of the Western District Plains are a result of volcanic activity, very large areas being covered with basalt flows of the Newer Volcanic Series above which prominent mountains rise, many of them with a central crater lake. Some of the youngest flows preserve original surface irregularities practically unmodified by erosion, thus forming the regions known as " Stony Rises ".

The coastal plains of the Western District are for the most part sandy, the soils being derived from Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, which in places attain a thickness of some 5,000 feet, and yield considerable quantities of artesian water.

Gippsland Plains

Continuing the east-west belt of plains on the eastern side of the drowned area represented by Port Phillip Bay and Westernport Bay are the Gippsland Plains. These are underlain by marine and non-marine Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, including the thick seams of brown coal of the Latrobe Valley. A notable feature is the Ninety Mile Beach and the lakes and swamps that lie on its landward side. This beach is an off-shore bar on which aeolian sand ridges have accumulated.

Southern Uplands

Lying to the south of the plains above mentioned is a group of uplifted blocks for which faulting is mainly responsible, these constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the South Gippsland Highlands are composed of fresh-water Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments with Older Volcanic basalts in South Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites. The Sorrento Peninsula is entirely composed of Pleistocene calcareous dune ridges which have been responsible for practically blocking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay.

Further References

Land Surface of Victoria, 1964

Geology of Victoria, 1961

E. S. HILLS *The Physiography of Victoria* : Whitcombe and Tombs, Melbourne, Fourth Edition, 1959.

Resources Surveys—Preliminary Reports : Published by the Central Planning Authority, Premier's Department, Melbourne.

Climate

Climate of Victoria

General

The State of Victoria experiences a wide range of climatic conditions ranging from the hot summer of the Mallee to the winter blizzards of the snow-covered Alps, and from the relatively dry wheat belt to the wet eastern elevated areas where many of Victoria's permanent streams spring.

Temperatures

February is the hottest month of the year with January only slightly cooler. Average maximum temperatures are under 75° F. along the coast and over elevated areas forming the Central Divide and North-East Highlands. Apart from these latter areas, there is a steady increase towards the north, until, in the extreme north an average of 90° F. is reached. Values decrease steadily with height, being under 70° F. in alpine areas above 3,000 feet and as low as 60° F. in the very highest localities.

Temperatures fall rapidly during the autumn months and then more slowly with the onset of winter. Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July; the distribution during this month again shows lowest values over elevated areas, but a significant feature is that apart from this orographically induced area, there is practically no variation across the State. Day temperatures along the coast average about 55° F. in July; much the same value is recorded over the wheat belt, and only a few degrees higher in the far north-west under conditions of few clouds and relatively high winter sunshine. The Alps experience blizzard conditions every year with minimum temperatures 10° F. to 20° F. less than at lowland stations.

Conditions of extreme summer heat may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 110° F. with an all time extreme for the State of 123·5° F. at Mildura on 6th January, 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change with rapid temperature drops of 30° F. at times. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature exceeds 100° F. On rare occasions extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in February. Values are below 50° F. over the elevated areas, but otherwise the range is chiefly 55° F. to 60° F. The highest night temperatures are recorded in the far north and along the coast. In mid-winter, average July minima exceed 40° F. along the coast and at two or three places in the far north. The coldest point of the State is the north-east alpine section, where temperatures frequently fall below freezing point. Although

three or four stations have been set up at different times in this area, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record so far is 9° F. at Hotham Heights (station height 5,776 feet) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of minus 8° F. has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 6,035 feet)—a high valley near Mount Kosciusko in N.S.W.—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience sub-zero temperatures (i.e., below 0° F.), although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

With the exception of the exposed coast, all parts of Victoria may experience frost, but frequencies are highest and occurrences usually more severe in elevated areas and valleys conducive to the pooling of cold air. All inland stations have recorded extreme screen temperatures less than 30° F., whilst at a large number of stations extremes stand at 25° F. or less. Thus frost may be expected each year over practically the whole of the State, but the bulk of the occurrence is restricted to the winter season. Spring frosts may constitute a serious hazard to agriculture, and in some years a late frost may result in serious crop damage. Periods of frost lasting for more than three or four consecutive days are unusual.

Rainfall

Rainfall exhibits a wide variation across the State and although not markedly seasonal, most parts receive a slight maximum in the winter or spring months. The relatively dry summer season is a period of evaporation, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall. Average annual totals range between 10 inches in the driest parts of the Mallee to over 60 inches in parts of the North-Eastern Highlands. An annual total exceeding 140 inches has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 25 inches, with over 40 inches in the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges, and South Gippsland. The wheat belt receives chiefly between 12 and 20 inches. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent. of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east. All parts of the State have on rare occasions been subjected to intense falls, and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 10 inches have been recorded on rare occasions at most places on and south of the Divide; the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the Central Western District. Occurrences are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and East Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. This event has, with few exceptions, never been recorded over the north-west of the State. The highest monthly total ever recorded in the State was a fall of 35·09 inches at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June, 1952.

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the North-West Lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer owing to the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops.

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Country. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganization is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly origin, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and many northerlies and southerlies are experienced. The latter is the prevailing direction from November to February with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but under special conditions can be associated with some of the worst weather experienced over the State. Wind varies from day to night, from season to season, and from place to place. Examples of the diurnal variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days along the coastline, and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air down valleys during the night. The latter is well developed in many hilly areas of Victoria, being the result of differential cooling after sunset. It springs up during the night, often suddenly, and continues after sunrise until the land surfaces are sufficiently heated again. The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only about five or six places in the State and to date the highest value recorded is just slightly over 90 m.p.h. There is no doubt, however, that stronger gusts have been experienced over the State, although not in the vicinity of a recording anemometer. A number of tornadic squalls have been experienced and from the severe local damage engineers have estimated wind strengths over 100 m.p.h. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 100 m.p.h. or more.

Droughts

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence but many widespread enough and long enough to be classified as droughts.

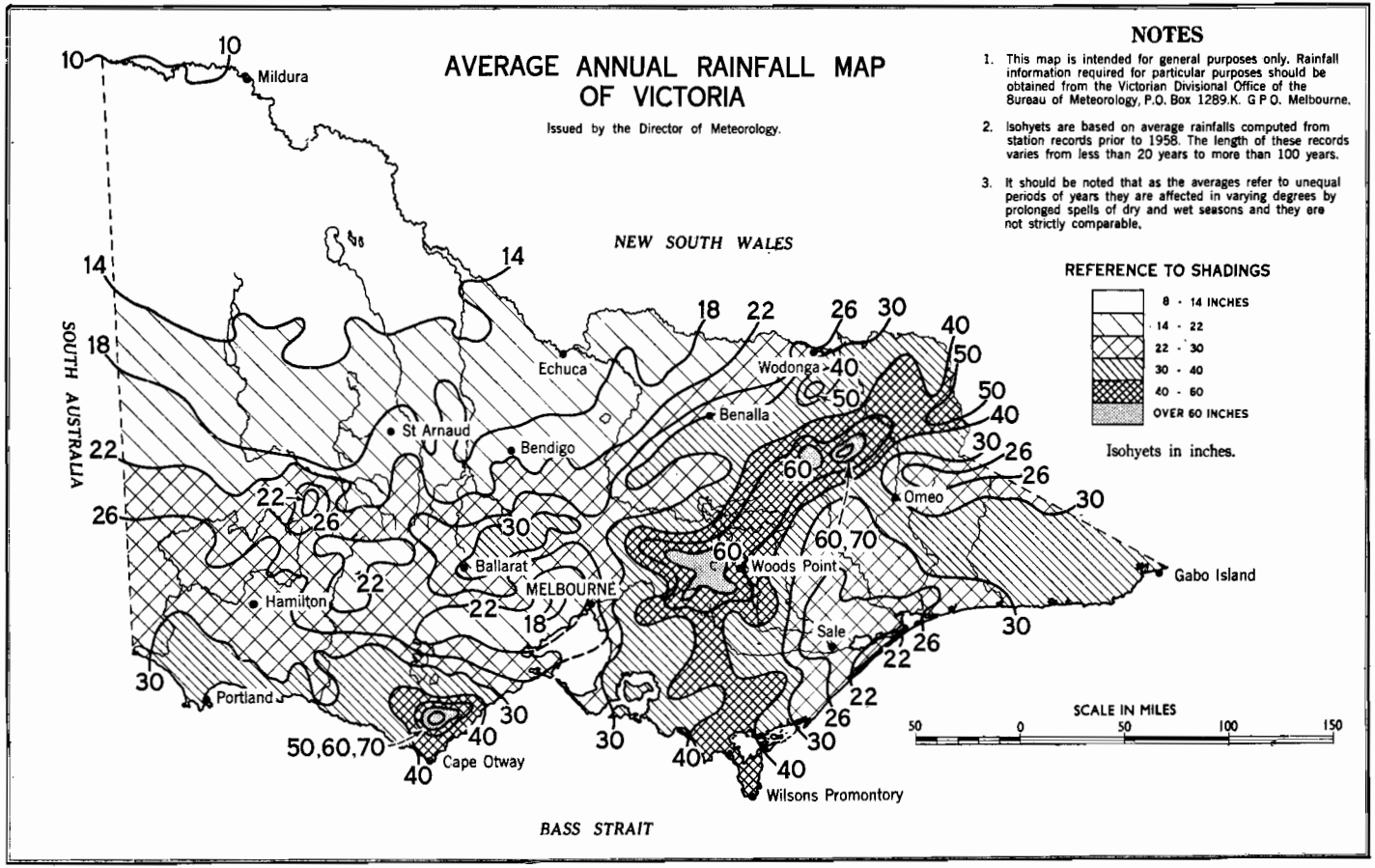

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP OF VICTORIA
Issued by the Director of Meteorology.
NOTES
1. This map is intended for general purposes only. Rainfall information required for particular purposes should be obtained from the Victorian Divisional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, P.O. Box 1289.K. G P O. Melbourne.
2. Isohyets are based on average rainfalls computed from station records prior to 1958. The length of these records varies from less than 20 years to more than 100 years.
3. It should be noted that as the averages refer to unequal periods of years they are affected in varying degrees by prolonged spells of dry and wet seasons and they are not strictly comparable.
REFERENCE TO SHADINGS
8 - 14 INCHES
14 - 22
22 - 30
30 - 40
40 - 60
OVER 60 INCHES
Isohyets in inches.
NEW SOUTH WALES
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BASS STRAIT
Mildura
Echuca
Wodonga
Benalla
St Arnaud
Bendigo
Ballarat
MELBOURNE
Hamilton
Portland
Cape Otway
Woods Point
Omeo
Sale
Gabo Island
Wilsons Promontory
SCALE IN MILES
50 0 50 100 150

FIGURE 5.

The worst drought since white settlement in Australia occurred in the period 1897 to 1902. Since 1945 there have been no serious droughts in Victoria, nor serious dry spells with a duration greater than twelve months. The severity of major drought or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in Northern Victoria. An approximate idea may be formed of the liability of these areas to drought or dry spells from the following table which shows the figures for total duration of unbroken dry periods. An unbroken dry period is one of three or more consecutive months where the rainfall over the area concerned is markedly below average.

Northern Victoria : 412 months in 98 years of records.

Western Victoria : 222 months in 94 years of records.

Gippsland : 291 months in 77 years of records.

Of the above totals, 88 per cent. are due to droughts of a duration of twelve months or more in the North, 77 per cent. in the West, and 69 per cent. in Gippsland.

The figures are taken from the publication " Droughts in Australia ", Bulletin Number 43 of the Commonweatlh Bureau of Meteorology, published in 1957. Readers are referred to this publication for a definitive treatment of the subject of droughts in Victoria.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. On an average, more than 20 per year occur on the North-Eastern Highlands and in parts of the Northern Country, but particularly in the north-east. Melbourne has an average of less than three per month from November to February. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months ; and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

Humidity

By and large, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than in other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. For several periods in the summer, however, air from the Tasman Sea has a trajectory over Bass Strait and other parts of the State, and it is then that the moisture content rises to show wet bulb temperatures above 65° F. The incidence of high humidity is important to the vine and fruit industry, tobacco growers, and wheat farmers.

Evaporation

Measurements of evaporation in Victoria are made with the standard form of evaporation tank at about 27 stations, about half of which are owned by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 40 inches. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of East Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 8 to 15 inches. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months, rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

As a consequence of the awakening of various authorities to the vital importance of evaporation in agricultural and hydrological studies, the Australian network of recording stations has almost doubled during the past twenty years.

Rainfall Reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average ; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability or deviation from the average should be considered in conjunction with the average.

Rainfall variability assumes major importance in some agricultural areas. Even though the average rainfall may suggest a reasonable margin of safety for the growing of certain crops, this figure may be based on a few years of heavy rainfall combined with a larger number of years having rainfall below minimum requirements. Variability of rainfall is also important for water storage design, as a large number of relatively dry years would not be completely compensated by a few exceptionally wet years when surplus water could not be stored.

Although variability would give some indication of expected departures from normal over a number of years, variability cannot be presented as simply as average rainfall.

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a " normal " distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation.

To compare one distribution with the other, the coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100\right)$ has been used. The coefficient of variation has been calculated for the fifteen climatic regions of Victoria (see Fig. 6) for the 30 years 1931 to 1960 and the results are tabulated below in order of rainfall reliability :—

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average Annual Rainfall*	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
	inches	inches	per cent.
1. West Coast	31·38	4·96	15·8
2. West Gippsland	37·90	6·13	16·2
3. Volcanic Plains	25·91	4·18	16·1
4. East Central	35·64	5·88	16·5
5. East Gippsland	32·37	5·88	18·2
6. West Central	24·29	4·55	18·7
7. Wimmera South	19·90	3·98	20·0
8. Wimmera North	16·78	3·50	20·9
9. North Central	29·92	6·48	21·7
10. Upper North-East	44·36	10·30	23·2
11. Mallee South	13·75	3·48	25·3
12. Lower North-East	30·85	8·30	26·9
13. Mallee North	12·09	3·28	27·1
14. Upper North	20·55	5·69	27·7
15. Lower North	16·92	5·06	29·9

* Average for a standard 30 years' period 1931–1960.

The higher the value of the coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

Most of the elevated areas of eastern and southern Victoria normally receive over 40 inches and over 60 inches in some wetter sections. Interspersed between these wet mountainous areas are sheltered valleys which are deprived to some extent of their rainfall by neighbouring highlands. Along practically the whole south coastline of Victoria the average number of wet days (0·01 inches or more in 24 hours) is over 150, with an average rainfall below 30 inches. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 100 miles inland from the coast.

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

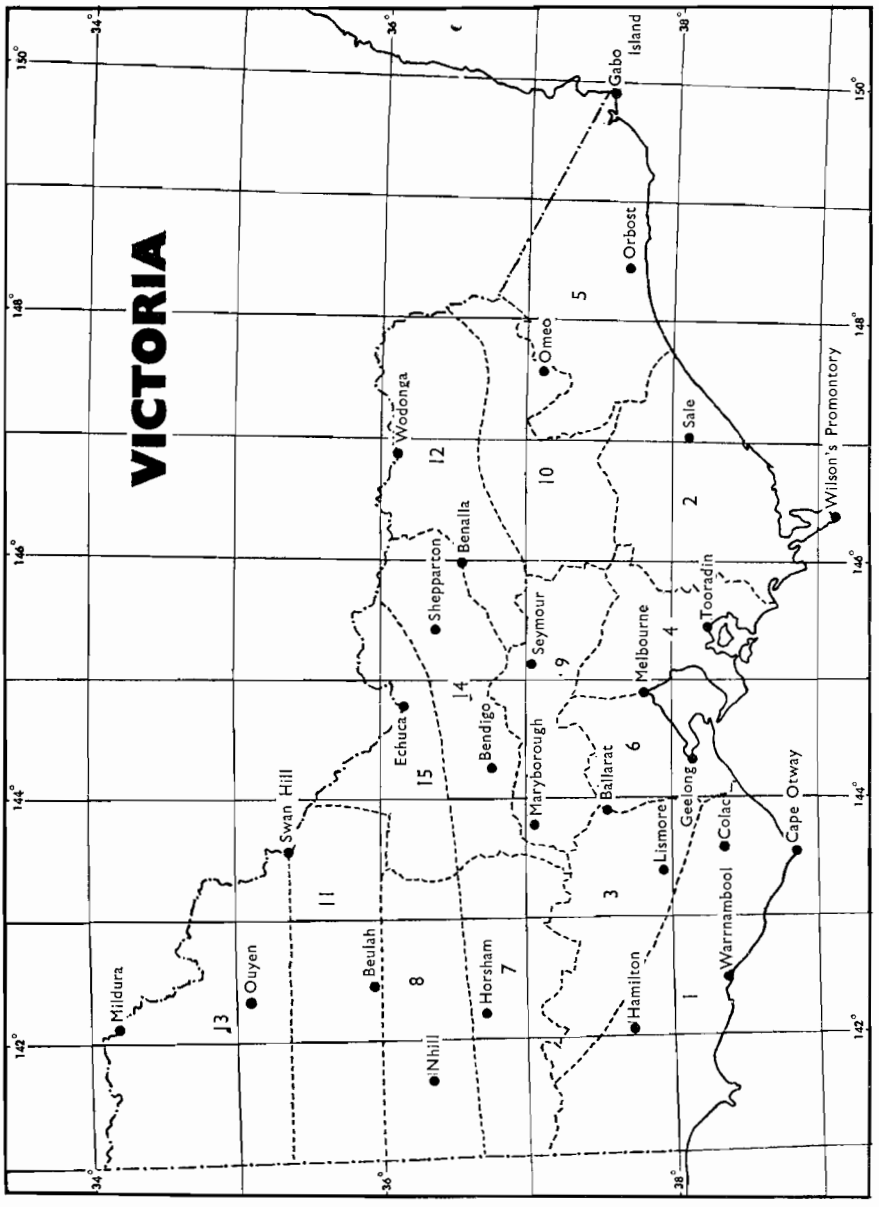


FIGURE 6.—Relative Rainfall Variability based on District Annual Rainfall. Names of Districts are shown in Table on page 51.

Maritime Meteorology

General

The services provided by the Bureau of Meteorology to the public broadly fall into four groups: warnings, forecasts, information, and consultation. The basis of these groups is a network of observation posts on land and on ships at sea. The data is received at least twice a day at the forecasting offices where it is analyzed to establish a three dimensional picture of the current weather. For the purpose of producing storm warnings and weather forecasts, this analysis of the atmosphere is projected to obtain a prediction of its probable development in the following 24-hour period. This prediction is used to forecast wind, temperature, cloud pattern, and rain.

Shipping

As well as providing a general service which gives the forecast for an area in broad terms, the Bureau provides operational services of a specialized nature, such as the operational service used for aviation purposes. The Bureau's service to shipping is both general and specific. Under international agreement, Australia has been allotted responsibility for the area 70° E. to 160° E. longitude, and 15° S. to 45° S. latitude extending to the equator between 140° E. and 160° E. To provide an adequate service to ships at sea, this area is divided into four sectors. Forecasts for these sectors are issued at Brisbane, Darwin, Melbourne, and Perth, and broadcast on multi-wave by the Sydney and Perth long distance ship-shore radio stations. A current weather chart and a forecast of the chart for the following 24 hours is broadcast in an international code, enabling ships' captains to plot their charts. Recently, broadcasts of weather charts by facsimile have been introduced and ships equipped with facsimile receivers have reported clear reproductions of these charts from considerable distances.

To supplement the data of its established observational network, the Bureau receives regular weather reports from a selected number of ships every six hours. Special weather reports are also made by ships when weather conditions become serious. Generally speaking, data received from ships is most valuable, but is sparse away from regular shipping routes. The Bureau has established Port Meteorological Agents at Melbourne, Sydney, and Perth to maintain a liaison with the reporting officers on ships, to inspect meteorological equipment, and to instruct, enlist, and equip ships with the necessary instruments needed to provide regular reports.

The provision of warnings is by far the most important shipping requirement of a meteorological service, since its purpose is the protection of human life and property. Gale warnings are issued from the appropriate office of the Bureau whenever a disturbance is expected to

result in a mean wind between 34 and 47 knots. If the mean wind is expected to exceed 48 knots, a storm warning is issued. Any storm warning received from an adjoining area that is likely to affect shipping proceedings through that area is re-broadcast.

Warnings of tropical cyclones are issued by the offices of the Bureau at Brisbane, Darwin, and Perth. The warnings are renewed at least every six hours, or more frequently if required by the situation, until the final warning is issued. These warnings are broadcast on receipt and repeated at eighteen minutes past every even hour (Greenwich Mean Time).

In recent years, the Bureau has introduced a special type of shipping warning into its maritime services, namely, "strong wind warning". These warnings are issued whenever the mean wind is expected to be between 27 and 33 knots. They were designed specifically for the benefit of smaller craft which can be troubled by such winds.

Bulletins

Regular bulletins are issued from all Divisional offices of the Bureau twice daily. The advice issued from the Victorian Office consists of the following items :—

(1) A routine forecast for the area ranging from longitude 138° E. to 160° E. and latitude 36° S. and 41° S. is broadcast at 0048 G.M.T. At 1318 G.M.T. the longitude is the same, but the area is extended to cover between latitude 36° S. and 45° S.;

(2) a collection of coastal reports is included with both broadcasts ; and

(3) a selection of the latest ships' reports received around the forecast area is transmitted.

Forecasts are also issued about 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time each day by the Victorian Divisional Office for Bass Strait. This caters for ships in this area through radio telephone. The messages comprise a forecast for Bass Strait and a collection of coastal reports. The messages are sent out through the Overseas Telecommunications Channels.

The service provided for small craft and coastal fishing fleets is an operational service. In Victoria the forecast areas are defined as follows:—

West Coast ..	..	From the South Australian border to Port Campbell and 50 miles to seaward.

West Central Coast	..	From Port Campbell to Queenscliff and seaward to the latitude of King Island.
Port Phillip Bay	..	Within Port Phillip Bay.
East Central Coast	..	From Queenscliff to Wilson's Promontory seaward to the latitude of King Island.
West Gippsland Coast	..	From Wilson's Promontory to Lakes Entrance and seaward to the latitude of Flinders Island.
East Gippsland Coast	..	From Lakes Entrance to Gabo Island and 50 miles to seaward.
Bass Strait ..	..	Between the Victorian and Tasmanian coasts bounded by King Island on the west and Flinders Island on the east.

Forecasts accompanied by a brief description of the circulation pattern and its expected development are issued twice daily for these coastal areas. Also included is a statement of any significant weather, followed by a forecast of wind direction, speed, and the associated state of the sea. Dissemination of this information is carried out by commercial and national radio stations, and Overseas Telecommunication Commission (Station VIM) at regular times.

In this way, the Bureau also provides a service for pleasure craft, such as sailing yachts and motor boats. General forecasts are issued by the press, radio, and television. Direct broadcasts made from the Bureau also refer to the needs of small craft. Other avenues of dissemination are the automatic telephone service available throughout the Metropolitan Area, which mentions any occasions when wind gusts are likely to exceed 30 m.p.h. on Port Phillip Bay.

Climate of Melbourne

Temperatures

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the Metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February when the average is just over 78° F. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 81° F., whilst along the Bay, Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, has an average of 77° F. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1° F. of one another at approximately 55° F. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13th January, 1939, when the temperature reached 114·1° F. which is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian Capital City. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with

maxima over 100° F. is about four, but there have been years with up to twelve and also a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 90° F. is just on nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea such as at Watsonia, which has a good open exposure and where average minima are a few degrees lower than those observed in the City, where buildings may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the City was 27° F. on 21st July, 1869, and likewise, the highest minimum ever recorded was 87° F. on 1st February, 1902.

In Melbourne, the average overnight temperature remains above 70° F. on only about two nights a year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 32° F. Minima below 30° F. have been experienced during the months of May to August, whilst even as late as October, extremes have been down to 32° F. During the summer, minima have never been below 40° F.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Metropolitan Area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 36° F. or under around the bayside, but frequencies increase to over twenty in outer suburbs and probably to over 30 a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost-free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the City, and approaches 300 days along parts of the bayside.

Rainfall

The range of rainfall from month to month in the City is quite small, the annual average being 25·97 inches over 143 days. From January to August, monthly averages are within a few points of two inches; then a rise occurs to a maximum of 2·71 inches in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months when the extreme range is from half an inch to seven inches, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over eight inches. The number of wet days, defined as days on which a point or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of eight in January and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of wet days in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month is 27 in August. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of the Melbourne records—April, 1923. On

occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was sixteen days and the longest dry spell 40 days. Over four inches of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months, September to March. No fall above 2 inches in 24 hours has ever been recorded in the cooler months. Fogs occur on four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average 21 days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June, 1937.

Cloud and Sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range like the rainfall is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages 47. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of nearly eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less in spite of a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of the possible, range between 55 per cent. for January and February to 34 per cent. in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, etc., and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind streams, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 22.8 m.p.h., whilst means exceeding 20 m.p.h. are on record for each winter month. These are mean values: the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of a few seconds only, up to or even over 60 m.p.h. At Melbourne, gusts exceeding 60 m.p.h. have been registered during every month with a few near or over 70 m.p.h., and an extreme of 74 m.p.h. on February 18, 1951. At both Essendon and Aspendale wind gusts over 90 m.p.h. have been measured.

There have been occurrences of thunderstorms in all months ; the frequency is greatest during November to February. The greatest number of thunderstorms occurring in a year was 25. This figure was recorded for both 1928 and 1932.

Hail and Snow

Hailstorms have occurred in every month of the year; the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. The highest number of hailstorms in a year was seventeen in 1923, and the greatest number in a month occurred in November of that year when seven hailstorms were reported. Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snow storm on record occurred on 31st August, 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several inches of snow, reported to be 1 foot deep at places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston streets stopped traffic causing accidents, some of which were fatal. One report of the event indicates that the terrified state of the aborigines suggested they had never seen snow before.

Victorian Weather Summary for 1964

Summer

January was cool and dry with mean temperatures generally below normal, and rainfall well below normal in most parts of the State. February mean temperatures were near normal, and although rainfall in the north of the State was again below normal, substantial falls were received in the south, where monthly totals were well above normal. A severe storm struck southern Victoria on the 22nd February, with gales, heavy rain, hail, and thunder. Structural damage occurred in the Central District.

Autumn

March was a very dry month. Several bushfires broke out and there were widespread duststorms in the Mallee on the 23rd March. However, general rain on two occasions in April brought monthly totals above normal everywhere. Rainfall in May was below average in all districts except Gippsland. Mean temperatures for autumn were close to normal.

Winter

Rainfall was well above average everywhere except in the Mallee and East Gippsland. July was a particularly wet month, many places recording their highest July rainfall on record, and snowfalls on the Alps were the heaviest for many years. Flooding occurred in north-eastern rivers during July, and in the middle reaches of the Murray in August.

The winter was very windy, and in Melbourne gusts reached gale force on 41 days compared to an average of 21 days. A tornadic storm struck Numurkah on 10th August, causing considerable damage. Mean minimum temperatures were above normal, particularly in southern Victoria and the incidence of frost was less than usual.

Spring

The heavy rainfall of winter continued into Spring, with the seasonal rainfall above average everywhere. Wet conditions continued in December in southern Victoria. Many Victorian rivers were at critical levels in September and flooding occurred in the Wimmera, Loddon, and Avoca Rivers.

The mean temperature for Spring was below normal in all districts, mean maxima being up to 7 degrees below normal. December was also cold with the mean maximum temperature at most places being the lowest on record.

Meteorological Records

The above particulars about climate have been furnished by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, and some figures are given in the following tables. In the first is shown the rainfall for each district and for the whole State for each of the years 1955 to 1964, together with the average rainfall covering a period of 30 years :—

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(Inches)

Year	Districts							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	Western	Central	Gippsland
1955	17·68	22·44	26·00	35·99	49·05	32·40	34·12	33·86
1956	20·85	24·31	31·45	41·17	55·59	34·02	34·29	44·25
1957	9·67	14·87	13·55	23·01	27·32	26·82	24·85	31·98
1958	15·45	17·65	21·40	31·57	37·78	29·05	28·99	35·42
1959	9·97	15·16	16·56	26·09	27·69	24·46	26·53	33·63
1960	18·08	24·75	22·70	38·45	40·16	36·01	34·98	37·26
1961	13·44	15·07	14·90	25·27	27·60	24·03	22·90	33·04
1962	11·29	17·69	18·85	27·77	33·78	25·99	26·07	31·41
1963	16·15	18·55	20·66	30·46	35·49	25·87	28·36	35·61
1964	16·14	25·02	20·93	34·40	40·27	38·69	35·40	37·99
Averages* ..	13·07	18·51	18·91	29·90	35·14	29·53	29·73	35·69

* Averages for a standard 30 years' period 1931–1960.

The heaviest rainfall in the State occurs in the Eastern Highlands (from the Yarra watershed to the Upper Murray), in the Cape Otway Forest in the Western District, and in the South Gippsland, Latrobe and Thomson Basin sections of the Gippsland District. The lightest rainfall is in the Mallee District, the northern portion of which receives on the average from 10 to 12 inches only per year.

The following table shows the average monthly rainfall and mean temperatures recorded in various Victorian country centres and is followed by a graph of the district monthly rainfall for 1964 :—

VICTORIA—WEATHER CONDITIONS IN SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS: AVERAGE VALUES

Locality		Legend No.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
Mallee ..	Mildura ..	1	97	96	71	62	106	101	112	98	81	129	98	53
		2	89·8	90·0	84·4	74·5	66·9	60·4	59·5	63·9	69·9	76·5	83·2	88·2
		3	61·0	61·7	57·2	50·5	45·6	41·3	40·5	42·5	46·1	50·9	55·4	59·6
	Ouyen ..	1	92	104	77	88	118	126	130	128	105	168	111	90
		2	89·4	86·0	82·1	73·1	65·7	59·4	58·7	62·8	68·9	74·1	79·9	86·7
		3	58·7	58·4	54·1	47·8	44·5	40·7	39·8	40·6	43·3	47·2	52·6	56·0
Wimmera ..	Horsham ..	1	111	129	98	146	170	193	183	192	154	177	133	102
		2	85·1	86·3	80·2	70·7	63·0	56·6	56·0	59·0	64·1	70·2	77·2	82·7
		3	55·2	55·9	51·9	47·0	42·9	40·2	38·8	39·9	41·9	45·1	49·6	53·2
	Nhill ..	1	106	117	89	128	158	178	180	186	148	162	130	122
		2	84·3	85·0	79·6	70·5	63·3	57·0	56·5	59·4	64·4	70·4	76·9	82·2
		3	55·2	56·3	52·8	47·6	43·9	40·4	38·6	40·1	42·5	45·7	49·7	53·8
Western ..	Ballarat ..	1	139	195	177	259	269	261	275	304	282	295	247	211
		2	75·7	76·9	71·6	63·0	56·3	50·4	49·8	52·5	57·1	62·4	67·4	72·5
		3	50·5	52·9	50·1	45·8	42·6	39·5	38·4	39·4	41·2	43·6	46·0	49·3
	Hamilton ..	1	149	163	188	260	254	261	291	318	276	259	216	177
		2	77·3	78·7	74·2	66·3	60·1	55·1	54·1	56·2	59·9	64·8	69·1	74·0
		3	50·7	52·4	49·9	46·3	43·2	40·2	39·3	40·4	42·3	44·0	46·3	49·2
	Warrnambool	1	137	139	212	252	270	282	321	345	257	255	211	173
		2	69·9	70·9	69·1	64·6	60·5	56·3	55·6	56·9	59·4	62·6	64·8	67·9
		3	54·7	56·0	54·2	51·0	47·8	44·8	43·6	44·4	46·2	48·1	50·2	53·0
Northern ..	Bendigo ..	1	125	164	127	177	205	211	247	209	194	228	168	123
		2	83·0	83·9	78·1	68·8	61·3	54·8	54·2	57·0	62·5	68·9	75·2	80·5
		3	56·5	58·3	54·0	48·2	43·7	40·7	39·4	40·2	43·0	46·7	50·9	54·9
	Echuca ..	1	105	126	141	143	139	163	195	150	136	188	124	96
		2	86·2	86·8	80·7	71·1	63·6	56·7	56·0	59·0	64·7	71·7	78·5	84·1
		3	58·9	60·1	55·9	49·3	44·5	41·3	40·2	41·2	44·3	48·6	52·7	56·9

North Central ..	Alexandra ..	1	174	172	208	244	236	269	301	307	250	292	259	182
		2	84·6	85·3	78·8	69·1	61·3	53·9	53·6	57·3	62·6	69·2	75·7	81·9
		3	52·5	53·7	49·1	43·8	39·7	37·5	36·8	37·8	40·3	43·3	46·7	50·7
	Kyneton ..	1	143	201	146	237	251	309	354	330	265	288	223	186
		2	81·2	81·5	74·7	65·0	57·5	51·0	50·1	53·1	59·1	65·2	72·3	77·5
		3	49·8	50·5	47·2	42·3	38·5	36·2	34·8	35·3	37·9	40·4	44·1	47·6
Central ..	Geelong ..	1	117	180	137	213	185	210	207	217	199	245	243	176
		2	76·2	77·3	73·9	67·6	62·1	57·2	56·5	59·0	62·8	67·3	70·3	73·8
		3	55·4	56·9	54·7	50·7	46·6	43·1	42·0	42·9	45·0	47·5	50·4	53·7
	Mornington	1	148	215	172	261	264	264	274	262	269	289	261	203
		2	76·5	77·1	73·9	66·8	61·5	56·3	54·9	56·7	60·6	64·4	69·0	73·6
		3	55·2	55·9	54·4	50·5	47·8	44·5	52·9	43·8	45·9	48·4	51·1	53·4
North Eastern..	Omeo ..	1	199	251	224	229	207	246	209	228	222	317	290	243
		2	77·8	78·7	73·0	65·2	57·9	51·4	50·5	54·0	59·7	65·4	71·2	75·9
		3	48·3	48·9	45·8	40·2	35·8	33·0	31·9	33·2	37·3	39·7	43·2	47·1
	Wangaratta ..	1	160	167	190	215	196	272	263	242	221	268	204	167
		2	86·7	87·5	80·9	71·3	63·5	56·4	55·2	58·3	63·8	70·2	78·2	84·1
		3	58·5	59·3	54·0	46·9	41·9	39·3	38·1	39·7	42·8	46·7	51·4	56·3
West Gippsland ..	Wilson's Promontory	1	168	230	314	364	398	437	433	505	353	390	327	237
		2	66·7	68·2	66·4	62·3	58·6	55·1	53·9	55·1	57·3	60·3	62·2	65·1
		3	56·9	58·7	57·4	54·7	52·1	49·0	47·7	47·7	48·8	50·3	52·2	55·1
	Yallourn ..	1	194	272	198	241	419	360	344	399	364	380	344	266
		2	77·7	77·4	74·3	65·8	60·7	55·3	54·9	57·3	62·0	66·3	70·2	75·3
		3	53·7	54·7	49·1	48·2	43·9	40·5	38·8	40·5	42·5	45·7	49·1	52·3
East Gippsland ..	Bairnsdale ..	1	245	223	263	238	193	246	182	181	194	281	298	284
		2	75·3	76·1	73·0	67·5	62·5	57·5	57·0	59·5	63·2	67·5	70·6	74·0
		3	53·5	54·5	51·7	46·9	42·5	38·8	38·1	39·6	42·7	46·1	49·0	52·4
	Orbost ..	1	286	256	298	335	255	382	263	224	241	324	316	317
		2	76·5	75·6	73·1	67·5	62·5	57·9	58·0	60·0	64·0	66·4	70·2	74·3
		3	54·3	54·5	52·5	48·2	44·2	40·3	38·5	39·7	42·1	45·9	49·7	52·0

(Points : 100 = 1 inch).

* Legend :—1. Average Monthly Rainfall in Points. (For 30 years 1931–60). 2. Average Daily Maximum Temperature (°F.). (For 30 years 1911–40). 3. Average Daily Minimum Temperature (°F.). (For 30 years 1911–40).

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL : AVERAGE AND 1964

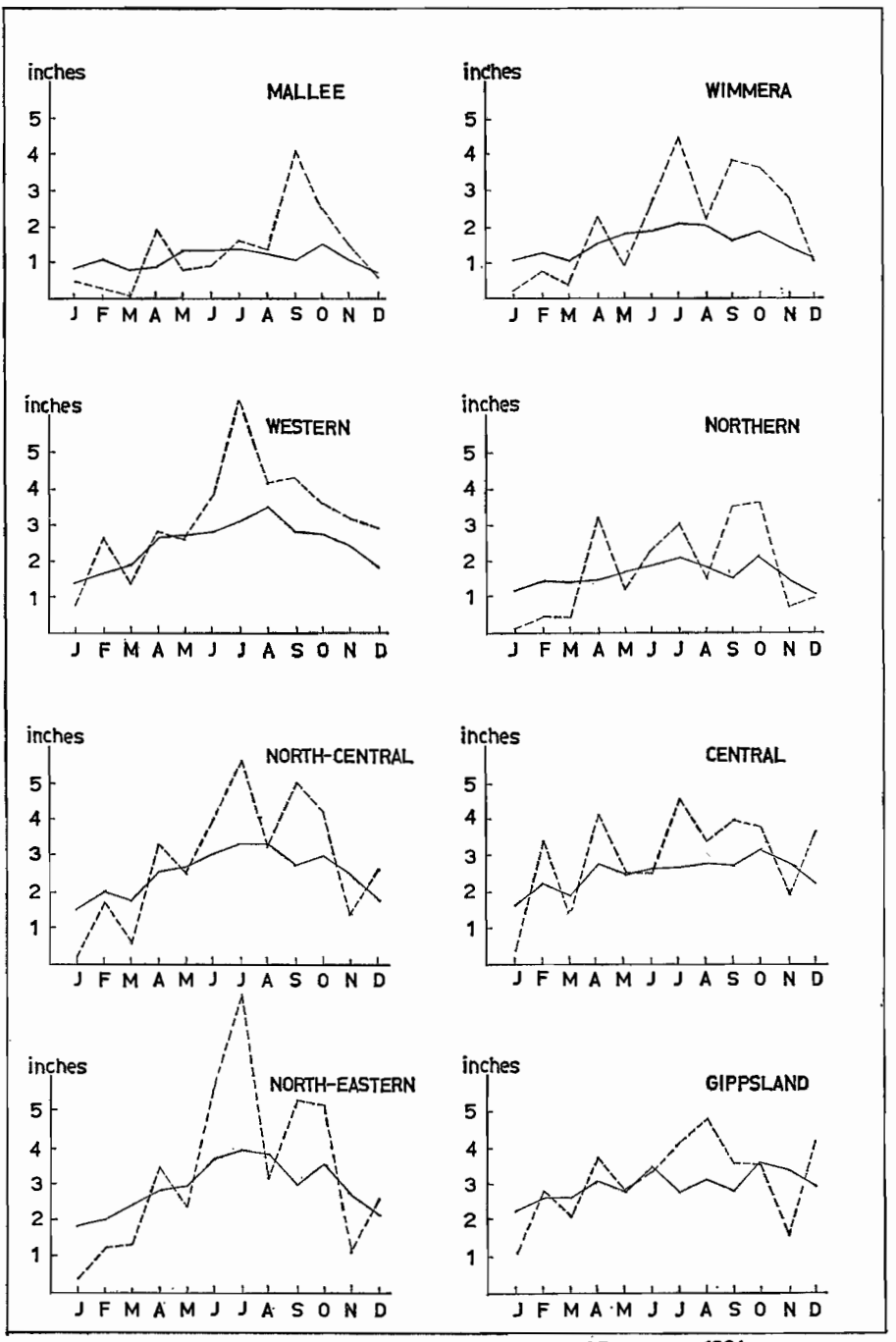


FIGURE 7.

The means of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne computed from all available official records are given in the following table :—

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean Pressure of Air (Inches)	29·974	29·924	30·077	30·077
Monthly Range of Pressure of Air (Inches)	0·891	0·758	0·814	0·976
Mean Temperature of Air in Shade (°F.) ..	57·8	66·7	59·5	50·1
Mean Daily Range of Temperature of Air in Shade (°F.)	18·7	21·1	17·4	14·0
Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100)	64%	59%	68%	74%
Mean Rainfall (Inches)	7·39	6·09	6·63	5·88
Mean Number of Days of Rain	40	25	35	44
Mean Amount of Evaporation (Inches) ..	10·25	17·32	8·12	3·79
Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)*	4·9	4·2	4·8	5·2
Mean Number of Days of Fog	1·4	0·6	6·5	7·8

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

In the following table are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1960 to 1964. The extreme values of pressure and temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Atmospheric Pressure (Inches)—					
Mean	29·996	30·050	30·010	30·012	29·953
Highest	30·570	30·620	30·594	30·597	30·580
Lowest	29·157	29·367	29·366	29·315	28·970
Range	1·413	1·253	1·228	1·282	1·610
Temperature of Air in Shade (°F.)—					
Mean	58·8	61·1	60·1	59·5	58·6
Mean Daily Maximum ..	67·6	70·4	68·6	68·0	66·5
Mean Daily Minimum ..	50·0	51·9	50·7	51·0	50·7
Absolute Maximum	105·0	107·0	104·0	99·0	103·3
Absolute Minimum	31·3	33·4	31·8	29·3	36·0
Mean Daily Range	17·6	18·5	17·9	17·0	15·8
Absolute Annual Range ..	73·7	73·6	72·2	69·7	67·3
Terrestrial Radiation Mean Minimum (°F.)	45·9	48·2	47·3	48·5	47·7
Rainfall (Inches)	33·50	22·05	23·06	29·04	27·80
Number of Wet Days.. ..	162	129	140	149	166
Year's Amount of Free Evaporation (Inches) ..	41·44	42·17	43·21	37·79	35·54
Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100) ..	65	65	61	67	66
Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)* ..	4·9	4·4	4·5	4·7	5·1
Number of Days of Fog ..	21	18	9	20	12

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

An estimate of the areas of the State subject to different degrees of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area for 1963 and 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (Inches)	Area ('000 Square Miles)		
	Average	1963	1964
Under 10	Nil	Nil	Nil
10–15	19·7	7·8	5·7
15–20	13·4	21·6	17·7
20–25	15·7	17·9	12·0
25–30	15·8	14·9	12·3
30–40	14·2	14·2	23·1
Over 40	9·1	11·5	19·1

Part 2

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitution

Introduction

The present Constitution of Victoria derives from an Act passed by the Parliament at Westminster in 1855 and known in Victoria as The Constitution Act. That Act, together with *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 (which consolidates the many constitutional provisions passed by the Victorian Parliament itself since 1855), provides the legal and constitutional background to a system of responsible Cabinet Government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult suffrage. The Victorian Constitution has also been affected by the establishment of the Commonwealth Constitution by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Commonwealth Parliament and Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Commonwealth law should prevail. In the result, the Parliament of Victoria may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution; but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act. Local government, that is, the control exercised by municipal councils within their respective districts, is a matter of State law and wholly within the legislative control of the Victorian Parliament.

Governor

Under the Victorian Constitution, the ultimate Executive power is vested in the Crown and is exercised by the Governor as the Queen's representative.

The Governor's authority is derived from Letters Patent (issued in 1900 and amended in 1913) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, from the Commissions of Appointment and from the Governor's Instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

As the Queen's representative, the Governor summons and prorogues Parliament and at the beginning of each session outlines the Government's legislative programme in his opening speech. In the name of the Queen he gives assent to Bills which have passed all stages in Parliament, with the exception of those especially reserved for the Royal Assent. These include Bills dealing with special subjects such as divorce, or the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in the Constitution Act and the Constitution Act Amendment Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on the Letters Patent, his Commission and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those under the Public Service Act, to make official proclamations and to exercise the prerogative of mercy by reprieving or pardoning criminal offenders within his jurisdiction. These functions are carried out on the advice of his Ministers.

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully below under the section describing the Cabinet.

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of Government whether within or outside Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the said Council, he may act in the exercise of his said powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the Queen without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

This exercise of discretionary powers emphasizes the Governor's position as one above and beyond party politics and in extreme cases provides a safeguard of the Constitution. The general nature of his position is such that he is the guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest.

On all official State occasions he performs the ceremonial functions as the representative of the Crown, and so becomes the focal point and the unifying symbol of the community.

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., who assumed office on 8th May, 1963.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 68 to 70 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorized and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely,

the death, incapacity, or removal of the Governor, or his departure from the State, or his assuming the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Lieutenant-Governor assumes control in any of these events by issuing a proclamation. He then becomes His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

However, should the Governor be only temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of Government or from the State (except when he administers the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia) he may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the State, appoint the Lieutenant-Governor as his Deputy.

The present Lieutenant-Governor is Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

Executive Council

Section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three (3) comprises the Governor and at least two (2) Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

Where it is provided in the statutes that the Governor in Council may make proclamations, orders, regulations, appointments to public offices, &c., the Governor acts formally with the advice of the Executive Council, but actually in accordance with Cabinet or Ministerial decisions.

Cabinet

Formation and Composition of Cabinet

Victoria has followed the system of Cabinet Government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to fifteen (15) officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five (5) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than eleven (11) members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor " sends for " that member of the Legislative Assembly who he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers of Cabinet

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in The Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and Methods of Procedure

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier's Department prepares a draft agenda for each meeting ; but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat ; but *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or of the Assembly who is recognized as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Premier's Department issues the instructions ; but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

In general, Cabinet decisions are given legal effect either by the appropriate Minister or by the Governor in Council.

Government

Ministries

Ministries, 1945 to 1965

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1945 to 1965 :—

Ministry and Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Retirement from Office	Duration of Office
			days
Albert Arthur Dunstan ..	18th September, 1943	2nd October, 1945	746
Ian Macfarlan, K.C. ..	2nd October, 1945	21st November, 1945	51
John Cain	21st November, 1945	20th November, 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	20th November, 1947	3rd December, 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	3rd December, 1948	27th June, 1950 ..	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27th June, 1950 ..	28th October, 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	28th October, 1952	31st October, 1952..	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31st October, 1952..	17th December, 1952	48
John Cain	17th December, 1952	31st March, 1955 ..	835
John Cain	31st March, 1955 ..	7th June, 1955 ..	69
Henry Edward Bolte ..	7th June, 1955 ..	Still in Office	

A list of Government officers administering Victoria from 1851 to 1855 and of Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955 is set out on pages 72 to 74 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 27th June, 1964.

At 31st July, 1965, the 62nd Ministry led by the Hon. H. E. Bolte consisted of the following members :—

From the Legislative Assembly:

The Hon. H. E. Bolte	Premier and Treasurer.
„ „ A. G. Rylah, C.M.G., E.D.	Chief Secretary and Attorney-General.
„ „ J. S. Bloomfield ..	Minister of Education.
„ „ G. O. Reid	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Electrical Undertakings.
„ „ M. V. Porter ..	Minister of Public Works.
„ „ E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Transport.
„ „ J. C. M. Balfour ..	Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation.
„ „ T. A. Darcy ..	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines.
„ „ J. F. Rossiter ..	Assistant Minister of Education.
„ „ V. F. Wilcox ..	Minister of Immigration.

From the Legislative Council:

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.		Minister of Agriculture.
„ „ L. H. S. Thompson	..	Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests.
„ „ R. W. Mack	..	Minister of Health.
„ „ R. J. Hamer, E.D.	..	Minister for Local Government.
„ „ V. O. Dickie	..	Minister of State Development.

Parliament

Introduction

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on the 21st July, 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power " by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever ". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Legislative Council has 34 members elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and the Legislative Assembly has 66 members elected from single electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as The Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to " repeal, alter or vary " the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of both Houses. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between Council and Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage ; 1899, plural voting abolished ; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition ; Opposition and third party Whips and

the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as " metropolitan ", " urban ", " inner country ", and " outer country ", and receive different rates.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are capable of re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties at present (July, 1965) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the 34 members of the Legislative Council, eighteen belong to the Liberal Party, eight to the Labor Party and eight to the Country Party. Of the 66 members of the Legislative Assembly, 38 belong to the Liberal Party, eighteen to the Labor Party and ten to the Country Party. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955 formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, and 1964. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches of the Government side of the Assembly.

Functions of Parliament

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments in such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Parliamentary Procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force

the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers : the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance. After this the Chairman of Committees is elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the respective presiding officers. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control ; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given ; petitions are presented ; papers are laid on the Table ; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion " that the House do now adjourn " which, under the Standing Orders, enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance.

Under " Orders of the Day " which now follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who, acting on the advice of his " Council of Legislation ", gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows:—" Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria." The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Private Legislation, 1962
Money Bills 1963
Parliamentary Committees, 1964
Resolving Deadlocks Between the Two Houses, 1965

Parliamentary Privilege

Introduction

Parliamentary privilege may be described as the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each House collectively as a constituent part of the High Court of Parliament, and by Members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions.

These privileges exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals and " rest either upon the ancient law and custom of Parliament solely or upon that law and custom as defined by Statute ".

The distinctive mark of a privilege is its ancillary character. The privileges of Parliament are rights which are " absolutely necessary for the execution of its powers ". They are enjoyed by individual Members because the House cannot perform its functions without unimpeded use of the services of its Members ; and by each House for the protection of its Members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity.

When any of these rights and immunities, both of the Members individually, and of the assembly in its collective capacity, which are known by the general name of privileges, are disregarded or attacked by any individual or authority, the offence is called a breach of privilege, and is punishable under the law of Parliament. Each House also claims the right to punish actions which, while not breaches of any specific privilege, are offences against its authority or dignity, such as disobedience to its legitimate commands or libels upon itself, its officers, or its Members. Such actions though often called " breaches of privilege " are more properly distinguished as " contempt of Parliament ".

Historical Development

Authority was given the Victorian Legislature to define the powers, privileges, and immunities of the Parliament and Members thereof by Section 35 of *The Constitution Act*, passed by the Imperial Parliament. It came into operation in 1855. Section 35 reads as follows :—

> " It shall be lawful for the Legislature of Victoria by any Act or Acts to define the privileges immunities and powers to be held enjoyed and exercised by the Council and Assembly and by the members thereof respectively. Provided that no such privileges immunities or powers shall exceed those now held enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament or the members thereof."

The first Act passed by the Victorian Legislature (after the establishment of responsible government) was the *Privileges Act* 1857 which, as expressed in the long title, was an Act for defining the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively, these being defined as the same as, at the time of the passing of *The Constitution Act,* were held enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament.

The provisions of the *Privileges Act* 1857 are re-enacted, with slight alteration as to form only, in Section 12 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958.

Freedom of Speech

Perhaps the two most important privileges enjoyed by Members are freedom of speech and freedom from arrest or molestation.

Freedom of speech is a privilege essential to every free council or legislature. Its principle was well stated by the House of Commons at a conference upon the question in 1667, " No man can doubt " they said, " but whatever is once enacted is lawful, but nothing can come into an Act of Parliament, but it must first be affirmed or propounded by somebody : so that if the Act can wrong nobody, no more can the first propounding. The Members must be as free as the Houses ; an Act of Parliament cannot disturb the State ; therefore the debate that tends to it cannot ; for it must be propounded and debated before it can be enacted." Thus, subject to Parliamentary rules of debate, a Member may state whatever he thinks fit in debate, however offensive it may be to the feelings, or injurious to the character, of individuals ; and he is protected by his privilege from any action for libel, as well as from any other question or molestation.

The House of Commons always claimed exclusive jurisdiction over words spoken in their own House, but it was not until after the Revolution of 1688 that this privilege of freedom of speech received final statutory confirmation. By the 9th Article of the Bill of Rights it was declared—

> " That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place outside of Parliament."

The last occasion on which the privilege was directly impeached was in 1641, when a judgment was obtained in the Court of King's Bench against three members of the House of Commons for their conduct in Parliament.

Freedom from Arrest

Members have freedom from arrest during the time Parliament is in Session. This applies, however, only in civil process and not in criminal. The principal reasons have been expressed as follows :—

> " As it is an essential part of the constitution of every court of judicature, and absolutely necessary for the due execution of its powers, that persons resorting to such courts, whether as judges or as parties, should be entitled to certain privileges to secure them from molestation during their attendance ; it is more peculiarly essential to the Court of Parliament, the first and highest court in this kingdom, that the Members, who compose it, should not be prevented by trifling interruptions from their attendance on this important duty, but should, for a certain time, be excused from obeying any other call, not so immediately necessary for the great services of the nation : it has been therefore, upon these principles, always claimed and allowed, that the Members of both Houses should be, during their attendance in Parliament, exempted from several duties, and not considered as liable to some legal processes, to which other citizens, not intrusted with this most valuable franchise, are by law obliged to pay obedience." (Hatsell—Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons, Vol. 1, pp. 1–2.)

Because this parliamentary privilege is always associated with the service of the House, it is limited to a period comprised by the duration of the session, together with a convenient and reasonable time before and after the meeting of Parliament. This convenient and reasonable time has generally been taken to be forty days before and after a session of Parliament.

This privilege of freedom from arrest, on civil process, is also attached to all witnesses summoned to attend before either House of Parliament, or before parliamentary committees, and to others in personal attendance upon the business of Parliament, in coming, staying or returning; and to Officers of either House in immediate attendance upon the service of Parliament.

Contempt of Parliament

It would be futile to attempt an enumeration of every act which might be construed into a contempt of Parliament, the power to punish for contempt being in its nature discretionary. It may be stated generally that any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, or which obstructs or impedes any Member or Officer of such House in the discharge of his duty, or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results, may be treated as a contempt. This would include any form of misconduct before Parliament or any of its committees; speeches or writings reflecting upon either House of Parliament or upon the Members; any attempt to bribe or intimidate a Member to influence him in his conduct, or molestation of Members or Officers on account of their conduct as such.

The privileges of Parliament would be entirely ineffectual to enable it to discharge its functions if it had no power to punish offenders, to impose disciplinary regulations upon its Members, or to enforce obedience to its commands. Such powers are essential to the authority of every legislature. The functions, privileges, and disciplinary powers of a legislative body are thus closely connected. The privileges are the necessary complement of the functions, and the disciplinary powers of the privileges.

Penalties

Punishment takes different forms. In minor cases the offender may be reprimanded or admonished by the Presiding Officer. In more serious cases, however, each House has the power of committal either to one of Her Majesty's gaols or the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, or the Sergeant at Arms, as the case may be. It has been recognized, however, that Parliament has no power to impose a fine. Offenders are not committed for any specified time, but at pleasure, and are released either on motion to that effect in the House which has ordered the committal or at the termination of the Session by prorogation.

Article 9 of the Bill of Rights goes further than giving statutory recognition to the privilege of freedom of speech. It gives each House the right to be the sole judge of the lawfulness of its own proceedings, and the implied right to punish its own Members for their misconduct in Parliament.

Privilege and Procedures

The collective privilege of each House to decide what it will discuss and in what order was, in former times, frequently a subject of dispute between the Crown and the Commons. The Crown often asserted that the Commons intruded into matters of high policy beyond their competence, and the House insisted on its right to consider and obtain redress of " grievances " before granting supply. Another collective right of the House is to settle its own code of procedure. This is an obvious right ; the House is not responsible to any external authority for the rules it lays down for its own procedure and it may also depart from those rules at its own discretion. This is equally the case whether a House is dealing with a matter which is finally decided by its sole authority, such as an order or resolution, or whether, like a Bill, it is the joint concern of both Houses. This holds good even where the procedure of a House on the right of its Members to take part in its proceedings is dependent on statute. For such purposes the House can " practically change or practically supersede the law ".

The practice of the Commons regarding evidence sought for outside the walls of Parliament touching proceedings which have occurred therein also conforms to Article 9 of the Bill of Rights. This fact is well recognized by the courts, which have held that Members cannot be compelled to give evidence regarding proceedings in the House of Commons without the permission of the House. It has been held that it does not follow that a Member is bound to give such evidence even if he has the permission of the House, and it may even be that the Bill of Rights debars the courts from hearing evidence from a Member with or without the permission of the House, touching anything said or done in the House.

Parliament has always claimed the right to punish any Member who, by his conduct, might offend the House. At first this was one of the privileges claimed by the House of Commons but later became partly included in Standing Orders which prescribe a summary procedure for enforcing discipline. This right to punish its Members is not, however, entirely dependent upon the Standing Orders for its existence, it being still regarded fundamentally as a privilege.

A Member may, by direction of the House, be reprimanded or admonished by the Presiding Officer. If the offence is of a serious nature he may be suspended from the service of the House for a period, or even expelled, but expulsion, though it vacates the seat of a Member, and a new writ is issued, does not create any disability to serve again in Parliament, if he is re-elected.

Relationship to the Crown

In their prolonged struggle against outside interference with their debates and proceedings, particularly on the part of the Crown, the Commons ultimately established the principle that the Sovereign may not, even as a spectator, attend their debates.

As originally the weaker body, the Commons had a fierce and prolonged struggle for the assertion of their own privileges, not only against the Crown and the courts, but also against the Lords. What originated in the special protection of the King began to be claimed by the Commons as customary rights, and some of these claims

in the course of repeated efforts to assert them hardened into legally recognized " privileges ".

The Commons having established their claim to privilege in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, used it against the King in the seventeenth and against the people in the eighteenth century. Not until the nineteenth century was equilibrium reached and the limits of privilege prescribed and accepted by Parliament, the Crown, and the courts.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of the State Parliament are indicated thus :—

(*A.L.P.*) Australian Labor Party.
(*C.P.*) Country Party.
(*L.P.*) Liberal Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 27th June, 1964 :—

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (*L.P.*)	Ballaarat ..	58,127	55,919	96·20
Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy (*C.P.*)	North-Western ..	47,206	45,206	95·76
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (*C.P.*)	Northern ..	55,775	53,301	95·56
Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond, A.F.C., A.E.A. (*L.P.*)	Southern ..	263,979	250,434	94·87
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (*L.P.*)	Bendigo ..	60,773	57,959	95·37
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (*L.P.*)	Western ..	57,644	55,371	96·06
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (*L.P.*)	East Yarra ..	135,028	125,853	93·21
Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (*C.P.*)	Gippsland ..	79,024	74,691	94·52
Mair, The Hon. William Phillip (*L.P.*) *	South-Eastern ..	136,509	128,412	94·07
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (*A.L.P.*)	Doutta Galla ..	102,595	96,419	93·98
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (*L.P.*)	Monash ..	94,213	86,425	91·73
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne ..	40,806	37,495	91·89
Snider, The Hon. Baron David (*L.P.*)	Higinbotham ..	123,503	115,652	93·64
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (*C.P.*)	North-Eastern ..	51,762	49,059	94·78
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (*L.P.*)	South-Western ..	83,634	79,918	95·56
Todd, The Hon. Archibald (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne West	96,466	90,831	94·16
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne North	148,267	140,639	94·86

* Hon. W. P. Mair died on 30th August, 1964. At by-election held on 10th October, 1964, Hon. I. R. Cathie (*A.L.P.*) was elected in his stead.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 27th June, 1964, are shown in the following table :—

Member	Province
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (*C.P.*)	North-Eastern
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (*L.P.*) ..	East Yarra
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (*L.P.*)	Southern
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (*L.P.*)	Ballaarat
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne
Feltham, The Hon. Percy Victor, M.B.E. (*C.P.*) ..	Northern
Galbally, The Hon. John William (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne North
Gawith, The Hon. Charles Sherwin (*L.P.*)	Monash
Grigg, The Hon. Thomas Henry (*L.P.*)	Bendigo
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (*L.P.*)	South-Eastern
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (*A.L.P.*) ..	Melbourne West
McArthur, The Hon. Sir Gordon (*L.P.*)	South-Western
Mack, The Hon. Ronald William (*L.P.*)	Western
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (*C.P.*)	North-Western
May, The Hon. Robert William (*C.P.*)	Gippsland
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (*L.P.*)	Higinbotham
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (*A.L.P.*)	Doutta Galla

President: The Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. William Raymond Garrett.

Clerk of the Legislative Council : Leslie Graham McDonald, Esquire.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 27th June, 1964. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (*L.P.*)	Morwell ..	24,713	23,662	95·75
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Geelong ..	22,523	21,500	95·46
Bloomfield, The Hon. John Stoughton (*L.P.*)	Malvern ..	18,966	17,299	91·21
Bolte, The Hon. Henry Edward (*L.P.*)	Hampden ..	21,137	20,383	96·43
Borthwick, William Archibald, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Scoresby ..	36,199	34,141	94·31
Christie, Vernon, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Ivanhoe ..	23,700	22,302	94·10
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne ..	14,228	12,827	90·15
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (*C.P.*)	Gippsland West..	22,861	21,841	95·54
Crick, George Roy, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Grant	46,160	43,586	94·42
Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (*L.P.*)	Polwarth ..	26,603	25,566	96·10

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Footscray ..	20,055	18,944	94·46
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (*L.P.*)	St. Kilda ..	18,561	17,046	91·84
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (*L.P.*)	Mornington ..	33,536	31,129	92·82
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Ballaarat North..	22,914	22,155	96·69
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (*C.P.*)	Gippsland East ..	21,857	20,356	93·13
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Brunswick East..	15,773	14,645	92·85
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Williamstown ..	18,504	17,487	94·50
Fraser, The Hon. Alexander John, M.C. (*L.P.*)	Caulfield ..	21,310	19,773	92·79
Gainey, Richard John, Esquire, M.B.E. (*L.P.*)	Elsternwick ..	20,887	19,569	93·69
Gibbs, George Sampson, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Portland ..	23,338	22,352	95·78
Holden, Jack Bruce, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Moonee Ponds ..	19,976	18,755	93·89
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Richmond ..	16,168	15,022	92·91
Holland, Kevin Myles Stephen, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Flemington ..	18,402	17,332	94·19
Hudson, Philip Martin, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Toorak ..	18,921	17,021	89·96
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (*C.P.*)	Gippsland South	24,775	23,403	94·46
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (*A.L.P.*)	Reservoir ..	28,648	27,397	95·63
Jona, Walter, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Hawthorn ..	18,558	17,230	92·84
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Fitzroy ..	16,093	14,854	92·30
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Prahran ..	18,283	16,874	92·29
McCabe, James Edmund, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Lowan.. ..	21,134	20,334	96·21
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Burwood ..	21,599	20,363	94·28
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (*C.P.*) ..	Rodney ..	23,352	22,341	95·67
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (*L.P.*)	Dundas ..	21,644	20,812	96·16
Manson, James Williamson, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Ringwood ..	40,985	39,018	95·20
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (*L.P.*)	Mentone ..	28,065	26,397	94·06
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (*C.P.*)	Benambra ..	23,895	22,593	94·55
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (*C.P.*)	Murray Valley ..	24,526	23,347	95·19
Mutton, Charles, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Coburg ..	20,970	19,890	94·85
Phelan, William, Esquire (*C.P.*)	Kara Kara ..	19,409	18,706	96·38
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (*L.P.*)	Sandringham ..	27,833	26,240	94·28

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Ormond ..	25,534	24,151	94·58
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (*L.P.*)	Box Hill ..	37,755	35,776	94·76
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (*L.P.*)	Dandenong ..	45,070	42,626	94·58
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Preston ..	25,958	24,698	95·15
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (*L.P.*)	Brighton ..	21,133	19,518	92·36
Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., E.D. (*L.P.*)	Kew	21,403	19,473	90·98
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Oakleigh ..	23,331	22,265	95·43
Schintler, George Roy, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Yarraville ..	21,274	20,186	94·89
Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Ballaarat South..	21,887	20,882	95·41
Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (*C.P.*)	Swan Hill ..	20,109	19,225	95·60
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Evelyn ..	35,240	33,297	94·49
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (*A.L.P.*)	Midlands	23,894	22,670	94·88
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Moorabbin ..	33,974	32,290	95·04
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Albert Park ..	16,223	14,909	91·90
Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D. (*L.P.*)	Ripponlea ..	19,723	17,890	90·71
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (*L.P.*)	Balwyn ..	28,438	26,686	93·84
Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Bendigo ..	22,157	21,175	95·57
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (*C.P.*)	Benalla ..	21,091	20,074	95·18
Trezise, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Geelong West ..	28,186	26,916	95·49
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Brunswick West..	18,482	17,533	94·87
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Essendon ..	25,421	24,116	94·87
Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire (*C.P.*)	Mildura ..	20,973	19,985	95·29
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (*L.P.*)	Camberwell ..	20,597	19,058	92·53
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Northcote ..	19,465	18,423	94·65
Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (*A.L.P.*)	Broadmeadows ..	52,865	50,435	95·40
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (*L.P.*)	Mulgrave ..	58,067	55,029	94·77

Speaker : The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar McDonald.

Chairman of Committees : Joseph Anstice Rafferty, Esquire.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Archibald Robertson, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1964 there have been 43 Parliaments. The Forty-third Parliament was opened on 14th July, 1964. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the Year Book for 1928–29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the Year Book for 1952–53 and 1953–54, page 31. As from the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Parliament (20th June, 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament *	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth ..	1950–52	865	131	15·1	81	9·4
Thirty-ninth ..	1952–55	852	92	10·8	61	7·2
Fortieth ..	1955–58	1,038	139	13·4	99	9·5
Forty-first ..	1958–61	1,059	150	14·2	103	9·7
Forty-second ..	1961–64	1,015	149	14·7	112	11·0

* Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table reviews the expenditure arising from the operation of Parliamentary Government in Victoria. It comprises the State Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on State administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30th June, 1961 to 1965. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item " Salary ") under the general heading " Governor " represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 6th December, 1964. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses *		Salaries of Members	Other Expenses †			
1961 ..	15	122	‡83	560	549	119	50	1,497
1962 ..	15	152	71	562	589	296	56	1,740
1963 ..	15	169	‡92	566	614	90	103	1,648
1964 ..	18	166	92	559	678	232	92	1,837
1965 ..	18	176	84	696	689	230	103	1,995

* Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

† Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

‡ Includes cost of oversea conferences in Ministry costs.

State Acts Passed during 1964

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31st December, 1964 :—

No.		No.	
7107	Gaols (Visiting Justices) Act authorizes stipendiary magistrates to be visiting justices of every gaol	7113	Balmoral Geelong and Balwyn Lands Exchange Act provides for the exchange of certain lands
7108	Grain Elevators (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Grain Elevators Board	7114	Transfer of Land (Service Agreements) Act amends the 1958 Act
7109	The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act provides for the holding of elections for the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly on the same day in 1964	7115	R.S.L. Widows and Widowed Mothers' Trust Patriotic Fund Act approves a deed of trust
7110	Opticians Registration (Fees and Penalties) Act authorizes the application of part of the annual fees of certified opticians toward the Victorian College of Optometry	7116	Home Finance (Reconstitution of Trust) Act reconstitutes the Home Finance Trust
7111	Railway Lands Act relates to certain lands of the Victorian Railways Commissioners	7117	Appeal Costs Fund Act makes provisions regarding liability for costs of certain litigation
7112	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the reservations and Crown grants of certain lands	7118	Maryborough Free Library and Literary Institute Act requires the transfer of land from the Trustees of the Maryborough Free Library and Literary Institute to the City of Maryborough
		7119	Wills (Formal Validity) Act relates to the formal validity of wills
		7120	Stamps (Exemptions) Act exempts certain bodies from payment of stamp duty

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1964—*continued*

No.		No.	
7121	The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia (Victorian District) Incorporation Act	7134	Estate Agents (Amendment) Act increases the number of members of the Estate Agents Committee from five to six and amends the provisions of the Estate Agents (Amendment) Act 1963 relating to the statement to be given to the purchaser on the sale of a small business
7122	Health (Child Minding) Act requires that child minding centres be registered	7135	Public Service (Amendment) Act makes amendments to the Public Service Act 1958, the Police Regulation Act 1958, the Teaching Service Act 1958, and the Mental Health Act 1959
7123	Wodonga Sewerage Authority (Acquisition of Land) Act validates the compulsory acquisition of certain lands by the Authority	7136	Sheep Owners Protection (Amendment) Act amends certain Acts with respect to the transport and sales of sheep, and control of skin buyers' licences
7124	Firearms (Interstate Transactions) Act amends the Firearms Act 1958 in relation to interstate sales and purchases of firearms	7137	Motor Car (Indorsement of Licences) Act enables persons with unindorsed licences to drive certain heavy vehicles
7125	Housing Advances and Loans (Improper Commissions) Act extends the provisions of the Building Societies Act 1958, Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958, and the Estate Agents Act 1958 against the improper payment of commission fee or reward	7138	Racing (Interstate Totalizators) Act authorizes betting facilities in other States and Territories of the Commonwealth
7126	Process Servers and Inquiry Agents (Qualification) Act provides that licences are not to be granted to persons under eighteen years of age	7139	Police Offences (Animals) Act relates to the keeping of private zoos and makes provision for the destruction of dangerous or suffering animals
7127	Supreme Court (Qualification of Judges) Act amends section seven of the Supreme Court Act 1958 as to qualification for appointment	7140	Education (Adult Education) Act authorizes the Council of Adult Education to make arrangements for entertainments
7128	Monash University (Amendment) Act amends the Monash University Act 1958	7141	University (Faculties) Act authorizes the University of Melbourne to establish faculties in accordance with the statutes
7129	Athlone Mechanics' Institute Land Act relates to the surrender of certain land in the parish of Longwarry held in trust for the members of the Institute and the reservation of the land as a site for a public hall	7142	Statute Law Revision Act corrects errors in the Acts enumerated in the schedule
7130	Transfer of Land (Restrictive Covenants) Act amends law relating to restrictive covenants in both the Transfer of Land Act 1958 and the Property Law Act 1958	7143	Labour and Industry (Chemists' Shops) Act authorizes chemists' shops used for dispensing doctors' prescriptions to remain open between seven o'clock and ten o'clock in the evening
7131	Goods (Trading Stamps) Act makes it an offence to deal in trading stamps	7144	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act extends the power of the Teachers' Tribunal regarding the probationary period and promotion of teachers
7132	Health (Amendment) Act makes various amendments to the Health Act 1958	7145	Litter Act makes it an offence to deposit litter in a public place or on any land
7133	Consolidated Revenue Act		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1964—*continued*

No.		No.	
7146	Acts Interpretation (Commencement) Act makes provision regarding the date of operation of Acts	7159	General Sessions (Pensions of Chairmen) Act provides for the payment of pensions to chairmen of general sessions
7147	Adoption of Children Act re-enacts with additions and amendments the law relating to the adoption of children	7160	Grain Elevators (Borrowing) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Grain Elevators Board
7148	National Parks Act reserves a site for a national park in Port Campbell, appoints trustees for the Loch Ard Public Cemetery, and permits the erection of a memorial cairn in Wilson's Promontory National Park	7161	Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act provides for the payment to legal personal representatives where the amount does not exceed six hundred pounds
7149	The Constitution Act Amendment (Responsible Ministers) Act increases the number of responsible Ministers of the Crown	7162	Children's Court (Amendment) Act makes minor amendments to the Children's Court Act 1958
7150	Consolidated Revenue Act	7163	Justices (Complaints and Summonses) Act amends the Justices Act 1958, regarding informations and complaints, and the service of certain summonses by post
7151	Land (Special Grant) Act grants certain land to the After Care Hospital	7164	Fisheries and Game (Reduced Licence Fees) Act reduces fees for licences in some cases
7152	State Insurance Funds Act makes provisions regarding interest earned on reserves by certain offices	7165	Agricultural Colleges Act amends the 1958 Act and validates certain regulations
7153	Local Government (Councillors' Declarations) Act extends the period within which certain councillors may make declarations under section fifty-four of the Local Government Act 1958	7166	Motor Car (Amendment) Act requires a person to be over eighteen years before registering a motor car and over seventeen years nine months before registering a motor cycle
7154	Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Long Service Leave) Act entitles employees to four and a half months long service leave after fifteen years' service	7167	Consolidated Revenue Act
7155	Mildura (Rating on Unimproved Values) Act validates the rating of unimproved values	7168	Administration and Probate (Small Estates) Act authorizes assistance to applicants for probate or administration where the estate of the deceased is not greater than two thousand five hundred pounds
7156	Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act authorizes the Authority to obtain advances by overdraft	7169	Game (Black Swans) Act authorizes the issue of licences to take or kill black swans
7157	South Melbourne (Unimproved Rating Poll) Act postpones the date for taking the poll of ratepayers on a proposal to adopt rating on unimproved values	7170	Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act as to the making and operation of by-laws in the Latrobe Valley and extends the functions of the Board
7158	Closer Settlement (Regulations) Act empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations regarding the fees for Crown grants, leases, certificates, and registrations	7171	Local Government (St. Kilda and Elwood Land Reclamation) Act validates expenditure by the City of St. Kilda for land reclamation and improvement
		7172	State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions loans for works relating to State forests

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1964—*continued*

No.		No.	
7173	Portland Harbor Trust (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Trust	7188	Pesticides Act changes the name of the Fungicides Act 1958 to the Pesticides Act 1964 and makes various amendments to this Act concerning pesticides
7174	Sewerage Districts Act makes various amendments to the 1958 Act	7189	La Trobe University Act establishes and incorporates the La Trobe University
7175	Consolidated Revenue Act	7190	National Parks (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act by authorizing the grant of a tenancy or permit to manage and occupy any facility in a park
7176	Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act permits the Association to insure any councillor against accidents arising out of or in the performance of his duties	7191	Motor Car (Carriers' Identification Marks) Act defines the word "manufacturer" in section sixteen of the 1958 Act
7177	Railways (Long Service Leave) Act decreases the period of service required for entitlement to long service leave and the period of this leave	7192	Swine Compensation Act provides compensation payable for a pig that is destroyed because it is suffering from a disease is to be market value or £25 whatever the less
7178	Country Roads (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act with respect to determination of conditions of service, construction and maintenance of roads, and purchasing of land	7193	Stamps (Motor Car) Act imposes stamp duty on certain registrations and notices concerning acquisition of motor cars
7179	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the reservations of land more urgently needed for other purposes	7194	Land Tax (Rates and Exemptions) Act fixes land tax rates for 1965 and makes provisions for certain exemptions
7180	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the use of loan money	7195	Estate Agents Act amends the law relating to the issue of licences and sole agency agreements and the giving of a statement to purchasers of small businesses
7181	Disposal of Uncollected Goods (Damaged Motor Cars) Act amends the Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961	7196	Tattersall Consultations (Jackpot Consultations) Act fixes the minimum proportion of subscriptions to be paid out as prize money and limits jackpot prizes
7182	Trustees Companies (Affidavits) Act extends the number of officers of a trustee company whose affidavit may be acceptable by a court in applications for probate or letters of administration	7197	Labour and Industry (Fees) Act fixes a new scale of annual fees for registration of factory or shop, and repeals the Tobacco Sellers Act 1958
7183	Maintenance (Reciprocating State) Act provides for the reciprocity of maintenance orders between New Guinea and Papua on the one hand, and Victoria on the other	7198	Water Act makes numerous amendments to the 1958 Act
7184	Crimes (Amendment) Act makes various amendments to the 1958 Act	7199	Superannuation (Time for Election) Act extends the election period under the 1963 Act to 31st December, 1964
7185	Motor Car (Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees) Act relates to fees for drivers' licences and the disposal of fines paid under the Motor Car Act 1958	7200	Police Offences (Betting Information) Act amends the 1958 Act with respect to publication of betting information
7186	Public Works Loan Application Act	7201	Marine (Amendment) Act makes various amendments to the 1958 Act
7187	Juries (Women Jurors) Act makes women liable for jury service but enables any woman to cancel her liability		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1964—*continued*

No.	
7202	Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act alters conditions for long service leave entitlement
7203	Acquisition of Materials Act requires notice in writing by certain instrumentalities of their intention to acquire materials for works
7204	Stamps Act amends, with respect to stamp duty, the Stamps Act 1958 and the Probate Duty Act 1962
7205	Forests (Amendment) Act makes several amendments to the 1958 Act
7206	Boilers Inspection (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7207	State Electricity Commission (Contributions) Act amends 1958 Act with respect to transfers of funds to and from the Consolidated Revenue
7208	Theatres (Sunday Films) Act permits the showing of films on Sunday after 8.30 p.m.
7209	Housing (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act with respect to the letting and selling of Housing Commission homes, and validates certain Acts of the Commission
7210	Social Welfare (Trainees) Act amends certain regulations regarding detention of trainees
7211	Health (Offensive Trades) Act requires the scouring of greasy wool by means of petroleum solvents
7212	Medical (Amendment) Act makes several amendments to the 1958 Act concerning the Pharmacy Board
7213	Stock Foods (Amendment) Act makes several amendments to the 1958 Act
7214	Railways (Funds) Act amends the 1958 Act with respect to charges for interest on sinking fund payments and exchange on railway loans
7215	Licensing (Dining Permits) Act authorizes the sale of liquor with meals supplied at the Exhibition Buildings during the Third Australian Industries Fair
7216	Water (Recreational Areas) Act amends, with respect to recreational areas, the 1958 Act
7217	Monash University (Amendment) Act relates to the appointment and duties of the Vice Chancellor and deals with University finances
7218	Water Supply Loan Applications Act
7219	Education (School Committees) Act amends the 1958 Act empowering the Minister to excuse from certain requirements a school committee, and authorizes municipal councils and public statutory corporations to enter contracts with school committees
7220	Cancer (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7221	Cadet Surveyors Act provides cadetships for University courses in surveying
7222	Marine Stores and Old Metals (Welfare and Community Organizations) Act exempts members of certain youth organizations from the provisions of the 1958 Act
7223	Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act makes provisions to improve stability in the tomato processing industry
7224	Melbourne Sailors' Home Act gives certain powers to the trustees of the land on which the Home is erected
7225	Co-operative Housing Societies (Indemnities) Act increases the amount to which the Treasurer may indemnify societies against loss in respect of certain advances
7226	Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act makes substantial amendments to the 1958 Act
7227	Parliamentary Salaries, Pensions and Superannuation Act increases the salary, allowances, and superannuation benefits of members of Parliament
7228	Public Land and Works Act dissolves the Board of Land and Works and amends many Acts
7229	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for 1964–65
7230	Racing (Amendment) Act makes several amendments to the 1958 Act
7231	Friendly Societies (Assignment of Contracts) Act

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1964—*continued*

No.		No.	
7232	The Decentralization Advisory Committee Act establishes the Decentralization Advisory Committee	7235	Valuation of Land (Valuations) Act amends the Valuation of Land Act 1960 and the Local Government Act 1958 with respect to land valuations
7233	Mines (Exploration Licences) Act provides for the issue of gold or mineral exploration licences	7236	Shell (Corio to Williamstown) Pipelines Act authorizes the construction and operation of a petroleum pipeline at Corio
7234	Motor Car (Hours of Driving) Act restricts the hours of driving of vehicles with an unladen weight of more than two tons for hire or reward or in the course of trade or business	7237	Consumers Protection Act constitutes a Consumers Protection Council

Electoral System

Introduction

Electoral Basis of the Two Houses

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of 30 members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, and, today, the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

Victoria is divided, for Legislative Council purposes, into seventeen Provinces, each represented by two members, elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following on the dissolution of the Council, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. (See Fig. 8.)

For Legislative Assembly purposes, the State is divided into 66 Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Redistributions of Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly

Under the *Electoral Districts Act* 1953, provision was made for a redivision of the State to be carried out on the basis of each of the 33 Commonwealth Electoral Divisions in Victoria being divided into two Electoral Districts for the Assembly. The first general election conducted on the basis of electorates so created took place on the 28th May, 1955. The *Electoral Districts Act* 1953 (subsequently incorporated into *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958) also provided for recurrent redivisions on the same basis to be made whenever

there is any alteration in the number of Commonwealth Electoral Divisions in Victoria, or in any of its boundaries, subject to the proviso that no such redivision shall be made if the whole number of members of the Legislative Assembly would be reduced as a result.

A further redivision on the same basis took place in 1956 and the general elections of 31st May, 1958, 15th July, 1961, and 27th June, 1964 were held on the basis of the 66 Electoral Districts created as a result. (See Fig. 9.)

Enrolment of Electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person, of the age of 21 years or over, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth–State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 297 common Subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth–State of Victoria rolls.

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Commonwealth elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into force on 1st November, 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was therefore appropriately amended and, since 1952, the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth elections and State parliamentary elections, whether for the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Electors Enrolled
1960	1,522,481
1961	1,554,856
1962	1,588,633
1963	1,596,807
1964	1,635,311
1965	1,657,672

VICTORIA

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES

A. Melbourne
B. Melbourne West
C. Doutta Galla
D. Melbourne North
E. East Yarra
F. Monash
G. Higinbotham
H. South-Eastern
I. Southern
J. South-Western
K. Ballaarat
L. Bendigo
M. North-Eastern
N. Gippsland
O. Western
P. North-Western
Q. Northern

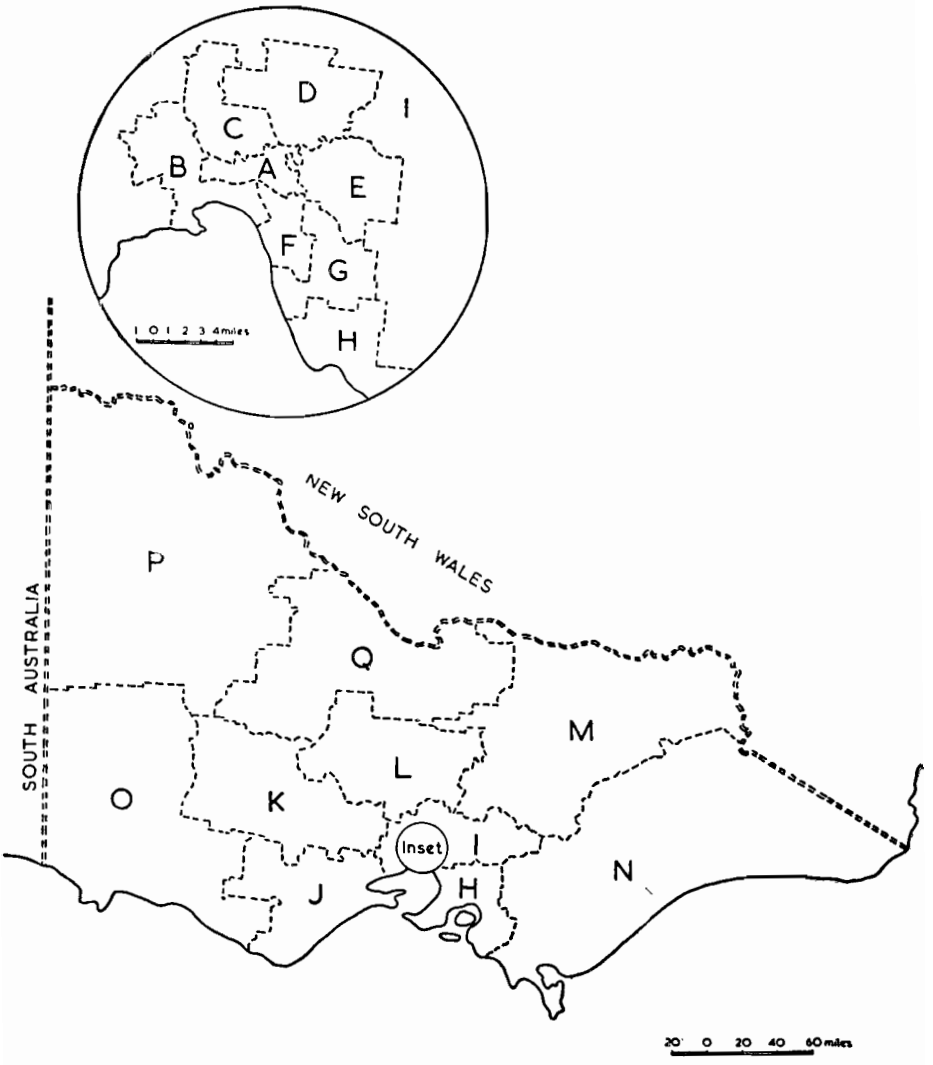


FIGURE 8.—Map of Victoria and inset of Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing State electoral provinces.

VICTORIA

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

1. Brunswick East
2. Fitzroy
3. Melbourne
4. Flemington
5. Brunswick West
6. Coburg
7. Northcote
8. Ivanhoe
9. Richmond
10. Hawthorn
11. Toorak
12. Prahran
13. St. Kilda
14. Ripponlea
15. Albert Park
16. Williamstown
17. Yarraville
18. Footscray
19. Moonee Ponds
20. Essendon
21. Reservoir
22. Preston
23. Balwyn
24. Kew
25. Camberwell
26. Burwood
27. Malvern
28. Caulfield
29. Oakleigh
30. Ormond
31. Elsternwick
32. Brighton
33. Moorabbin
34. Sandringham
35. Grant
36. Broadmeadows
37. Evelyn
38. Box Hill
39. Ringwood
40. Scoresby
41. Mulgrave
42. Dandenong
43. Mentone
44. Mornington
45. Geelong
46. Geelong West
47. Ballaarat South
48. Ballaarat North
49. Midlands
50. Bendigo
51. Benalla
52. Benambra
53. Gippsland East
54. Gippsland South
55. Morwell
56. Gippsland West
57. Polwarth
58. Hampden
59. Portland
60. Dundas
61. Lowan
62. Kara Kara
63. Mildura
64. Swan Hill
65. Rodney
66. Murray Valley

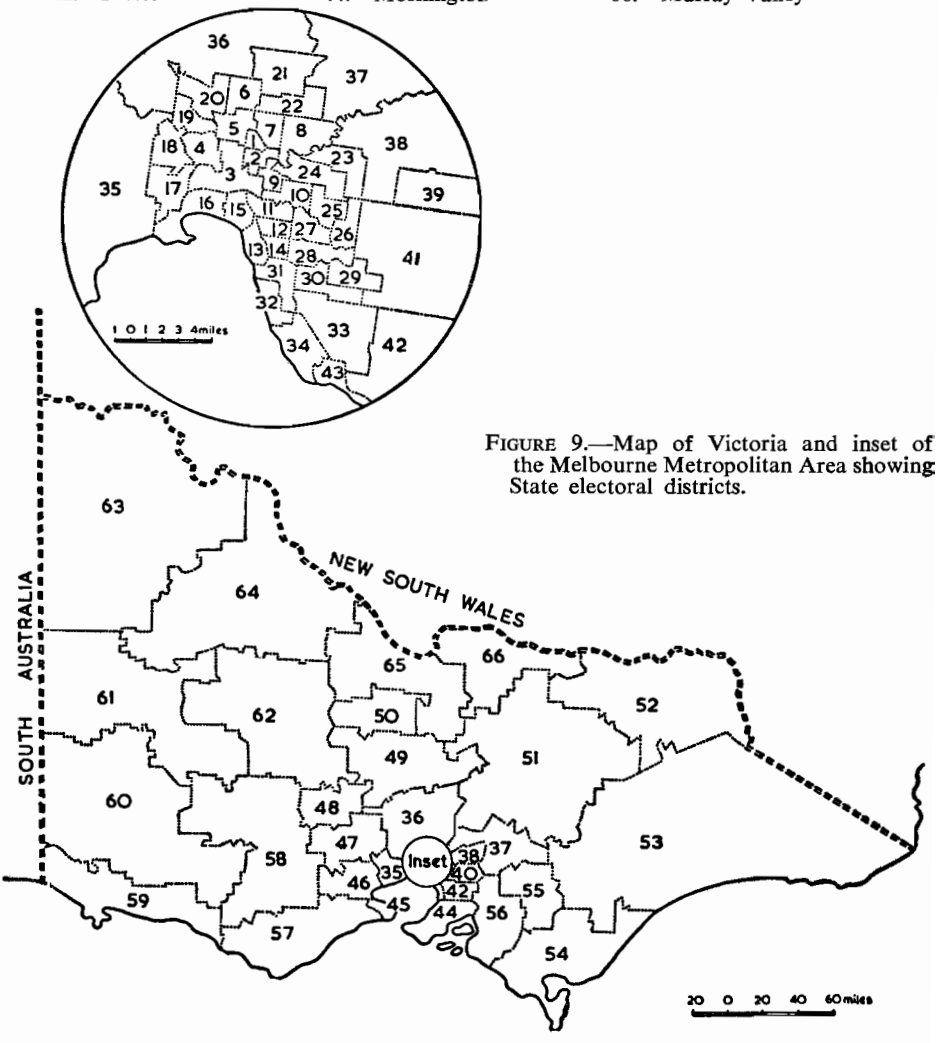


FIGURE 9.—Map of Victoria and inset of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing State electoral districts.

Voting Features at State Elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates and are within any part of Australia, or in Great Britain, or New Zealand, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of " absent " voting whereby any elector, who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision, is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called " unenrolled voting " has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure " 1 " being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, &c.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved, the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., half the number of formal votes cast plus one) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the *first elected* candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the

remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on the 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all of the 66 Electoral Districts and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In 40 of these contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 26 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 19 instances but was defeated in the remaining seven instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952 :—

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of Election	Whole State	Contested Electorates				
			Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
..						
1952 ..	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93·59	18,991	1·81
1955 ..	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94·02	28,934	2·19
1958 ..	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94·23	24,760	1·78
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94·41	35,937	2·45
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94·40	35,631	2·31

NOTE : Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952 :—

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent.		
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395
1961 ..	66	44,398	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964 ..	66	47,175	52·5	1,635,311	24,777

Proportion of Voters at Elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held since that year for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of 34 members representing seventeen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In ten of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other seven contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in six instances but was defeated in the remaining one.

The following table shows particulars of elections for the Legislative Council :—

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of Election	Whole State	Contested Province				
			Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1952 ..	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92·14	22,595	2·27
1955 ..	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91·52	23,189	2·08
1958 ..	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92·54	22,085	1·72
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94·38	46,697	3·18
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94·39	45,627	2·96

Parliamentary By-election

The following are details of a by-election held between 30th June, 1964, and 30th June, 1965 :—

Legislative Council—

10th October, 1964, Mr. Ian Robert Cathie elected for South-Eastern Province.

Further References

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR VICTORIA—*Various Publications Giving Detailed Statistics of State Elections.*

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE—*The Government of Victoria* (1958)

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

Political party affiliations of Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament are indicated thus :—

(*A.L.P.*) Australian Labor Party.
(*C.P.*) Country Party.
(*D.L.P.*) Democratic Labor Party.
(*L.P.*) Liberal Party.

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1st July, 1965 :—

Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E. (*L.P.*)
Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C. (*A.L.P.*)
Cormack, Magnus Cameron (*L.P.*)
Gorton, The Hon. John Grey (*L.P.*)
Hendrickson, Albion (*A.L.P.*)
Kennelly, the Hon. Patrick John (*A.L.P.*)
McManus, Francis Patrick (*D.L.P.*)
Sandford, Charles Walter (*A.L.P.*)
*Webster, James Joseph (*C.P.*)
Wedgwood, Ivy Evelyn (*L.P.*)

* Filling casual vacancy. Death of Wade, The Hon. Harrie Walter, reported 16th March, 1965.

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1st July, 1965, are shown below :—

Member	Constituency†
Beaton, Noel Lawrence (*A.L.P.*)	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (*A.L.P.*)	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro (*A.L.P.*)	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (*L.P.*)	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford (*A.L.P.*)	Yarra
Calwell, The Hon. Arthur Augustus (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne
Chipp, Donald Leslie (*L.P.*)	Higinbotham
Courtnay, Frank (*A.L.P.*)	Darebin
Crean, Frank (*A.L.P.*)	Melbourne Ports
Davis, Francis John (*L.P.*)	Deakin
Erwin, George Dudley (*L.P.*)	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (*L.P.*)	Henty
Fraser, John Malcolm (*L.P.*)	Wannon
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford .. (*L.P.*)	Isaacs
Holt, The Rt. Hon. Harold Edward (*L.P.*)	Higgins
Holten, Rendle McNeilage (*C.P.*)	Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter (*L.P.*)	Fawkner
Jess, John David (*L.P.*)	La Trobe
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (*L.P.*)	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon (*C.P.*)	Wimmera
Lindsay, Robert William Ludovic (*L.P.*)	Flinders
Mackinnon, Ewen Daniel (*L.P.*)	Corangamite
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John.. (*C.P.*)	Murray
McIvor, Hector James (*A.L.P.*)	Gellibrand
Menzies, The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, K.T., C.H., Q.C. (*L.P.*)	Kooyong
Nixon, Peter James (*C.P.*)	Gippsland
Opperman, The Hon. Hubert Ferdinand, O.B.E. (*L.P.*)	Corio
Peters, Edward William (*A.L.P.*)	Scullin
Pollard, The Hon. Reginald Thomas (*A.L.P.*)	Lalor
Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. .. (*L.P.*)	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (*L.P.*)	Maribyrnong
Turnbull, Winton George (*C.P.*)	Mallee
Whittorn, Raymond Harold (*L.P.*)	Balaclava

† The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th June, 1961 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has not yet been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 1964

Government Administration

The larger government administrative agencies in Victoria consist of a number of State Departments and Public Corporations.

STATE DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture	Law
Chief Secretary's	Local Government
Crown Lands and Survey	Mines
Education	Premier's
Health	Public Works
Labour and Industry	Treasury

From 1st July, 1965, two branches were transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department—Explosives and Gas Examining to the Mines Department, and Weights and Measures to the Local Government Department.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Country Roads Board
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Railways Commissioners
State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Departmental Functions, 1963
Government Instrumentalities, 1965

History of State Government Departments

The first of a series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments appeared on pages 100 to 104 of the 1963 Victorian Year Book and described the development of the Chief Secretary's Department. An article on the Premier's Department was published in the 1964 Victorian Year Book, pages 81 to 84, and a history of the Crown Law Department in the 1965 Victorian Year Book, pages 100 to 104. A history of the Treasury is outlined in the following article.

The Treasury

The department of the Treasury comprises the Treasury (Central Administration), which is the State's central financial authority, and a number of branches such as the Taxation Office, the Stamp Duties Office, the Government Printing Office, the Tender Board, the Superannuation Board and Pensions Office, and the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies. The Housing Commission, a statutory Body, is also placed within the Department for administrative purposes.

The role of the Treasury is to assist the Treasurer in the management and control of the financial affairs of the State. This covers the two main fields of the raising of the necessary revenue by means of taxation, fees, charges, etc., and the consideration and control of expenditure programmes. This work of the Treasury is reflected principally in the preparation and presentation of the Budget to Parliament in each financial year. The Treasury is also responsible for the administration of financial legislation, for the banking arrangements of the various departments, and for the planning and administration of the State's works programmes in financial terms.

Treasury activity goes back to the founding of Port Phillip in 1836, when Sir Richard Bourke proposed that the whole expense of the Establishment should be defrayed from the revenue of Crown Lands. Captain Lonsdale, the newly appointed Superintendent, was instructed to render an account of income and expenditure of the settlement to the Colonial Secretary in Sydney. In 1839 an office of sub-Treasurer was created and its duties assumed by the sub-Collector of Customs (Mr. R. S. Webb). Lonsdale assumed the office the following year and by 1846 the sub-Treasury had a building of its own and a small staff, but Sydney still received details of the finances of Port Phillip.

This phase ended when the 1850 Act for the better government of Her Majesty's Australian colonies not only erected Port Phillip into what was now called the colony of Victoria, but also conferred on it a constitution similar to that which had existed for New South Wales since 1842. Moreover, it gave the new colony the power to alter its own constitution.

The Crown nominated the sub-Treasurer or Treasurer to be a member of Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe's Executive Council in 1851. Also, in September, 1853, a Select Committee appointed to consider and report upon the best form of constitution for the Colony, recommended that as well as responsible government along British lines, the Treasurer be included among the responsible officers.

During the existence of the Executive Council between 1851–56, the usual number in the Council was four or five, with the Colonial Treasurer always a member and the holders of the other seats varying. During this period the members of the Executive really formed " the Cabinet ". The position of the Treasurer was not fully stabilized until the 29th December, 1854, when he became a member of the Legislative as well as the Executive Council.

In 1851, the revenue of the colony was classed under two heads—the General (derived from taxes, duties and rates), and the Territorial raised from the sale of Crown Lands. All revenue raised from licences in connexion with gold mining was paid into the Territorial revenue. In 1851, the Victorian legislature passed a resolution asking the Home Government for the entire management of all revenues, Territorial as well as General. This involved the demand for fuller powers of self-government. In September, 1852, the proceeds from the gold revenues were handed over to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council to be appropriated to meet the increased expenditure in the Civil Service as a result of the increased population during the gold rushes. The Home Government showed prompt and just dealing over the gold revenue and also the Victorian Legislature secured an important constitutional triumph. Since there was no guarantee that gold mining in Victoria would become a permanent source of great wealth to Victoria, control of the revenue derived from Crown lands in Victoria passed into the hands of the Parliament of Victoria with the repeal of the *Waste Lands Act* 1842 and the new Constitution Act of November 1855.

During the period 1851–56 the Treasury underwent internal development. In 1851, the Department consisted of the Colonial Treasurer and eight clerks together with a further two clerks in the Gold Office. By 1853 the staff had increased with sub-treasuries at Geelong and Portland, an Imprest Office, an Assay Master, and also an increase in the staff of the Gold Office. In June, 1854 the Gold Office was transferred to the Chief Commissioner of the Gold Fields, but was transferred back to the Treasury in 1855 and the duties of the Finance Branch of the Commissioners of the Gold Fields were amalgamated with those of the Gold Office.

The period also saw the formation of the Government Printing Office (1851) and the Tender Board (1855). By 1857 the Treasury Office had collectors and pay masters at nine country towns and also a Central Gold Office with Gold Receivers at eight mining centres.

The Treasury Office was now under the control of the Under-Treasurer and its organization had firmed to the main sections dealing with the work of the Collectors and Paymasters, the Gold Office, Stores and Transport, and the Government Printer.

The period 1851 to 1856 also saw various investigations into the activities of the Treasury. In 1857 the Governor appointed a Board to investigate and report upon the mode of conducting business at the Treasury. In the same year there was an inquiry into the Gold Office and in 1853 the Colonial Treasurer submitted a code of regulations for that Office.

In the period following responsible government, the department of the Military was so closely connected with the Treasury's Division of the service, that all applications for authority to incur expenditure out of colonial funds on account of this department or for the payment of colonial allowance to the British troops in the colony were made to the Treasurer.

The Audit Office was so far connected with the Treasury that authorities for payment of the salaries and for the appointment of officers proceeded from the Treasury, and the Commissioners of Audit themselves held office on the same terms as judges, namely, good behaviour. For a short period (1856–7) the Post Office was placed under the Treasurer until it came under a separate ministerial head. At this time the Treasury was divided into three branches, namely, the Accountant's Branch to keep the financial records, the Examination Branch to examine accounts prior to payment, and the Correspondence or Records Branch which not only dealt with correspondence, but also the transaction of the business of the Treasurer in his capacity as ministerial officer. From 1857 the whole organization was presided over by the " Under-Treasurer " who acted as permanent head. In addition to the work described, the Under-Treasurer administered the " Pounds " and the following Licences and collections—Publicans General Licences, Confectioners Licences, Packet Licences (the sale of liquor on vessels), Distillery Licences, District Publican Licences, Refreshment Licences, Auctioneers Licences, Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Brewers Licences, the Fees on Deeds of Crown Lands, the issue of Naturalization Certificates, the payment for Lands open for selection, Departure Licences (fees from occupants of Crown Lands), Assessment of stock (collection of tax), and the administration of the Trust and Sailors Fund. Later, when a branch of the Royal Mint was established, Treasury had an overall administrative interest and provided the money for its operations. Treasury also administered the Curator of Intestate Estates, the predecessor of the office of Public Trustee (*Public Trustee Act* 1939), until 1947, when the office was finally transferred to the Law Department—it was briefly detached to the Law Department from Treasury, between 1939 and 1941.

During 1891 the Premier's Department and Treasury differed over the right to administer the Public Service Act. A Cabinet Committee decided for the Premier's Department in accordance with the principle established in the Order in Council of 1883. In 1894 when the Chief Secretary also assumed the portfolio of Premier, the Premier's Department was abolished and it became the Premier's Office, a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, and the Public Service Board was also transferred to the Chief Secretary's Department.

In 1917 a Royal Commission into the Public Service recommended that the Premier's Office be transferred to the Treasury and in 1928 the Under-Treasurer also recommended to the Treasurer that the Premier's Office be attached to the Treasury on the grounds that " finance is now so closely interwoven with the more important functions of local government that it seems probable that as a general rule, the Premier will be Treasurer ". The transfer was effected from the 1st July, 1928.

In December, 1936, when the Premier became Treasurer (without salary), the Appropriation Act for that year created the Premier's Department for the second time. This upheld the view that an Act of Parliament was not necessary to establish a new Ministerial position. The staff of the Premier's Office and the Office of the Public Service Board were transferred from the Treasury to the Premier's Department.

Today the Central Administration of the Treasury is responsible for the administration of the Annual Appropriation Act, and special or continuing appropriations in particular Acts ; Annual Loan Application Acts ; Surplus Revenue Acts ; *Public Account Act* 1951 ; Public Account Advances Act ; *Audit Act* 1928 ; Constitution Act ; Treasury Overdrafts Act ; Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act ; *Estate Agents Act* 1956 ; Moneylenders Acts ; and Miners' Phthisis (Treasury Allowance) Acts. The Treasury Administration is also concerned with Budget formulation, including the allocation of loan funds ; budget control ; accounting control ; treasury operations generally, and revenue administration. In addition to its function of financial supervision, the Treasury administers a number of Acts which provide for the registration and licensing of real estate and business agents and money lenders. It also controls payments to miners suffering from phthisis, and has an overall administrative control over the Housing Commission. The functions of the six branches of the Treasury—the Taxation Office, the Stamp Duties Office, the Government Printing Office, the Tender Board, the Superannuation Board and Pensions Office, and the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies are broadly self evident from their titles.

Part 3

DEMOGRAPHY

Population

Historical

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on the 25th May, 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29th May, 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838, it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 875,412, on a base population of 2,054,701, in the fourteen years from 1947 to 1961.

The 1850's and the 1950's represent the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, due to the net loss from migration exceeding the gain from natural increase, a fall in total population was recorded. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on oversea service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Since the Second World War, coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase has maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's, but has not attained the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1964 was 3,161,537.

Census Populations to 1961

General

In the following table is given the census population of each Australian State from 1901 to 1961 :—

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
New South Wales	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013
Victoria.. ..	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113
Queensland ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
South Australia ..	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340
Western Australia	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340
Northern Territory	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095
Australian Capital Territory* ..	..	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828
Australia ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The following table shows the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1901 to 1961 :—

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS

(Per Cent.)

State or Territory	Intercensal Period					
	1901–1911	1911–1921	1921–1933	1933–1947	1947–1954	1954–1961
New South Wales ..	1·97	2·46	1·76	0·99	1·98	1·94
Victoria	0·91	1·53	1·42	0·87	2·56	2·58
Queensland	1·98	2·24	1·86	1·11	2·53	2·04
South Australia ..	1·32	1·94	1·31	0·76	3·05	2·83
Western Australia ..	4·36	1·66	2·29	0·97	3·51	2·03
Tasmania	1·04	1·12	0·51	0·87	2·65	1·82
Northern Territory ..	– 3·67	1·57	1·87	5·93	6·12	7·37
Australian Capital Territory*	..	4·14	10·71	4·65	8·70	9·93
Australia	1·67	2·01	1·63	0·96	2·46	2·26

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

Numbers and rates of natural increase in each State and Territory between 1911 and 1964 are given in the following tables :—

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1911–1920 ..	31,797	18,069	12,013	7,122	5,196	3,649	– 12	30	77,864
1921–1930 ..	32,346	18,711	12,000	6,431	4,978	3,127	5	50	77,648
1931–1940* ..	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	32	138	53,570
1941–1950* ..	34,041	21,292	15,681	8,003	7,006	3,768	131	472	90,394
1951–1960 ..	43,607	33,948	20,980	11,554	10,930	5,523	468	946	127,956
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1960.. ..	46,953	39,478	22,843	13,162	11,229	6,183	643	1,371	141,862
1961.. ..	51,344	41,386	23,881	14,584	11,349	6,193	750	1,538	151,025
1962.. ..	48,578	40,043	22,508	13,129	11,254	6,024	780	1,602	143,918
1963.. ..	46,839	38,729	22,659	13,166	11,314	5,712	698	1,678	140,795
1964.. ..	41,031	37,442	20,449	11,960	10,256	5,078	747	1,592	128,555

NOTE.—Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

* Excess of births over civilian deaths for period September, 1939, to June, 1947.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1911–1920 ..	16·93	12·75	17·64	15·99	16·64	18·52	– 3·10	12·95	15·77
1921–1930 ..	13·91	11·16	14·28	11·87	13·12	14·49	1·31	8·75†	12·97
1931–1940* ..	8·32	5·87	10·14	6·33	9·74	10·50	5·73	13·18†	7·92
1941–1950* ..	11·53	10·45	14·35	12·50	14·02	14·83	11·86	28·03†	12·04
1951–1960 ..	12·32	13·20	15·55	13·81	16·50	17·23	26·49	26·63†	13·71
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1960.. ..	12·25	13·82	15·32	13·93	15·53	17·82	25·61	26·08	13·81
1961.. ..	13·12	14·14	15·76	15·04	15·39	17·51	28·58	26·16	14·38
1962.. ..	12·20	13·39	14·62	13·27	14·90	16·76	28·92	24·38	13·44
1963.. ..	11·56	12·68	14·50	13·05	14·63	15·68	24·35	22·88	12·90
1964.. ..	9·96	11·97	12·90	11·59	12·97	13·82	23·80	19·72	11·55

NOTE.—Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

* Excess of births over civilian deaths for period September, 1939, to June, 1947.

† Rates affected by special local features.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1901 to 1961, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES

Metropolitan Area	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
Sydney	481,830	629,503	899,059	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,183,388
Melbourne ..	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Brisbane ..	119,428	139,480	209,946	299,748	402,030	502,320	621,550
Adelaide ..	162,261	189,646	255,375	312,619	382,454	483,508	587,957
Perth	66,832	106,792	154,873	207,440	272,528	348,647	420,133
Hobart	34,604	39,937	52,361	60,406	76,534	95,206	115,932
Canberra ..	..	..	..	7,325	15,156	28,277	56,449
Total ..	1,361,034	1,698,595	2,354,593	3,114,739	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,897,304
Percentage of Australia ..	36	38	43	47	51	54	56

NOTE.—Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of metropolitan boundaries.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1961, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION

Year of Census	Persons			Males			Females		
	Population	Intercensal Increase		Population	Intercensal Increase		Population	Intercensal Increase	
		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage
1901 ..	1,201,070	60,982*	5·35*	603,720	5,498*	0·92*	597,350	55,484*	10·24*
1911 ..	1,315,551	114,481	9·53	655,591	51,871	8·59	659,960	62,610	10·48
1921 ..	1,531,280	215,729	16·40	754,724	99,133	15·12	776,556	116,596	17·67
1933 ..	1,820,261	288,981	18·87	903,244	148,520	19·68	917,017	140,461	18·09
1947 ..	2,054,701	234,440	12·88	1,013,867	110,623	12·25	1,040,834	123,817	13·50
1954 ..	2,452,341	397,640	19·35	1,231,099	217,232	21·43	1,221,242	180,408	17·33
1961 ..	2,930,113	477,772	19·48	1,474,395	243,296	19·76	1,455,718	234,476	19·20

* Since 1891.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1933 and 1961 is made in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Particulars	Intercensal Period		
	1933–1947	1947–1954	1954–1961
Population at Beginning of Period ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341
Births	482,413	350,696	423,811
Deaths	290,153	157,955	167,391
Natural Increase	192,260	192,741	256,420
Net Recorded Migration ..	49,574	191,846	261,648
Total Recorded Increase	241,834	384,587	518,068
Intercensal Adjustment *	−7,394	13,053	−40,296
Population at End of Period ..	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* Adjustment of population on the basis of Census results.

The population in statistical divisions at Census dates from 1933 to 1961 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Census			
	1933	1947	1954	1961
Metropolitan*	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Central*	212,573	230,118	209,447	239,057
North-Central	58,860	54,780	67,741	63,039
Western	158,374	159,368	180,051	198,022
Wimmera	61,131	54,171	57,686	58,799
Mallee	63,404	52,770	58,070	62,952
Northern	128,766	121,674	139,893	156,364
North-Eastern	59,736	60,160	78,770	86,325
Gippsland	83,905	91,400	128,531	149,051
Migratory	1,578	3,851	8,041	4,609
Total	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* The Metropolitan Area was redefined and enlarged, with a corresponding reduction in the defined area of the Central Statistical Division, in 1947, 1954, and 1961.

The following table shows the natural increase and net migration components of increases of population in statistical divisions between Censuses over the period 1947 to 1961. In the table " net migration " is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population, after deducting natural increase.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES, 1947 TO 1961

Statistical Division	Population at Census 1947	Natural Increase 1947–1954	Net Migration 1947–1954	Population at Census 1954	Natural Increase 1954–1961	Net Migration 1954–1961	Population at Census 1961
Metropolitan ..	1,297,906	119,912	157,114	1,532,145	167,209	250,185	1,911,895
Central	158,626			201,413			239,057
North-Central ..	54,693	4,802	8,162	67,657	5,587	− 10,205	63,039
Western ..	159,368	17,221	3,462	180,051	20,738	− 2,767	198,022
Wimmera ..	54,171	5,360	− 1,845	57,686	6,388	− 5,275	58,799
Mallee	52,770	8,549	− 3,249	58,070	10,044	− 5,162	62,952
Northern ..	121,756	14,215	4,006	139,977	17,680	− 1,293	156,364
North-Eastern ..	60,160	6,419	12,191	78,770	8,290	− 735	86,325
Gippsland ..	91,400	16,263	20,868	128,531	20,484	36	149,051
Migratory ..	3,851	..	4,190	8,041	..	− 3,432	4,609
Total	2,054,701	192,741	204,899	2,452,341	256,420	221,352	2,930,113

NOTE.—In the above table populations of statistical divisions in 1947 and 1954 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries existent at the 1961 Census. As figures of natural increase and net migration, adjusted for changes in boundaries, are not available, these figures for the Metropolitan and Central statistical divisions have been combined and shown in total. As boundary changes affecting the North-Central and Northern statistical divisions had only slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown separately.

Minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

Population of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and Remainder of the State

In comparing metropolitan and extra-metropolitan populations, it should be remembered that the apparent size of the drift of population from country to city will be partly explained by the arbitrary redefinition of the Metropolitan Area, from time to time, as the metropolis expanded.

The more rapid rate of increase of metropolitan population was in evidence at an early stage of settlement, and, as indicated in the following table, the Census of 1921 showed that the population in the Metropolitan Area then exceeded that in the rest of the State :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Year of Census	Population				
	Victoria	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901 ..	1,201,070	496,079	41·30	704,991	58·70
1911 ..	1,315,551	593,237	45·09	722,314	54·91
1921 ..	1,531,280	782,979	51·13	748,301	48·87
1933 ..	1,820,261	991,934	54·49	828,327	45·51
1947 ..	2,054,701	1,226,409	59·69	828,292	40·31
1954 ..	2,452,341	1,524,111	62·15	928,230	37·85
1961 ..	2,930,113	1,911,895	65·25	1,018,218	34·75

Ages of the Population

Numerical and percentage changes in the ages of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1933 to 1961 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AGES* OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1933 TO 1961

Age Group (Years)	Population at Census				Percentage Increase		
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933–1947	1947–1954	1954–1961
0– 4	144,591	197,239	258,335	307,532	36·41	30·98	19·04
5– 9	164,071	154,111	238,857	288,770	– 6·07	54·99	20·90
10–14	163,688	135,393	180,807	277,854	–17·29	33·54	53·67
15–19	161,090	151,994	153,721	219,365	– 5·65	1·14	42·70
20–24	155,206	165,883	160,930	195,076	6·88	– 2·99	21·22
25–29	145,832	159,483	194,470	186,724	9·36	21·94	– 3·98
30–34	137,923	160,325	195,595	209,542	16·24	22·00	7·13
35–39	132,636	151,734	173,694	217,856	14·40	14·47	25·43
40–44	128,293	139,302	172,584	187,624	8·58	23·89	8·71
45–49	110,686	133,002	152,358	181,826	20·16	14·55	19·34
50–54	92,497	122,875	137,512	158,846	32·84	11·91	15·51
55–59	75,579	112,040	114,856	131,730	48·24	2·51	14·69
60–64	70,628	89,379	108,442	115,027	26·55	21·33	6·07
65–69	59,863	68,608	83,158	95,755	14·61	21·21	15·15
70–74	42,699	49,523	58,227	73,610	15·98	17·58	26·42
75–79	22,322	35,129	36,970	45,364	57·37	5·24	22·70
80–84	8,426	19,569	20,454	24,232	132·25	4·52	18·47
85–89	3,210	7,397	8,733	10,080	130·44	18·06	15·42
90–94	841	1,505	2,346	2,809	78·95	55·88	19·74
95–99	160	199	276	451	24·38	38·69	63·41
100 and over ..	20	11	16	40	–45·00	45·45	150·00
Total ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	12·88	19·35	19·48
Under 21 ..	665,650	670,448	861,456	1,133,379	0·72	28·49	31·57
21–64	1,017,070	1,202,312	1,380,705	1,544,393	18·21	14·84	11·86
65 and over ..	137,541	181,941	210,180	252,341	32·28	15·52	20·06

* Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

The following table shows the proportion of population in each age group at Censuses from 1933 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS*

(Per Cent.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census			
	1933	1947	1954	1961
0– 4	7·94	9·60	10·53	10·50
5– 9	9·01	7·50	9·74	9·85
10–14	8·99	6·59	7·37	9·48
15–19	8·85	7·40	6·27	7·49
20–24	8·53	8·07	6·56	6·66
25–29	8·01	7·76	7·93	6·37
30–34	7·58	7·80	7·98	7·15
35–39	7·29	7·39	7·08	7·44
40–44	7·05	6·78	7·04	6·40
45–49	6·08	6·47	6·21	6·20
50–54	5·08	5·98	5·61	5·42
55–59	4·15	5·45	4·68	4·50
60–64	3·88	4·35	4·42	3·93
65–69	3·29	3·34	3·39	3·27
70–74	2·35	2·41	2·38	2·51
75–79	1·23	1·71	1·51	1·55
80–84	0·46	0·95	0·83	0·83
85–89	0·18	0·36	0·36	0·34
90 and over	0·05	0·09	0·11	0·11
All Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

The ratio of males to females in age groups, at each Census from 1933 to 1961, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY* OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS†

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1933	1947	1954	1961
0– 4	104·11	104·59	104·78	105·02
5– 9	104·32	104·07	104·76	105·43
10–14	103·59	103·13	104·00	104·70
15–19	101·66	101·93	105·11	105·38
20–24	100·97	98·04	108·47	106·81
25–29	103·75	97·47	108·93	108·48
30–34	101·93	97·11	105·66	110·07
35–39	92·44	100·75	102·26	105·67
40–44	94·34	105·25	105·37	102·83
45–49	96·03	99·81	107·60	103·42
50–54	95·49	92·13	102·83	104·90
55–59	92·26	93·81	92·01	102·96
60–64	88·53	89·07	85·99	88·45
65–69	92·07	84·45	83·43	77·79
70–74	90·60	77·44	75·41	73·81
75–79	87·39	75·56	68·96	66·56
80–84	72·66	72·51	62·29	58·24
85–89	62·61	64·41	59·77	51·28
90–94	57·20	56·93	50·10	47·76
95–99	39·13	50·76	35·29	37·50
100 and over	33·33	10·00	33·33	24·24
All Ages	98.50	97·41	100·81	101·28

* Number of males per 100 females.

† Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census of 1961

Census figures exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines. Information concerning Aborigines in Victoria appears on pages 136–137.

The following tables show the geographical distribution and other characteristics of the population of Victoria as disclosed by the Census of 29th–30th June, 1961. To facilitate comparisons, results from the Census of 1954 are also given in most cases.

The population in each statistical division in Victoria, enumerated at the Census of 1961, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, ACCORDING TO SEX, AT CENSUS OF 1961

Statistical Division	Males	Females	Persons
Metropolitan	949,719	962,176	1,911,895
Central	123,026	116,031	239,057
North-Central	32,229	30,810	63,039
Western	99,662	98,360	198,022
Wimmera	29,838	28,961	58,799
Mallee	32,922	30,030	62,952
Northern	79,537	76,827	156,364
North-Eastern	45,620	40,705	86,325
Gippsland	78,082	70,969	149,051
Migratory	3,760	849	4,609
Total Victoria	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

NOTE.—The boundary of the Metropolitan Division was re-defined as from 1st January, 1961.

The percentage of population in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas and the masculinity of the population in each of these divisions of the State are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND MASCULINITY IN METROPOLITAN, URBAN, AND RURAL AREAS

Area	Percentage of Population						Masculinity*	
	Census, 1954			Census, 1961			Census, 1954	Census, 1961
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
Metropolitan	60·8	63·6	62·1	64·4	66·1	65·2	96·31	98·71
Urban	18·9	19·4	19·2	19·4	19·7	19·6	98·36	99·47
Rural	19·8	16·9	18·4	15·9	14·1	15·0	118·17	114·52
Migratory	0·5	0·1	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·2	420·12	442·87
Victoria	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·81	101·28

* Number of males per 100 females.

The above table indicates that the proportion of State population in rural areas has declined between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961. At the same time the proportion of population in the metropolitan and urban areas has increased, the greater part going to the Metropolitan

Area. Masculinity of total rural population has declined and masculinity of both metropolitan and urban populations has increased. However, males are still more numerous than females in rural areas of the State in general, and are still slightly fewer than females in the metropolitan and urban areas.

The following table gives population, density, and occupied and unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, other urban, and rural areas of the State. The urban areas of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo are shown, and the sum of the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Area. The remainder of cities, towns, and boroughs in the State has been grouped with non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more according to size of population. Where changes have occurred in boundaries between 1954 and 1961, figures shown in the following table for the 1954 Census have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries in force at the 1961 Census.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Victoria	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Dwellings at Census, 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile	Occupied	Unoccupied
Metropolitan	1,532,145	1,911,895	2,354·06	524,608	16,833
Urban Areas—					
Geelong Urban Area	72,595	91,777	2,015·31	24,586	663
Ballarat Urban Area	48,030	54,880	1,983·38	14,493	633
Latrobe Valley-Urban	37,707	49,473	1,282·35	11,675	342
Bendigo Urban Area	36,918	40,327	1,804·34	11,518	507
Total Urban Areas	195,250	236,457	1,762·76	62,272	2,145
Other Urban—					
Population Exceeding 10,000 (4) ..	45,037	55,345	1,560·77	14,507	518
,, 7,500 to 9,999 (6)	45,094	52,080	1,165·62	13,492	576
,, 5,000 to 7,499 (11)	59,688	70,432	920·44	19,002	849
,, 4,000 to 4,999 (3)	9,262	13,228	494·14	3,456	558
,, 3,000 to 3,999 (14)	41,712	47,042	690·47	12,464	2,214
,, 2,000 to 2,999 (18)	39,502	44,146	550·65	12,210	2,646
,, 1,000 to 1,999 (38)	51,531	55,200	531·02	15,230	3,457
Total Other Urban	291,826	337,473	774·59	90,361	10,818
Rural*	425,079	439,679	5·08	113,288	17,593
Migratory	8,041	4,609	..	..	..
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	33·34†	790,529	47,389

NOTE.—Figures in brackets represent the number of urban localities in the size group in 1961.

* Includes Borough of Clunes—population 836 in 1961

† Includes migratory.

The above table shows that urban localities of less than 5,000 in population and rural areas in general had a markedly higher proportion of unoccupied dwellings at the date of the Census 1961 than did the more populated areas of the State. An analysis of the reasons why the dwellings were unoccupied appears on page 348.

Population and density figures for cities, towns, boroughs, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more, are given in the following table. Again, 1954 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1961. Changes of area and changes in municipal status since the Census 1961 and until 30th June, 1964, are shown on page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS, 1961

Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Metropolitan Cities—				Metropolitan Cities—*continued*			
Melbourne ..	93,172	76,810	6,332	St. Kilda ..	53,301	52,205	15,772
Box Hill ..	35,554	50,412	6,074	Sunshine ..	41,332	62,321	2,018
Brighton ..	40,458	41,302	7,822	Waverley ..	15,497	44,987	1,974
Broadmeadows ..	22,423	66,306	2,426	Williamstown ..	29,313	30,606	5,797
Brunswick ..	53,620	53,093	12,950				
Camberwell ..	90,397	99,353	7,322	Extra - Metropolitan Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—			
Caulfield ..	75,217	74,859	8,817	Cities—			
Chelsea ..	16,857	22,355	4,736	Ararat	7,433	7,934	1,078
Coburg ..	62,077	70,771	9,816	Ballaarat ..	39,945	41,037	3,072
Collingwood ..	27,155	25,413	13,811	Bendigo ..	28,726	30,195	2,406
Dandenong ..	12,234	24,909	1,779	Colac	8,032	9,252	2,203
Essendon ..	57,873	58,987	9,275	Geelong ..	20,034	18,019	3,472
Fitzroy	30,312	29,399	20,850	Geelong West ..	17,313	17,681	8,710
Footscray ..	57,915	60,734	8,751	Hamilton ..	8,507	9,495	1,136
Hawthorn ..	37,188	36,707	9,737	Horsham ..	7,767	9,240	996
Heidelberg ..	60,007	86,430	1,814	Maryborough ..	6,827	7,235	804
Keilor	10,592	29,519	779	Mildura ..	10,972	12,279	1,453
Kew	31,518	33,341	5,933	Newtown and Chilwell	11,195	11,788	5,103
Malvern ..	46,910	47,870	7,784	Sale	6,537	7,899	943
Moorabbin ..	64,366	95,669	4,839	Shepparton ..	10,848	13,580	1,843
Mordialloc ..	21,025	26,526	5,632	Wangaratta ..	10,715	13,784	1,610
Northcote ..	43,604	44,746	10,170	Warrnambool ..	12,502	15,702	1,417
Nunawading ..	23,855	53,246	3,318				
Oakleigh ..	31,336	48,017	4,104	Towns—			
Port Melbourne ..	13,104	12,370	3,010	Camperdown ..	3,205	3,446	614
Prahran ..	54,009	52,554	14,242	Castlemaine ..	6,577	7,216	802
Preston ..	63,868	84,146	5,884	Portland ..	4,809	6,014	644
Richmond ..	35,213	33,863	14,349	St. Arnaud ..	3,037	3,150	321
Ringwood ..	12,951	24,427	2,779	Stawell	5,463	5,506	592
Sandringham ..	31,758	37,001	6,402	Boroughs—			
South Melbourne	37,995	32,528	9,456	Benalla	6,818	8,260	1,163
Springvale ..	14,245	28,526	761	Clunes	871	836	93
				Daylesford ..	3,216	2,776	443

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS, 1961—*continued*

Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Extra - Metropolitan Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—*continued*				Non-Municipal Towns—*continued*			
Eaglehawk ..	4,696	4,926	880	Healesville ..	2,707	2,687	362
Echuca	5,405	6,443	942	Heathcote ..	1,273	1,287	305
Koroit	1,401	1,466	165	Heyfield ..	1,969	1,917	973
Kyabram ..	3,335	3,936	489	Irymple ..	1,068	1,133	252
Moe	12,427	15,463	1,872	Kerang	3,227	3,727	1,573
Port Fairy ..	2,265	2,426	273	Kilmore ..	1,474	1,363	349
Queenscliffe ..	2,551	2,659	811	Korumburra ..	2,858	3,237	550
Sebastopol ..	3,265	4,663	1,708	Kyneton ..	3,232	3,366	1,658
Swan Hill ..	5,197	6,186	1,174	Lakes Entrance ..	1,252	1,602	1,456
Traralgon ..	8,845	12,300	1,597	Laverton ..	1,212	4,152	1,193
Wonthaggi ..	4,461	4,190	205	Leongatha ..	2,304	2,755	706
Yallourn Works Area *	5,748	5,010	371	Lorne	967	1,080	593
				Maffra	3,161	3,404	1,881
				Maldon ..	1,088	1,071	397
Non-Municipal Towns—				Mansfield ..	1,861	1,944	557
				Merbein ..	1,768	1,737	1,930
Alexandra ..	1,712	1,945	373	Mooroopna ..	2,091	2,505	1,340
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,825	3,288	759	Mornington ..	3,589	4,886	1,720
Bairnsdale ..	6,398	7,427	1,129	Mortlake ..	1,048	1,297	853
Beaufort ..	1,281	1,240	636	Morwell ..	9,230	14,833	1,725
Beechworth ..	3,153	3,508	899	Mount Beauty ..	2,216	1,509	555
Broadford ..	1,451	1,678	893	Murtoa ..	1,132	1,135	817
Casterton ..	2,391	2,442	334	Myrtleford ..	1,538	2,123	798
Charlton ..	1,408	1,527	1,427	Nathalia ..	1,046	1,276	798
Cobram ..	1,695	2,538	1,244	Nhill	2,208	2,233	988
Cohuna ..	1,542	1,815	931	Numurkah ..	2,195	2,687	864
Coleraine ..	1,393	1,503	716	Ocean Grove ..	1,321	1,609	781
Corryong ..	839	1,129	395	Orbost	2,214	2,613	1,686
Creswick ..	1,606	1,730	246	Ouyen	1,426	1,695	1,130
Dimboola ..	1,814	1,923	585	Pakenham East ..	1,110	1,408	345
Donald ..	1,480	1,517	353	Portarlington ..	836	1,003	314
Dromana ..	1,038	1,151	639	Red Cliffs ..	2,361	2,440	1,025
Drouin	2,104	2,511	913	Rochester ..	1,791	1,965	774
Euroa	2,657	3,040	796				

NOTE.—See note on following page for definition of "Non-municipal Town".

* The municipal status of the Yallourn Works Area is explained on page 352.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS, 1961—*continued*

Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Non-Municipal Towns—*continued*				Non-Municipal Towns—*continued*			
Rosebud ..	2,675	3,726	412	Warburton ..	1,919	1,630	551
Rushworth ..	976	1,077	709	Warracknabeal ..	3,009	3,061	673
Rutherglen ..	1,370	1,292	373	Warragul ..	5,324	6,405	1,001
Rye	985	1,338	437	Werribee ..	4,335	5,398	1,578
Seymour ..	4,094	5,104	1,430	Wodonga ..	5,259	7,498	961
Sorrento ..	1,863	2,152	203	Woodend ..	1,093	1,224	549
Sunbury ..	2,385	3,131	550	Yallourn North ..	1,457	1,867	3,734
Tatura	1,634	2,166	1,146	Yarram ..	1,800	2,053	234
Terang	2,365	2,380	741	Yarrawonga ..	2,953	3,022	2,477
Torquay ..	909	1,097	1,143	Yea	1,131	1,113	1,081
Trafalgar ..	1,537	1,774	1,516				

NOTE.—Prior to a Census the boundaries of certain towns not separately incorporated as local government areas are delineated for statistical purposes, and are termed "Non-municipal Towns."

The next table shows the age distribution of the population of Victoria at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census, 1954			Census, 1961			Increase of Persons 1954 to 1961
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0– 4	132,184	126,151	258,335	157,534	149,998	307,532	49,197
5– 9	122,204	116,653	238,857	148,199	140,571	288,770	49,913
10–14	92,175	88,632	180,807	142,119	135,735	277,854	97,047
15–19	78,776	74,945	153,721	112,556	106,809	219,365	65,644
20–24	83,734	77,196	160,930	100,750	94,326	195,076	34,146
25–29	101,392	93,078	194,470	97,160	89,564	186,724	–7,746
30–34	100,487	95,108	195,595	109,792	99,750	209,542	13,947
35–39	87,819	85,875	173,694	111,929	105,927	217,856	44,162
40–44	88,548	84,036	172,584	95,120	92,504	187,624	15,040
45–49	78,969	73,389	152,358	92,443	89,383	181,826	29,468
50–54	69,714	67,798	137,512	81,322	77,524	158,846	21,334
55–59	55,039	59,817	114,856	66,826	64,904	131,730	16,874
60–64	50,136	58,306	108,442	53,988	61,039	115,027	6,585
65–69	37,824	45,334	83,158	41,897	53,858	95,755	12,597
70–74	25,032	33,195	58,227	31,258	42,352	73,610	15,383
75–79	15,089	21,881	36,970	18,127	27,237	45,364	8,394
80–84	7,851	12,603	20,454	8,919	15,313	24,232	3,778
85–89	3,267	5,466	8,733	3,417	6,663	10,080	1,347
90–94	783	1,563	2,346	908	1,901	2,809	463
95–99	72	204	276	123	328	451	175
100 and over ..	4	12	16	8	32	40	24
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772
Under 21 ..	440,629	420,827	861,456	581,042	552,337	1,133,379	271,923
21–64	700,548	680,157	1,380,705	788,696	755,697	1,544,393	163,688
65 and over ..	89,922	120,258	210,180	104,657	147,684	252,341	42,161
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772

NOTE.—Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

The Censuses of 1954 and 1961 show the nationality of the population as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British*—						
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Born outside Australia ..	127,950	104,469	232,419	198,484	165,744	364,228
Total British	1,148,786	1,167,012	2,315,798	1,359,490	1,365,161	2,724,651
Foreign—						
Dutch ..	9,255	7,035	16,290	15,091	12,540	27,631
German ..	6,078	5,414	11,492	13,448	10,456	23,904
Greek ..	4,037	2,241	6,278	14,705	13,449	28,154
Hungarian ..	1,683	1,118	2,801	3,120	2,316	5,436
Italian ..	23,225	11,981	35,206	37,507	30,822	68,329
Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian ..	5,203	4,571	9,774	1,384	1,054	2,438
Polish ..	9,370	6,889	16,259	4,538	3,629	8,167
Ukrainian ..	3,185	2,453	5,638	1,029	771	1,800
Yugoslav ..	3,450	2,045	5,495	6,570	3,823	10,393
Other (Including Stateless) ..	16,827	10,483	27,310	17,513	11,697	29,210
Total Foreign	82,313	54,230	136,543	114,905	90,557	205,462
Grand Total..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

The following table shows the birthplace of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
New Zealand	5,456	5,675	11,131	5,624	5,852	11,476
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ..	92,915	78,813	171,728	108,693	97,676	206,369
Germany	11,029	10,743	21,772	20,723	18,568	39,291
Greece	5,009	2,636	7,645	17,246	14,517	31,763
Italy	27,709	14,720	42,429	52,110	38,965	91,075
Malta	4,469	2,662	7,131	10,216	7,628	17,844
Netherlands	9,188	6,808	15,996	20,201	16,083	36,284
Poland	12,836	8,592	21,428	13,806	9,988	23,794
Other	26,896	18,716	45,612	42,905	30,301	73,206
Total Europe ..	190,051	143,690	333,741	285,900	233,726	519,626
Other Birthplaces	14,756	9,334	24,090	21,865	16,723	38,588
Grand Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

The next table shows the period of residence in Australia, at Censuses of 1954 and 1961, of persons who were born outside Australia :—

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO WERE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA

Number of Completed Years of Residence	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 ..	18,237	13,343	31,580	24,855	17,313	42,168
1	10,416	9,128	19,544	16,376	13,499	29,875
2	22,428	13,659	36,087	16,279	15,451	31,730
3	24,115	17,329	41,444	13,428	15,442	28,870
4	26,517	19,140	45,657	15,079	15,672	30,751
5	19,547	14,009	33,556	20,667	17,147	37,814
6	5,975	4,483	10,458	19,905	15,777	35,682
Under 7 ..	127,235	91,091	218,326	126,589	110,301	236,890
7 and under 14 ..	79,764	64,811	144,575	116,152	86,338	202,490
14 and over ..				64,662	54,644	119,306
Not Stated ..	3,264	2,797	6,061	5,986	5,018	11,004
Born outside Australia	210,263	158,699	368,962	313,389	256,301	569,690
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

The following table shows the population of Victoria classified according to conjugal condition at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION

Conjugal Condition	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married—						
Under Fifteen Years of Age	346,563	331,436	677,999	447,852	426,304	874,156
Fifteen Years of Age and over	257,342	196,891	454,233	303,290	222,756	526,046
Total—Never Married ..	603,905	528,327	1,132,232	751,142	649,060	1,400,202
Married	570,204	564,688	1,134,892	664,992	660,473	1,325,465
Married but Permanently Separated	15,214	18,144	33,358	18,302	21,927	40,229
Widowed	30,906	99,058	129,964	31,497	113,940	145,437
Divorced	7,250	9,062	16,312	8,462	10,318	18,780
Not Stated	3,620	1,963	5,583	*	*	*
Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* In processing the 1961 Census data, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

The following table shows the religion of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
CHRISTIAN—						
Baptist	16,084	18,232	34,316	18,225	20,402	38,627
Brethren	1,479	1,782	3,261	1,558	1,799	3,357
Catholic, Roman*	99,128	82,083	181,211	134,536	116,287	250,823
Catholic*	188,492	194,951	383,443	254,236	257,676	511,912
Churches of Christ	15,797	17,811	33,608	17,883	20,056	37,939
Church of England	413,591	418,882	832,473	443,023	450,136	893,159
Congregational	5,417	6,505	11,922	5,552	6,552	12,104
Greek Orthodox	12,219	7,902	20,121	29,759	25,064	54,823
Lutheran	11,785	11,108	22,893	18,267	17,101	35,368
Methodist	122,377	130,425	252,802	134,040	141,165	275,205
Presbyterian	158,811	167,611	326,422	179,466	187,880	367,346
Protestant, Undefined	18,787	18,966	37,753	20,348	19,592	39,940
Salvation Army	5,291	6,100	11,391	6,323	7,274	13,597
Seventh Day Adventist	1,906	2,562	4,468	2,560	3,161	5,721
Other	6,967	7,981	14,948	11,858	13,032	24,890
Total Christian	1,078,131	1,092,901	2,171,032	1,277,634	1,287,177	2,564,811
NON-CHRISTIAN—						
Hebrew	12,211	11,805	24,016	14,993	14,939	29,932
Other	1,830	453	2,283	1,962	911	2,873
Total Non-Christian	14,041	12,258	26,299	16,955	15,850	32,805
Indefinite	2,579	2,239	4,818	3,637	3,014	6,651
No Religion	4,564	2,073	6,637	7,081	3,715	10,796
No Reply	131,784	111,771	243,555	169,088	145,962	315,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* So described on individual census schedules.

In the following table the male and female populations of Victoria are classified according to the industry in which they were usually engaged at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION

Industry Group	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	108,124	8,376	116,500	99,839	9,961	109,800
Mining and Quarrying	4,463	123	4,586	4,677	199	4,876
Manufacturing	252,232	89,172	341,404	280,482	99,218	379,700
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)	24,116	1,491	25,607	30,471	2,027	32,498
Building and Construction	84,401	1,067	85,468	99,521	2,103	101,624
Transport and Storage and Communication	76,478	9,022	85,500	84,000	10,405	94,405
Finance and Property	18,080	9,237	27,317	25,483	16,345	41,828
Commerce	109,675	51,909	161,584	126,506	63,840	190,346
Public Authority (*n.e.i.*) and Defence Services	36,135	8,593	44,728	35,793	9,300	45,093
Community and Business Services (Incl. Professional)*	37,397	43,381	80,778	51,501	64,244	115,745
Amusements, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	28,306	32,826	61,132	31,882	36,976	68,858
Other Industries and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	7,541	2,249	9,790	16,982	8,308	25,290
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in Work Force	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, &c.

The preceding table showed the industries in which persons were engaged at the time of the Census. For the 1961 Census, population has also been classified according to the actual occupation carried on by each person, and in the following table the numbers in broad groups of these occupations are shown :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS, 1961

Occupation Group	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers ..	61,545	42,448	103,993
Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers	76,928	13,111	90,039
Clerical Workers	68,933	90,009	158,942
Sales Workers	54,252	37,170	91,422
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers	105,019	9,777	114,796
Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers ..	2,716	2	2,718
Workers in Transport and Communication Operations	63,312	7,530	70,842
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers (Not Elsewhere Classified) ..	396,558	71,236	467,794
Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers ..	36,164	44,220	80,384
Members of Armed Forces, Enlisted Personnel	11,666	714	12,380
Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated	10,044	6,709	16,753
Total Persons in the Work Force	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in the Work Force	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

The following table shows the occupational status of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN WORK FORCE—						
At Work—						
Employer	59,396	8,975	68,371	60,814	12,289	73,103
Self-employed ..	103,083	16,302	119,385	101,446	19,421	120,867
Employee	608,575	225,965	834,540	682,977	275,281	958,258
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	5,154	2,751	7,905	3,897	2,026	5,923
Total	776,208	253,993	1,030,201	849,134	309,017	1,158,151
Not at Work *—						
Unable to Secure Employment	1,684	524	2,208	25,571	8,634	34,205
Temporarily Laid Off ..	761	298	1,059	3,535	1,483	5,018
Sickness or Accident ..	3,202	943	4,145	5,521	2,051	7,572
Changing Jobs ..	1,796	758	2,554	2,005	1,034	3,039
Other and Not Stated ..	2,216	474	2,690	1,371	707	2,078
Total	9,659	2,997	12,656	38,003	13,909	51,912
Not Stated	1,081	456	1,537	†	†	†
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063

For footnotes see page 118.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child Not Attending School	140,888	134,420	275,308	162,038	154,334	316,372
Full-time Student or Child Attending School ..	220,033	206,638	426,671	323,937	296,592	620,529
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)"	17,530	19,668	37,198	18,041	19,638	37,679
Home Duties	..	515,711	515,711	..	540,418	540,418
Pensioner or Annuitant ..	49,989	75,078	125,067	66,589	104,160	170,749
Inmate of Institution ..	7,697	8,073	15,770	10,161	10,692	20,853
Other	8,014	4,208	12,222	6,492	6,958	13,450
Total Not in Work Force	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* The category "Not at Work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the Census by reason of sickness, accident, &c., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, &c. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work", therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

† In processing the 1961 Census data an occupational status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

Population Estimates

The following table gives the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31st December, 1964. For dates subsequent to the latest population Census, the estimated population in each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the Census, plus natural increase and recorded net migration into the State or Territory since the Census. As complete records of interstate migration are not available, the estimated populations so derived are approximate, and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State and Territory is ascertained at the next Census. In some instances such revisions were substantial after the Census of 1961.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1964

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1964	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion of Population in Each State or Territory
				per cent.
New South Wales	309,433	4,158,926	13·44	36·96
Victoria	**87,884**	**3,161,537**	**35·97**	**28·10**
Queensland	667,000	1,595,057	2·39	14·18
South Australia	380,070	1,044,662	2·75	9·28
Western Australia	975,920	799,626	0·82	7·11
Tasmania	26,383	375,268	14·22	3·34
Northern Territory	520,280	30,946	0·06	0·28
Australian Capital Territory * ..	939	84,686	90·19	0·75
Australia	2,967,909	11,250,708	3·79	100·00

* Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated Population, 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1955	1,281,891*	1,264,441*	2,546,332
1956	1,319,445*	1,298,667*	2,618,112
1957	1,348,351*	1,332,204*	2,680,555
1958	1,379,857*	1,365,308*	2,745,165
1959	1,413,523*	1,397,906*	2,811,429
1960	1,453,815*	1,434,475*	2,888,290
1961	1,483,176*	1,467,614*	2,950,790*
1962	1,514,612	1,498,835	3,013,447
1963	1,546,890	1,533,325	3,080,215
1964	1,587,986	1,573,551	3,161,537

* Revised.

The estimated age distribution of the population of Victoria at 30th June, 1964, is given in the following table. Detailed information concerning the ages of persons transferring residence in or out of Victoria, whether travelling interstate or overseas, is not available, but the proportionate age distribution of the net resulting movement has been assumed to be the same as that for the net oversea migration to Australia as a whole. Accordingly, the estimates in the table must be regarded as approximate.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN AGE GROUPS, 30TH JUNE, 1964

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
0– 4 ..	165,319	156,799	322,118	50–54 ..	88,437	85,191	173,628
5– 9 ..	159,969	151,524	311,493	55–59 ..	72,602	71,114	143,716
10–14 ..	148,366	141,375	289,741	60–64 ..	59,257	63,326	122,583
15–19 ..	138,220	130,308	268,528	65–69 ..	42,072	54,041	96,113
20–24 ..	111,892	105,865	217,757	70 and over	66,594	103,012	169,606
25–29 ..	102,189	98,236	200,425	All Ages ..	1,573,118	1,557,842	3,130,960
30–34 ..	104,815	97,082	201,897	Under 21 ..	636,085	603,009	1,239,094
35–39 ..	114,302	106,111	220,413	21–64 ..	828,367	797,780	1,626,147
40–44 ..	109,004	104,702	213,706	65 and over	108,666	157,053	265,719
45–49 ..	90,080	89,156	179,236	All Ages ..	1,573,118	1,557,842	3,130,960

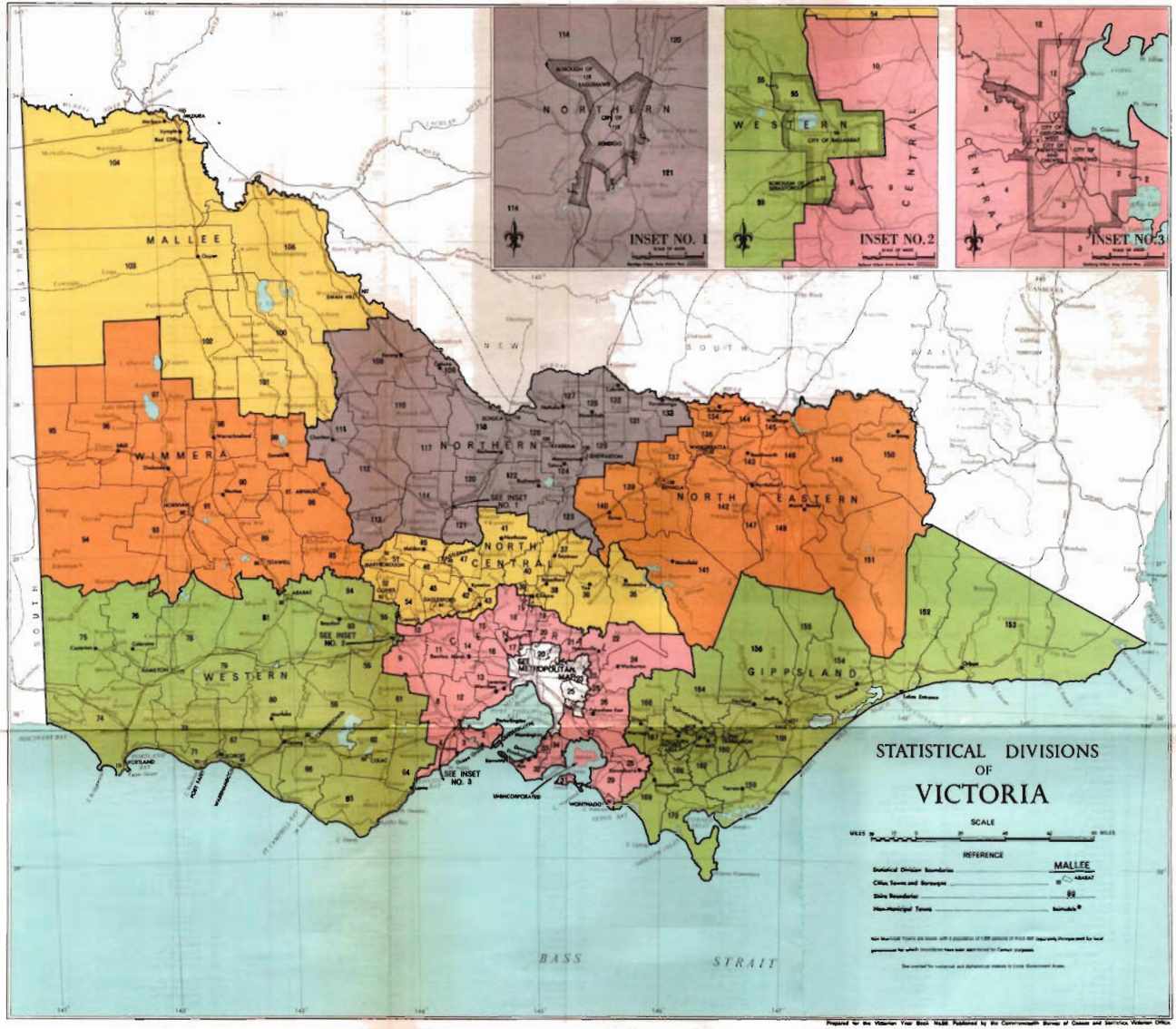
The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by statistical division, at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and as estimated at 30th June, 1964, together with the area at 30th June, 1964.

For the purpose of the Census, a " dwelling " is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or any part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, anything from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. In the following tables, the figures for dwellings represent all dwellings, whether private or other, and whether occupied or unoccupied. Figures of occupied and unoccupied dwellings at the Census, 1961, appear on page 346.

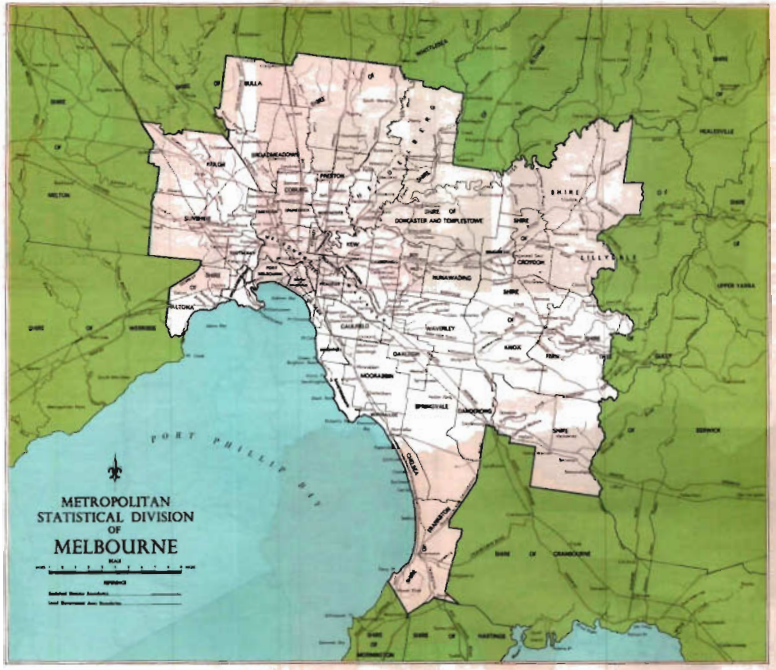
VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA†					
Altona Shire‡	16,167	21,100	3,960	5,393	9,930
Berwick Shire (Part)† ..	10,884	13,600	2,495	3,264	30,617
Box Hill City	50,412	53,800	13,847	14,774	5,309
Brighton City	41,302	42,200	12,788	13,196	3,380
Broadmeadows City ..	66,306	77,000	15,481	18,609	17,490
Brunswick City	53,093	53,400	14,848	14,994	2,625
Bulla Shire (Part)† ..	581	600	103	111	14,540
Camberwell City	99,353	101,700	30,289	31,283	8,682
Caulfield City	74,859	76,200	23,998	24,656	5,431
Chelsea City	22,355	24,700	6,730	7,376	3,020
Coburg City	70,771	71,900	18,793	19,041	4,616
Collingwood City	25,413	24,700	6,990	6,681	1,180
Croydon Shire	15,694	18,700	4,460	5,314	8,320
Dandenong City	24,909	28,700	6,433	7,515	8,960
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire	19,061	28,800	5,453	8,282	22,090
Eltham Shire (Part)† ..	12,745	14,100	3,602	3,980	9,505
Essendon City	58,987	59,800	17,178	17,514	4,073
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)†‡	35,927	15,300	11,491	4,844	26,812
Fitzroy City	29,399	29,000	7,973	7,877	904
Footscray City	60,734	61,400	16,617	16,751	4,441
Frankston Shire	26,722	33,900	8,222	10,795	17,460
Hawthorn City	36,707	38,200	12,500	13,146	2,411
Heidelberg City‡	86,430	82,400	22,002	20,951	29,080
Keilor City	29,519	37,800	7,653	10,066	24,265
Kew City	33,341	34,200	9,441	9,663	3,596
Knox Shire‡	..	28,000	..	9,300	27,200
Lillydale Shire (Part)† ..	12,894	15,500	4,145	5,131	49,045
Malvern City	47,870	49,500	15,376	16,057	3,935
Melbourne City	76,810	75,700	19,711	20,504	7,765
Moorabbin City	95,669	102,500	25,825	27,698	12,655
Mordialloc City	26,526	28,600	7,555	8,135	3,013
Northcote City‡	44,746	56,300	13,364	16,624	4,229
Nunawading City	53,246	65,300	14,359	17,843	10,275
Oakleigh City	48,017	51,200	12,736	13,608	7,486

For footnotes see page 127.



Prepared for the Victorian Year Book 1968. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Victorian Office.



NUMERICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

	METROPOLITAN AREA See map on this page	43	Epsom B.		SHIRES
		44	Heathcote B. (Part)	91	Avoca S.
	CENTRAL	45	Huntly S.	92	Bass Coast S.
1	Queenscliffe B.	46	Maldon B.	93	Bet Bet S.
2	Ballarat C.	47	Marong S.	94	Bright S.
3	South Barwon S.	48	Castlemaine T.	95	Broadford S.
4	Barwon S.	49	Kyneton B.	96	Buln Buln S.
5	Geelong, City of	50	Newstead, City of	97	Bungaree S.
6	Newtown & Chilwell, City of	51	Talbot B.	98	Cohuna S.
7	Geelong West, City of	52	Talbot B.	99	Dundas S.
8	Bannockburn S.	53	Clunes B.	100	Eaglehawk S.
9	Bungaree S.	54	Creswick B.	101	Eltham S.
10	Bungaree S.			102	Euroa S.
11	Dallas S.			103	Flinders S.
12	Corio S.			104	Gisborne S.
13	Werribee S.		WESTERN	105	Glenelg S.
14	Werribee Marsh S.	55	Ballarat S.	106	Grenville S.
15	Alabama S.	56	Ballarat, City of	107	Hampden S.
16	Melton S.	57	Bellarine S.	108	Heytesbury S.
17	Bulla S.	58	Grenville S.	109	Hobsons Bay C.
18	Romsey S.	59	Werribee S.	110	Kerang S.
19	Kilmore S. (Part)	60	Bungaree T.	111	Kilmore T.
20	Whittlesea S.	61	Lexton S.	112	Kilmore, City of
21	Eltham S.	62	Colac S.	113	Kowree S.
22	Healesville S.	63	Colac, City of	114	Lancefield S.
23	Lilydale S.	64	Winchelsea S.	115	Leigh S.
24	Upper Yarra S.	65	Otway S.	116	Loddon S.
25	Yarra Yarra Valley S.	66	Heytesbury S.	117	Lowan S.
26	Seymour S.	67	Warrnambool S.	118	Maldon T.
27	Cranbourne S.	68	Warrnambool, City of	119	Maryborough T.
28	Korumburra S.	69	Koroit B.	120	Maryborough, City of
29	Omeo S.	70	Port Fairy B.	121	Mildura S.
30	Woodnagt S.	71	Belfast B.	122	Minyip S.
31	Phillip I. S.	72	Hamilton S.	123	Mortlake S.
32	Flinders S.	73	Portland T.	124	Mount Rouse S.
33	Mornington S.	74	Portland S.	125	Mystic Park S.
34	Hastings S.	75	Glenelg S.	126	Natimuk S.
		76	Hamnon S.	127	Nhill T.
	NORTH CENTRAL	77	Hamilton, City of	128	Nhill, City of
35	Alexandra S.	78	Dundas S.	129	Nunawading S.
36	Yea S.	79	Mount Rouse S.	130	Shepparton, City of
37	Seymour S.	80	Northern S.	131	Shepparton S.
38	Broadford S.	81	Avenel S.	132	Stawell T.
39	Eltham S. (Part)	82	Avenel, City of	133	Tarrenoreen S.
40	Tyaling S.	83	Dimbo S.		
41	Delvyn S.	84	Lexton S.		

	NORTH	129	Nunawading S.
85	Avoca S.	130	Shepparton, City of
86	Bass Coast S.	131	Shepparton S.
87	Bet Bet S.	132	Tungamah S.
88	Bright S.	133	Tarrenoreen S.
89	Broadford S.		
90	Buln Buln S.		
91	Bungaree S.		
92	Cohuna S.		
93	Dundas S.		
94	Eaglehawk S.		
95	Eltham S.		
96	Euroa S.		
97	Flinders S.		
98	Gisborne S.		
99	Glenelg S.		
100	Grenville S.		
101	Hampden S.		
102	Heytesbury S.		
103	Hobsons Bay C.		
104	Kerang S.		
105	Kilmore T.		
106	Kilmore, City of		
107	Kowree S.		
	NORTH		
108	Kerang S.		
109	Loddon S.		
110	Lowan S.		
111	Net Net S.		
112	Minyip S.		
113	Mortlake S.		
114	Nhill T.		
115	Nhill, City of		
116	Nunawading S.		
117	Shepparton S.		
118	Stawell T.		
119	Tarrenoreen S.		
120	Tungamah S.		
	GIPPSLAND		
121	Omeo S.		
	GIPPSLAND		
122	Avon S.		
123	Bairnsdale T.		
124	Bairnsdale, City of		
125	Bass Coast S.		
126	Buln Buln S.		
127	Dundas S.		
128	Eaglehawk S.		
129	Nunawading S.		
130	Shepparton, City of		
131	Shepparton S.		
132	Tungamah S.		
133	Tarrenoreen S.		

	GIPPSLAND	134	Wonthaggi S.
134	Wonthaggi S.	135	Woorayl S.
135	Woorayl S.	136	Yallourn North Area
136	Yallourn North Area	137	Yarrawonga S.
137	Yarrawonga S.	138	Yea S.
138	Yea S.		

	ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS		
138	Alberton S.	73	Lilydale S. (Part) (Central)
35	Alexandra S.	-	Lilydale S. (Part)
*	Altona S.	96	Lowan S.
93	Ampelea S.		
87	Avenel S.	136	Maffra S.
92	Avenel, City of	49	Maldon B.
85	Avoca S.	*	Malvern, City of
123	Avon S.	161	Mansfield S.
		154	Marong S.
44	Bacchus Marsh S.	50	Maryborough, City of
134	Bairnsdale S.	51	Melton S.
11	Ballan S.	*	Melbourne, City of
56	Ballarat, City of	58	Melton S.
55	Ballarat S.	67	Metcalfe S.
6	Bannockburn S.	104	Mildura S.
4	Barwonhead S.	105	Minyip, City of
29	Bass S.	79	Minyip S.
143	Beaufort S.	168	Mirboo S.
71	Belfast S.	165	Moe, City of
7	Bellarine S.	*	Moorabbin, City of
130	Benalla S.	*	Mordialloc, City of
117	Benalla S.	33	Mornington S.
173	Bendigo, City of		
46	Berwick S. (Part) (Central)	80	Mortlake S.
*	Berwick S. (Part)	167	Mount S.
111	Bet Bet S.	79	Mount Rouse S.
174	Bienvig S.	127	Myrtleford S.
*	Box Hill, City of		
148	Bright S.	152	Narracan S.
*	Brighton, City of	127	Natimuk S.
10	Broadford S.	43	Newham & Woodend S.
*	Broadmeadows, City of	50	Newstead S.
*	Brunswick, City of	*	Newtown & Chilwell, City of
17	Bulla S. (Part) (Central)	*	Northcote, City of
*	Bulla S. (Part)	128	Nunawading S.
166	Buln Buln S.	*	Nunawading, City of
91	Bungaree S.		
9	Bungaree S.	*	Oakleigh, City of
		170	Omeo S.
*	Camberwell, City of	151	Orbost S.
40	Campaspe T.	65	Otway S.
40	Castlemaine T.	142	Otway S.
*	Caulfield, City of	18	Phillip I. S.
113	Charlton S.	69	Port Fairy B.
*	Chelsea, City of	72	Portland B.
144	Chiltern S.	74	Portland T.
53	Clunes B.	*	Port Melbourne, City of
137	Cohuna S.	*	Prahran, City of
*	Coburg, City of	*	Preston, City of
170	Colac S.		
62	Colac S.	1	Queenscliffe B.
64	Colac, City of		
*	Collingwood, City of	*	Richmond, City of
12	Corio S.	*	Ringwood, City of
27	Cranbourne S.	69	Rippo S.
34	Creswick S.	152	Rochester S.
*	Croydon S.	154	Romsey S.
		154	Romsey S.
*	Dandenong, City of	152	Rosedale S.
44	Daylesford S.	152	Rutherglen S.
135	Deakin S.		
37	Delvinia S.	37	St. Arnaud T.
95	Denil S.	*	St. Kilda, City of
*	Doncaster & Templestone S.	150	Sale, City of
39	Dundas S.	*	Sandringham, City of
97	Dunmunkle S.	32	Sebastopol B.
		37	Seymour S.
100	Eaglehawk B.	177	Shepparton S.
117	East Loddon S.	130	Shepparton, City of
119	Lowan S.	1	South Barwon S.
97	Eltham S. (Part) (Central)	*	South Melbourne, City of
*	Eltham S. (Part)	170	South Gippsland S.
*	Essendon, City of	*	South Melbourne, City of
140	Euroa S.	*	Springvale, City of
		88	Stawell T.
25	Yarra Yarra Valley S. (Part) (Central)	88	Stawell T.
*	Yarra Yarra Valley S. (Part)	107	Stonnington S.
*	Pakenham, City of	*	Sunshine, City of
103	Flinders S.	106	Swan Hill S.
103	Flinders S.	107	Swan Hill T.
*	Footscray, City of		
		36	Talbot S.
5	Geelong, City of	52	Talbot B.
5	Geelong S.	160	Tarrenoreen S.
47	Gisborne T.	164	Templeton, City of
75	Glenelg S.	54	Templeton S.
75	Glenelg S.	171	Tungamah S.
105	Gordon S.		
103	Goulburn S.		
39	Grenville S.	130	Upper Murray S.
		24	Upper Yarra S.
77	Hamilton, City of		
78	Hampden S.	139	Violet Town S.
*	Hawthorn, City of		
34	Hastings S.	101	Walpeup S.
34	Healesville S.	126	Waranga S.
*	Heidelberg, City of	135	Waranga, City of
84	Heytesbury S.	76	Warden S.
84	Hobsons, City of	121	Warrnambool S.
109	Huntly S.	68	Warrnambool, City of
		26	Warrnambool S.
35	Healesville S.	167	Waverley, City of
45	Heathcote S.	67	Wawrgambool S.
100	Korumburra S.	68	Werribee S. (Part) (Central)
*	Kalfer, City of	*	Werribee, City of
108	Kerang S.	31	Whittlesea S. (Part)
*	Kew, City of	*	Whittlesea, City of
93	Kilmore S. (Central)	76	Wimmera S.
93	Kilmore S. (S. Central)	161	Winchelsea S.
*	Kowree S.	149	Wodonga S.
69	Koroit B.	81	Wonthaggi S.
152	Kerang S.	169	Woorayl S.
20	Korumburra S.	150	Wycheproof S.
94	Kowree S.		
125	Kyneton S.	156	Yackandandah S.
20	Kyneton S.	161	Yallourn North Area
		141	Yarrawonga S.
63	Leigh S.	38	Yea S.
64	Lexton S.		

Local Government Area boundaries are as at 30th June, 1964.

T - Town B - Borough S - Shire

* See map of the Metropolitan Statistical Division of Melbourne on this page

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA†—*continued*					
Port Melbourne City ..	12,370	12,100	3,399	3,513	2,628
Prahran City	52,554	55,300	19,259	20,540	2,361
Preston City	84,146	88,200	21,124	22,227	9,155
Richmond City	33,863	33,300	9,662	9,724	1,513
Ringwood City	24,427	27,100	6,661	7,415	5,625
Sandringham City ..	37,001	37,500	10,910	11,145	3,700
South Melbourne City ..	32,528	31,900	9,878	9,767	2,203
Springvale City	28,526	34,700	7,439	9,227	24,000
St. Kilda City	52,205	56,700	19,668	21,522	2,118
Sunshine City	62,321	67,100	14,470	16,026	19,775
Waverley City	44,987	58,600	11,702	15,630	14,585
Whittlesea Shire (Part) † ..	8,912	11,800	2,313	3,118	34,206
Williamstown City ‡ ..	30,606	31,200	8,538	8,764	3,582
Total—Melbourne Metropolitan Area	1,911,895	2,061,300	541,441	589,594	519,791
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bacchus Marsh Shire‡ ..	4,425	4,780	1,183	1,297	139,904
Ballan Shire	2,440	2,450	907	917	227,200
Bannockburn Shire ..	2,200	2,250	685	701	174,080
Barrabool Shire	2,344	2,520	1,517	1,826	146,560
Bass Shire	3,851	3,890	1,314	1,379	129,920
Bellarine Shire	10,127	11,740	3,587	4,333	81,920
Berwick Shire (Part)† ..	10,815	11,350	3,564	3,776	218,343
Bulla Shire (Part)†.. ..	4,243	4,500	831	911	89,779
Bungaree Shire	2,049	2,200	561	611	56,320
Buninyong Shire	4,313	4,590	1,236	1,320	192,000
Corio Shire	29,450	32,600	7,009	8,022	172,800
Cranbourne Shire	10,908	12,020	3,431	3,875	183,680
Eltham Shire (Part)† ..	3,830	4,040	1,331	1,415	64,736
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)†	1,660	1,830	826	880	20,871
Flinders Shire	10,512	12,460	8,731	10,276	80,000
Geelong City	18,019	18,560	5,336	5,532	3,322
Geelong West City ..	17,681	18,330	5,345	5,556	1,299
Gisborne Shire‡	2,145	2,230	812	854	68,736
Hastings Shire	6,883	7,460	2,367	2,624	71,680
Healesville Shire‡	6,068	6,170	1,968	1,981	222,720
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See North-Central Division)	773	770	229	230	63,360
Korumburra Shire ..	7,813	7,980	2,142	2,198	151,680
Lillydale Shire (Part)† ..	5,390	5,550	1,814	1,883	49,197
Melton Shire	1,804	2,050	505	586	111,298
Mornington Shire	7,819	8,890	3,375	3,919	22,400
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	12,190	3,435	3,569	1,480
Phillip Island Shire ..	1,241	1,370	794	1,014	24,960
Queenscliffe Borough ..	2,659	2,740	1,281	1,388	2,099
Romsey Shire	2,636	2,740	879	910	152,960
South Barwon Shire ..	16,794	19,590	5,207	6,193	40,856
Upper Yarra Shire ..	5,692	5,860	1,916	1,979	391,680

For footnotes see page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—*continued*					
Werribee Shire	13,689	15,540	2,947	3,549	165,120
Whittlesea Shire (Part)† ..	2,578	2,740	783	839	113,632
Wonthaggi Borough ..	4,190	4,290	1,335	1,366	13,088
Not Incorporated (French Is.)	228	230	47	47	41,600
Total—Central Statistical Division§	239,057	258,500	79,230	87,756	3,691,280
NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alexandra Shire‡	4,545	4,580	1,555	1,608	470,400
Broadford Shire‡	2,076	2,080	589	606	142,400
Castlemaine Town ..	7,216	7,290	2,108	2,181	5,760
Clunes Borough	836	830	303	296	5,760
Creswick Shire	3,587	3,610	1,100	1,124	136,320
Daylesford Borough ..	2,776	2,790	1,067	1,079	4,013
Glenlyon Shire	1,869	1,870	814	816	146,560
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See Central Division)‡ ..	1,955	1,970	448	469	62,400
Kyneton Shire	5,979	6,020	2,022	2,069	179,200
Maldon Shire	2,008	2,020	715	724	138,240
Maryborough City ..	7,235	7,280	2,245	2,300	5,760
McIvor Shire	2,140	2,150	624	638	357,120
Metcalfe Shire	2,316	2,330	743	765	145,920
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,102	2,110	682	696	60,800
Newstead Shire	1,874	1,880	665	671	101,120
Pyalong Shire	456	460	141	145	149,120
Seymour Shire	9,254	9,300	2,285	2,348	234,656
Talbot Shire	742	740	276	274	126,080
Tullaroop Shire	1,376	1,390	433	443	157,440
Yea Shire	2,697	2,700	959	962	338,144
Total—North-Central Statistical Division§	63,039	63,400	19,774	20,214	2,967,213
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Ararat City	7,934	8,210	1,999	2,065	4,710
Ararat Shire	4,600	4,850	1,333	1,390	903,629
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,750	11,850	12,011	8,550
Ballarat Shire	10,102	11,520	2,346	2,676	117,760
Belfast Shire	1,917	1,930	492	497	128,000
Camperdown Town ..	3,446	3,580	1,010	1,040	3,591
Colac City	9,252	9,920	2,545	2,699	2,688
Colac Shire	7,326	7,530	1,968	2,012	360,320
Dundas Shire	4,072	4,140	1,165	1,182	856,064
Glenelg Shire	5,887	5,950	1,734	1,748	885,120

For footnotes see page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—*continued*					
Grenville Shire	1,833	1,850	605	610	208,640
Hamilton City	9,495	9,880	2,641	2,730	5,351
Hampden Shire	9,176	9,370	2,545	2,591	647,040
Heytesbury Shire‡	7,281	8,090	1,846	2,025	367,360
Koroit Borough	1,466	1,510	365	375	5,696
Leigh Shire	1,460	1,470	386	387	242,560
Lexton Shire	1,443	1,440	398	399	202,880
Minhamite Shire	2,907	2,970	762	778	337,280
Mortlake Shire	4,627	4,730	1,201	1,224	528,000
Mount Rouse Shire ..	3,056	3,120	858	872	350,720
Otway Shire‡	3,970	4,190	1,317	1,415	477,632
Port Fairy Borough ..	2,426	2,590	813	852	5,683
Portland Town	6,014	6,540	1,857	1,980	5,978
Portland Shire	6,982	7,190	2,091	2,141	912,000
Ripon Shire	3,581	3,740	1,099	1,136	378,880
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,663	4,940	1,186	1,251	1,747
Wannon Shire	4,154	4,290	1,175	1,207	488,576
Warrnambool City ..	15,702	17,110	4,198	4,526	7,091
Warrnambool Shire ..	7,610	7,910	1,951	2,022	392,320
Winchelsea Shire‡	4,603	4,890	1,743	1,762	317,248
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Is. and Tower Hill Lake Reserve)	..	..	..	..	2,112
Total—Western Statistical Division	198,022	207,200	55,479	57,603	9,155,226
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Arapiles Shire	2,133	2,150	584	604	491,520
Avoca Shire	2,153	2,160	729	736	277,760
Dimboola Shire	6,038	6,080	1,781	1,818	1,215,360
Donald Shire	2,921	2,940	849	870	357,760
Dunmunkle Shire	4,086	4,120	1,181	1,216	382,080
Horsham City	9,240	9,510	2,646	2,917	5,939
Kaniva Shire	2,408	2,440	693	722	762,240
Kara Kara Shire‡	1,421	1,420	441	447	566,560
Kowree Shire	5,426	5,450	1,492	1,516	1,331,200
Lowan Shire	3,872	3,920	1,212	1,252	663,040
St. Arnaud Town	3,150	3,180	922	945	6,279
Stawell Town	5,506	5,590	1,691	1,775	5,952
Stawell Shire‡	2,193	2,230	784	819	646,240
Warracknabeal Shire ..	4,717	4,770	1,455	1,509	454,400
Wimmera Shire	3,535	3,540	961	969	645,760
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division	58,799	59,500	17,421	18,115	7,812,090

For footnotes see page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire	1,899	1,940	498	512	362,880
Karkarooc Shire	4,168	4,270	1,162	1,195	919,040
Mildura City	12,279	13,020	3,458	3,685	5,408
Mildura Shire	16,340	16,770	4,548	4,679	2,605,440
Swan Hill Borough ..	6,186	6,750	1,674	1,848	3,373
Swan Hill Shire	12,785	13,140	3,292	3,403	1,619,200
Walpeup Shire	4,548	4,680	1,191	1,231	2,667,520
Wycheproof Shire	4,747	4,930	1,243	1,298	1,016,960
Total—Mallee Statistical Division	62,952	65,500	17,066	17,851	9,199,821
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City	30,195	31,150	9,110	9,401	8,032
Bet Bet Shire	2,078	2,100	694	704	229,120
Charlton Shire	2,492	2,550	683	702	290,560
Cobram Shire	4,798	5,130	1,212	1,313	108,800
Cohuna Shire	4,435	4,690	1,150	1,223	122,880
Deakin Shire	5,296	5,570	1,404	1,488	237,440
Eaglehawk Borough ..	4,926	5,040	1,511	1,548	3,584
East Loddon Shire ..	1,703	1,760	465	481	295,040
Echuca Borough	6,443	7,000	1,773	1,938	4,378
Gordon Shire	3,227	3,340	915	949	499,840
Goulburn Shire	1,900	1,970	643	667	254,720
Huntly Shire	2,295	2,340	696	712	216,960
Kerang Shire	9,095	9,460	2,483	2,592	823,680
Korong Shire	3,816	3,860	1,211	1,227	589,440
Kyabram Borough ..	3,936	4,240	1,125	1,215	5,152
Marong Shire	6,100	6,540	1,754	1,888	368,000
Nathalia Shire	3,208	3,370	887	934	305,920
Numurkah Shire	6,111	6,300	1,532	1,586	178,560
Rochester Shire	7,253	7,470	1,978	2,043	480,000
Rodney Shire	10,635	11,320	2,758	2,969	254,080
Shepparton City‡	13,580	15,690	3,790	4,417	6,600
Shepparton Shire‡ ..	6,113	6,010	1,546	1,535	228,516
Strathfieldsaye Shire ..	6,031	6,590	1,544	1,712	152,960
Tungamah Shire	2,446	2,770	667	764	282,240
Waranga Shire	4,528	4,660	1,304	1,344	408,320
Yarrawonga Shire ..	3,724	3,880	1,087	1,137	155,520
Total—Northern Statistical Division	156,364	164,800	43,922	46,489	6,510,342

For footnotes see page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire‡ ..	4,845	4,930	1,085	1,113	190,656
Benalla Borough‡¶	8,260	8,340	2,102	2,268	4,335
Benalla Shire‡	3,692	3,780	1,022	1,052	573,777
Bright Shire	4,331	4,480	1,532	1,585	733,440
Chiltern Shire‡	1,652	1,660	498	503	122,944
Euroa Shire‡	4,833	5,020	1,433	1,503	348,800
Mansfield Shire	4,423	4,530	1,461	1,506	965,120
Myrtleford Shire	3,770	4,060	979	1,086	176,000
Omeo Shire	2,145	2,160	664	670	1,428,480
Oxley Shire	5,229	5,390	1,408	1,470	691,072
Rutherglen Shire	2,655	2,730	847	872	131,200
Towong Shire	4,207	4,270	1,234	1,257	1,025,280
Upper Murray Shire ..	2,938	3,180	820	915	607,360
Violet Town Shire ..	1,360	1,380	435	444	231,040
Wangaratta City	13,784	14,810	3,579	3,959	5,478
Wangaratta Shire	2,140	2,200	601	620	226,560
Wodonga Shire¶	12,968	11,040	2,532	2,783	85,760
Yackandandah Shire ..	3,093	3,140	869	890	274,560
Total—North-Eastern Statistical Division§	86,325	87,100	23,101	24,496	7,821,862
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire	5,926	6,150	1,801	1,859	461,440
Avon Shire	3,214	3,270	793	808	588,800
Bairnsdale Shire	11,279	12,250	3,188	3,434	606,720
Buln Buln Shire	8,427	8,760	2,396	2,482	311,040
Maffra Shire	8,758	9,100	2,356	2,442	1,031,040
Mirboo Shire	2,052	2,150	556	580	62,720
Moe City‡	15,463	16,670	3,727	4,031	5,286
Morwell Shire	18,359	20,500	4,511	5,058	165,760
Narracan Shire	9,343	9,630	2,545	2,617	570,880
Orbost Shire	6,179	6,460	1,818	1,890	2,368,000
Rosedale Shire	4,566	4,970	1,436	1,537	562,560
Sale City	7,899	8,570	2,135	2,303	5,363
South Gippsland Shire ..	5,247	5,680	1,506	1,615	353,920
Tambo Shire	5,431	5,730	1,889	1,967	867,840
Traralgon City‡	12,300	13,630	3,067	3,403	4,930
Traralgon Shire	1,229	1,270	330	342	115,390
Warragul Shire	9,585	10,040	2,601	2,718	87,040
Woorayl Shire	8,784	9,660	2,637	2,857	307,840
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,163	8,653
Not Incorporated (Gippsland Lakes (Part) and Bass Strait Islands)	..	..	..	..	82,886
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division	149,051	159,100	40,484	43,106	8,568,108

For footnotes see page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
SUMMARY					
Statistical Divisions—					
Metropolitan	1,911,895	2,061,300	541,441	589,594	519,791
Central§	239,057	258,500	79,230	87,756	3,691,280
North-Central§	63,039	63,400	19,774	20,214	2,967,213
Western	198,022	207,200	55,479	57,603	9,155,226
Wimmera	58,799	59,500	17,421	18,115	7,812,090
Mallee	62,952	65,500	17,066	17,851	9,199,821
Northern	156,364	164,800	43,922	46,489	6,510,342
North-Eastern§	86,325	87,100	23,101	24,496	7,821,862
Gippsland	149,051	159,100	40,484	43,106	8,568,108
Migratory	4,609	4,560	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	2,930,113	3,130,960	837,918	905,224	56,245,733
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS					
Geelong Urban Area—					
Geelong City	18,019	18,560	5,336	5,532	3,322
Geelong West City ..	17,681	18,330	5,345	5,556	1,299
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	12,190	3,435	3,569	1,480
Bellarine Shire (Part) ..	4,351	4,980	1,177	1,425	4,384
Corio Shire (Part) ..	25,712	28,460	6,083	6,929	7,546
South Barwon Shire (Part)	14,226	16,400	3,873	4,700	11,115
Total—Geelong Urban Area	91,777	98,920	25,249	27,711	29,146
Ballarat Urban Area—					
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,750	11,850	12,011	8,550
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,663	4,940	1,186	1,251	1,747
Ballarat Shire (Part) ..	8,348	9,680	1,854	2,158	3,744
Buninyong Shire (Part) ..	832	920	236	267	3,668
Total—Ballarat Urban Area	54,880	57,290	15,126	15,687	17,709
Bendigo Urban Area—					
Bendigo City	30,195	31,150	9,110	9,401	8,032
Eaglehawk Borough ..	4,926	5,040	1,511	1,548	3,584
Marong Shire (Part) ..	2,527	2,780	659	737	1,005
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part)	2,679	3,140	745	881	1,683
Total—Bendigo Urban Area	40,327	42,110	12,025	12,567	14,304

For footnotes see page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.64
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.64 (Estimated)	
					acres
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS—*continued*					
Latrobe Valley—Urban‖					
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,163	8,653
Moe City‡	15,463	16,670	3,727	4,031	5,286
Traralgon City‡	12,300	13,630	3,067	3,403	4,930
Morwell (N.M.)	14,833	16,740	3,582	4,057	5,504
Yallourn North (N.M.) ..	1,867	1,940	449	466	320
Total—Latrobe Valley—Urban	49,473	53,590	12,017	13,120	24,693

* Dwellings include private and other dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied.

† The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla, Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Lillydale, and Whittlesea, are included in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area :—

Berwick : Berwick Riding.

Bulla : Part of Mickleham Riding.

Eltham : West and Eltham Ridings, and part of Northern Riding.

Fern Tree Gully : Centre Riding, part of South Riding, and most of East Riding.

Lillydale : Western, North and Southern Ridings.

Whittlesea : Thomastown Riding and part of Morang Riding.

‡ During the period 1st July, 1961, to 30th June, 1964 the boundaries of the municipalities listed below were re-defined, with change of area. The effective date of the transfer of the area transferred and the acreage involved are shown in each case.

Bacchus Marsh Shire to Gisborne Shire—1st October, 1961, 4,736 acres.

Kara Kara Shire to Stawell Shire—1st October, 1961, 480 acres.

Shepparton Shire to Shepparton City—1st October, 1961, 1,884 acres.

Broadford Shire to Kilmore Shire—23rd May, 1962, 2,240 acres.

Altona Shire to Williamstown City—30th May, 1962, 205 acres.

Heidelberg City to Northcote City—1st October, 1962, 1,410 acres.

Alexandra Shire to Euroa Shire—1st October, 1963, 17,920 acres.

Healesville Shire to Alexandra Shire—1st October, 1963, 26,240 acres.

Heytesbury Shire to Otway Shire—1st October, 1963, 14,080 acres.

Winchelsea Shire to Otway Shire—1st October, 1963, 27,712 acres.

Fern Tree Gully Shire to Knox Shire—16th November, 1963, 27,200 acres.

Benalla Borough to Benalla Shire—1st February, 1964, 209 acres.

Beechworth Shire to Chiltern Shire—1st February, 1964, 64 acres.

Borough of Moe was proclaimed a City from 6th March, 1963.

Borough of Traralgon was proclaimed a City from 2nd April, 1964.

§ Following the adjustment of the boundaries of the Shires of Healesville, Alexandra and Euroa, the boundaries of the corresponding Statistical Divisions (Central, North-Central, and North-Eastern) have been adjusted to avoid having the Shires of Alexandra and Euroa partly in one Division and partly in another. As the populations involved in these transfers were extremely small, it is considered that the adjustment of Statistical Division boundaries does not materially affect comparisons with previous statistics relating to these Divisions. The effect of this adjustment has been to decrease the area of the Central Statistical Division by 26,240 acres and to increase the areas of the North-Central and North-Eastern Statistical Divisions by 8,320 acres and 17,920 acres, respectively.

¶ The populations of the Borough of Benalla and the Shire of Wodonga include residents at migrant centres.

‖ This refers to the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Area. The Planning Area contained a population of 52,917 at Census date, 30th June, 1961, and had an estimated population of 57,240 at 30th June, 1964.

Immigration

General

Since the end of the Second World War, a programme of planned, large-scale immigration has been one of Australia's major objectives. The reasons include :—

(1) *Economic factors.* The desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment.

(2) *Strategic factors.* The Second World War brought realization of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible.

(3) *Social and humanitarian factors.* The desire to help many refugees and others in Europe, who were unable or unwilling to return to former homelands, and who wished to emigrate overseas.

(4) *Demographic factors.* The low birthrate during the depression years meant that the numbers entering the workforce would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

Between October, 1945, and December, 1964, 2,217,139 persons came to Australia as " permanent and long-term arrivals ", 1,097,432 of whom were assisted migrants.

Annual Immigration Programmes

Australia's annual immigration programmes are based on " permanent and long-term arrivals " (i.e., persons who state on arrival that they intend to reside in Australia for one year or longer).

The target figure is reviewed each year in the light of existing economic conditions.

Programmes and actual arrivals in recent years have been as follows :—

AUSTRALIA—IMMIGRATION PROGRAMMES AND ARRIVALS

Year	Programme	Arrivals
1959–60	125,000	133,684
1960–61	125,000	138,481
1961–62	125,000	118,532
1962–63	125,000	137,235
1963–64	145,000	159,554

The 1964–65 programme provided for 180,000 arrivals.

Sources of Migrants

The immigration programme has three major components :—

(1) Assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and certain other countries (see below) ;

(2) the traditional " free flow " of British subjects coming to Australia outside the assisted immigration programme ; and

(3) other persons coming to Australia outside the assisted passage programme who, before entry, are required to obtain visas.

Australian Migration Missions Overseas

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration maintains offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden (also covering Finland and Norway), Austria, Italy, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, France, Malta, United Arab Republic, and Hong Kong.

Assisted Migration

Australia has a comprehensive system of assisted passage arrangements for suitable migrants and, between October, 1945, and December, 1964, a total of 1,097,432 assisted migrants came to Australia. Approximately half (49·5 per cent.) of all permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia in this period were assisted migrants.

Australia has *assisted migration* agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy. In addition, there are migration arrangements, made in conjunction with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, with Austria, Belgium, Greece, and Spain. (The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration also takes part in assisted migration from Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy.) Assistance is also given by Australia under the General Assisted Passage Scheme to nationals of Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America, and to certain other categories of migrants.

Assisted arrivals in Australia under various schemes, from their inception to December, 1964, have been as follows :—

AUSTRALIA : PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted Migration Scheme	Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	April, 1947 ..	551,053
Refugee	November, 1947 ..	210,565
German	August, 1952 ..	74,274
Netherlands	April, 1951 ..	67,316
Italian	August, 1951 ..	40,917
Greek	August, 1952 ..	37,928
Maltese	January, 1949 ..	33,823
General Assisted Passage Schemes ..	September, 1954 ..	25,263
Austrian	August, 1952 ..	18,088
Spanish	August, 1958 ..	7,975
Belgian	February, 1961 ..	1,548
Other Schemes		28,682
Total		1,097,432

Immigration Machinery

The State Government, through its Immigration Office, plays an important part in British assisted migration. It receives personal nominations for relatives and friends, and employer nominations for workers, and is also responsible for the reception and after-care arrangements for those migrants. Other official immigration functions are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration, which has a branch office in Melbourne.

Government activity in the field of migration is aided and supplemented by a number of advisory bodies and voluntary organizations, including the Commonwealth Immigration Planning Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Publicity Council, the Good Neighbour Movement, and the Citizenship Convention held each year in Canberra.

Accommodation

Initial accommodation may be provided in centres and hostels for assisted migrants. The Victorian State Government has a reception centre for British migrants arriving under State auspices.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration has a Migrant Reception Centre at Bonegilla for assisted European migrants, and a Migrant Accommodation Centre at Benalla, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited has nine hostels in Victoria at Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fisherman's Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston where assisted British and European migrants stay until they have arranged private accommodation.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer ; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided.

Since January, 1947, the State has approved 42,000 personal nominations involving 106,570 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 106,000 British migrants have arrived in Victoria. Many of these migrants have been skilled technicians sponsored by group nominations such as Victorian Railways, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the State Electricity Commission. Their arrival has greatly augmented Victoria's labour force.

The State Immigration Office has its own group nomination, under which single persons or married couples who are without sponsors may apply for assisted passages. The nomination is in no way restricted to any particular type of occupation ; it is open to all. Migrants who arrive under this nomination are provided with accommodation at the State Immigration Reception Centre until such time as private accommodation is available. At the same time, the Office undertakes to secure employment for these migrants.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organizations.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, oversea migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a Census from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia.

A comparison of the results of the 1961 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1961 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 2,930,113—an increase of 875,412. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia since 30th June, 1947, totalled 439,380 in 1961, representing more than half—50·2 per cent.—of the increase in the population of Victoria during that time. (This gain is augmented when births to migrant parents are taken into consideration.)

Of all oversea-born persons living in Australia at 30th June, 1961, and who had come to Australia between 1st July, 1947, and that date, 35·1 per cent. were living in Victoria at the date of the 1961 Census.

At 30th June, 1961, one person in every five in Victoria was born outside Australia—569,690 persons in a population of 2,930,113. This is more than twice the proportion and three times the number in 1947—178,600, 8·7 per cent. of a population of 2,054,701.

Major birthplaces of the oversea-born in 1961 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 206,369, Italy 91,075, Germany 39,291, Netherlands 36,284, Greece 31,763, Poland 23,794, Malta 17,844, Yugoslavia 17,217, and New Zealand 11,476.

Of the 569,690 Victorian residents born overseas, 236,890 had been in Australia for less than seven years, 202,490 arrived between 1947 and 1954, and 119,306 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 11,004 oversea-born persons are not known.)

Oversea Arrivals and Departures

Oversea arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1960 to 1964, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
				ARRIVALS				
1960.. ..	176,532	84,851	11,596	7,703	16,161	81	2,237	299,161
1961.. ..	195,573	73,939	15,482	8,338	17,152	119	2,487	313,090
1962.. ..	214,837	68,952	16,220	7,139	22,411	52	2,713	332,324
1963.. ..	249,208	71,860	22,280	8,845	25,354	130	3,050	380,727
1964.. ..	294,578	86,467	28,309	12,370	27,135	92	3,406	452,357
				DEPARTURES				
1960.. ..	143,898	34,828	11,781	5,959	10,801	237	1,522	209,026
1961.. ..	174,422	43,132	14,114	5,495	12,246	258	1,900	251,567
1962.. ..	189,492	42,734	15,824	5,574	14,027	132	2,019	269,802
1963.. ..	215,889	44,711	23,674	6,031	16,020	199	2,558	309,082
1964.. ..	247,276	51,079	26,321	6,880	18,535	193	2,731	353,015

NOTE.—The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from oversea countries.

The following table shows details of permanent and long term movement and short term movement to and from Australia and Victoria for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria*			
	Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total	Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total
		Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors			Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	
				ARRIVALS				
1960 ..	139,371	75,167	84,623	299,161	63,671	12,546	8,634	84,851
1961 ..	127,586	86,208	99,296	313,090	50,197	14,438	9,304	73,939
1962 ..	124,985	95,915	111,424	332,324	43,739	14,421	10,792	68,952
1963 ..	144,168	111,182	125,377	380,727	43,412	16,061	12,387	71,860
1964 ..	173,125	131,354	147,878	452,357	53,418	18,480	14,569	86,467
				DEPARTURES				
1960 ..	46,595	77,761	84,670	209,026	12,288	14,337	8,203	34,828
1961 ..	59,147	89,880	102,540	251,567	17,455	16,077	9,600	43,132
1962 ..	60,347	95,872	113,583	269,802	17,051	15,653	10,030	42,734
1963 ..	67,324	112,427	129,331	309,082	16,709	17,275	10,727	44,711
1964 ..	69,126	133,248	150,641	353,015	16,890	20,561	13,628	51,079

* See note to preceding table.

† "Permanent and Long Term" movement relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more.

Oversea arrivals and departures in Victoria, according to country of embarkation or disembarkation, are shown in the following tables for the year 1964 :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1964

Countries	Number	
	Embarking	Disembarking
Commonwealth Countries—		
United Kingdom and Ireland	26,020	11,822
Canada	343	460
Ceylon	585	262
Cyprus	166	1
Fiji	108	88
Hong Kong	595	396
India	320	341
Malta	2,452	232
Malaysia (Excl. Singapore)	117	43
Nauru	414	499
New Guinea	26	29
New Zealand	18,954	17,902
Pakistan	6	2
Papua	13	132
Singapore	1,317	1,483
Other	721	573
Total Commonwealth	52,157	34,265
Foreign Countries—		
Belgium	22	8
Egypt	1,298	129
France	9	202
Germany	1,988	320
Greece	11,040	2,311
Israel	265	369
Italy	14,613	8,818
Japan	990	1,033
Netherlands	1,847	1,224
Norway	10	26
Portugal	4	43
South Africa	880	807
Spain	8	47
Sweden	60	8
Switzerland	186	102
United States of America	946	1,173
Other	144	194
Total Foreign	34,310	16,814
Total Commonwealth and Foreign ..	86,467	51,079

The following table shows the nationalities of the permanent and long term arrivals and departures in 1964 whose State of disembarkation or embarkation was Victoria :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT AND LONG TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1964

Nationality	Arrivals	Departures	Nationality	Arrivals	Departures
British ..	27,033	11,392	Japanese ..	11	10
Irish	290	157	Lebanese ..	169	4
American (U.S.)	186	161	Norwegian ..	32	12
Austrian ..	253	172	Polish* ..	540	46
Belgian ..	64	20	Romanian ..	13	..
Chinese ..	71	61	Russian† ..	12	12
Czechoslovak ..	21	1	South African (So Described)	136	53
Danish ..	92	26	Spanish ..	97	116
Dutch ..	807	754	Swedish ..	42	14
Egyptian ..	352	3	Swiss	184	51
Finnish ..	84	45	Turkish ..	24	3
French ..	294	32	Yugoslav ..	1,383	90
German ..	1,766	782	Stateless‡ ..	928	29
Greek ..	10,873	878	Other ..	140	71
Hungarian ..	85	32			
Israeli ..	62	9			
Italian ..	7,374	1,854	Total ..	53,418	16,890

* Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Polish.
† Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Russian.
‡ Includes "Stateless" with former nationality stated but other than Polish or Russian.

Citizenship and Naturalization

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th January), 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26th January, 1949, by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either (*a*) were born in Australia or New Guinea ; or (*b*) were naturalized in Australia ; or (*c*) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26th January, 1949 ; or (*d*) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (*a*) or (*b*) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction) ; or (*e*) were women who had been married to men who became Australian

citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction). For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes Norfolk Island and the Territory of Papua, and by an amendment of the Act in 1950 it was further provided that Nauru shall be treated in the same manner as New Guinea.

Since the Act's commencement, citizenship may be acquired in the following ways :—(1) By birth in Australia ; (2) by birth outside Australia of a father who is an Australian citizen, provided that the birth is registered at an Australian Consulate ; (3) by registration—Certificates of Registration as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to British subjects or Irish citizens who make application and satisfy the Minister that they can comply with specified requirements as to residence in Australia, good character, and intention to reside permanently in Australia ; and (4) by naturalization—Certificates of Naturalization as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to aliens who make application and can comply with requirements somewhat similar to those previously required under the *Nationality Act* 1920–1946. Requirements for naturalization are :—(1) Generally, five years' residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952) ; (2) the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship ; and (3) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The oath is taken, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the Town Hall of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the mayor or equivalent head of the local government.

The Declaration of Intention to apply for naturalization, which was introduced by the original Act of 1948, is no longer compulsory, although it can still be made if an intending applicant so desires. This change was made by the amending Acts of 1955 and 1959 under the provisions of which aliens may lodge applications on completing four and a half years' residence, but may not be granted naturalization until five years' residence has been completed.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognized, and British nationality is restored to those women who had lost it through marriage to aliens. Marriage does not now affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalized under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalization certificates in Victoria during the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED

Nationality	Number of Naturalization Certificates Granted					Total 1960 Granted to 1964	
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	No.	%
Albanian	29	27	55	25	13	149	0·22
Austrian	169	219	269	245	272	1,174	1·77
Belgian	11	8	8	16	5	48	0·07
Bulgarian	21	19	15	23	13	91	0·14
Byelorussian	40	13	10	14	13	90	0·14
Chinese	54	64	92	63	107	380	0·58
Czechoslovak	159	134	136	99	80	608	0·92
Danish	13	10	70	66	52	211	0·31
Dutch	2,065	1,557	2,399	1,465	1,646	9,132	13·77
Estonian	161	67	86	45	47	406	0·62
Finnish	24	13	25	16	51	129	0·19
French	45	39	56	41	36	217	0·33
German	1,669	1,018	1,466	1,052	1,138	6,343	9·56
Greek	1,170	1,405	2,104	1,885	1,664	8,228	12·41
Hungarian	340	191	1,435	1,082	696	3,744	5·64
Israeli	188	257	264	200	212	1,121	1·69
Italian	4,136	3,222	3,839	3,038	3,088	17,323	26·12
Japanese	28	27	28	16	15	114	0·17
Latvian	485	268	327	202	164	1,446	2·18
Lebanese	46	50	66	51	41	254	0·38
Lithuanian	267	129	184	85	73	738	1·12
Norwegian	18	17	36	16	20	107	0·16
Polish	1,822	907	1,232	1,130	1,065	6,156	9·28
Romanian	50	28	64	41	33	216	0·32
Russian	111	69	119	101	112	512	0·78
Spanish	18	16	33	16	21	104	0·15
Swedish	11	8	13	4	11	47	0·07
Swiss	46	38	54	32	35	205	0·31
Turkish	3	5	13	5	17	43	0·07
Ukrainian	723	342	439	302	195	2,001	3·01
Yugoslav	818	513	825	812	1,024	3,992	6·02
U.S. American	13	10	20	16	25	84	0·13
Other Nationalities	45	26	42	43	22	178	0·27
Stateless	244	102	146	149	90	731	1·10
Total	15,042	10,818	15,970	12,396	12,096	66,322	100·00

NOTE.—The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted, and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 4,231 children in 1960, 2,610 in 1961, 3,538 in 1962, 2,055 in 1963 and 1,799 in 1964 affected by the grant of certificates.

Aborigines in Victoria

There are about 3,000 part-Aborigines in Victoria, of whom 110 live on reserves. There are 600 in Melbourne, and the rest are in country districts. Welfare staff pay particular attention to health, housing, education, employment and general welfare, and work in close co-operation with the Department of Health, hospitals, and municipal authorities to ensure that the health of the Aborigines is improved.

Ninety-four houses for Aboriginal families have been provided by the Aborigines Welfare Board in the last seven years, the majority being new homes, specially designed and constructed, and located on ordinary town allotments, with three bedrooms and at an average cost of $6,500—plus land cost.

Seventy-four other families have become tenants of Housing Commission homes in the usual way. The Government is expanding this programme through the agency of the Board and the Housing Commission. Low rents and a scheme of rental subsidies have been approved.

In co-operation with the Education Department, Aborigines Welfare Board Officers are ensuring that, as far as possible, children of school age are enrolled and attend school regularly. One hundred and forty-nine were enrolled in 1965, in secondary schools. Most receive some financial assistance from Government or voluntary sources, according to need. Aboriginal children also participate in special holiday schemes.

The constant aim of the Board is to encourage Aborigines to become self-reliant and able to take their place in the Australian community.

There are 4,548 acres set aside as Aboriginal reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham. Lake Tyers, including resident staff, has a population of 40 and Framlingham, with no resident staff, has 70. Those families who desire to leave these settlements will be re-housed in towns of their own nomination.

In 1963–64, Government expenditure on Aboriginal welfare was $341,436, in addition to Commonwealth Social Service payments.

Vital Statistics

Introduction

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorized registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

Law Relating to Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November, 1959, a Bill was placed before Parliament to reorganize the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act* 1959, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act* 1961. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited

degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6th May, 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1st September, 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1960 to 1964 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population †			Infant Mortality
	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths *	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
1960	20,627	64,025	24,547	1,182	7·22	22·41	8·59	18·46
1961	21,264	65,886	24,500	1,173	7·26	22·51	8·37	17·80
1962	22,393	65,890	25,847	1,219	7·49	22·04	8·64	18·50
1963	22,061	65,649	26,920	1,242	7·22	21·49	8·81	18·92
1964	24,169	64,990	27,548	1,098	7·72	20·77	8·80	16·89

* Included in deaths.

† Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1964 numbered 24,169, an increase of 2,108 on the number registered in 1963. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1964 was 7·72, compared with a rate of 7·22 in 1963. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 12·06 in 1942, and the lowest 5·66 in 1931.

The following tables show the number of marriages and the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960.. ..	29,328	20,627	10,227	6,607	5,323	2,713	208	395	75,428
1961.. ..	29,773	21,264	10,392	6,804	5,150	2,677	207	419	76,686
1962.. ..	30,360	22,393	10,642	7,021	5,466	2,485	243	480	79,090
1963.. ..	30,999	22,061	11,431	7,302	5,755	2,579	260	529	80,916
1964.. ..	32,633	24,169	11,752	7,765	6,023	2,869	233	569	86,013

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960.. ..	7·65	7·22	6·86	6·99	7·36	7·82	8·28	7·51	7·34
1961.. ..	7·61	7·26	6·86	7·02	6·98	7·57	7·89	7·13	7·30
1962.. ..	7·63	7·49	6·91	7·10	7·24	6·91	9·01	7·31	7·39
1963.. ..	7·65	7·22	7·32	7·24	7·44	7·08	9·07	7·21	7·41
1964.. ..	7·92	7·72	7·41	7·52	7·62	7·81	7·42	7·05	7·72

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who married in Victoria in 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1964

Ages of Bridegrooms* (Years)	Ages of Brides* (Years)													Total Bridegrooms
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
16 ..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
17 ..	..	15	10	5	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
18 ..	1	78	123	117	49	27	17	2	..	..	..	1	..	415
19 ..	3	105	182	169	125	69	70	2	..	2	..	..	..	727
20 ..	2	122	200	268	272	219	207	10	1	..	..	1	..	1,302
21 to 24 ..	4	157	465	895	1,505	1,884	4,433	449	36	12	2	1	..	9,843
25 to 29 ..	..	45	108	336	502	761	3,356	1,216	195	44	13	3	2	6,581
30 to 34 ..	..	7	11	41	88	122	717	708	326	145	35	12	7	2,219
35 to 39 ..	..	1	2	11	17	25	180	258	251	199	68	23	8	1,043
40 to 44 ..	..	..	1	5	2	3	37	84	115	135	123	59	28	592
45 to 49 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	18	52	74	85	70	53	363
50 to 54 ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	7	16	41	80	75	84	308
55 to 59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	21	37	56	133	263
60 to 64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	12	26	140	188
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	8	260	283
Total Brides	10	532	1,104	1,849	2,564	3,114	9,034	2,759	1,004	687	462	335	715	24,169

* The number of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age are restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act*, 1961, see pages 137–138.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1964, 790 were older and 124 were younger than their brides, and 86 were of the same age. In 1964 the oldest bridegroom was aged 90 years and the oldest bride 83 years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1964

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
15	..	*	35 to 39 ..	4·3	2·8
16	*	2·2	40 to 44 ..	2·5	1·9
17	0·2	4·6	45 to 49 ..	1·5	1·4
18	1·7	7·6	50 to 54 ..	1·3	1·1
19	3·0	10·6	55 to 59 ..	1·1	0·8
20	5·4	12·9	60 and over ..	1·9	1·1
21 to 24 ..	40·7	37·4			
25 to 29 ..	27·2	11·4			
30 to 34 ..	9·2	4·2		100·0	100·0

*Less than 0·1.

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	
					BRIDEGROOMS						
1960 ..	..	..	..	2	13	61	288	559	905	1,828	8·86
1961 ..	..	..	..	..	14	88	260	617	976	1,955	9·19
1962 ..	..	..	..	2	17	72	279	606	1,083	2,059	9·19
1963 ..	..	..	..	1	14	89	320	638	1,066	2,128	9·65
1964 ..	..	..	..	..	6	36	415	727	1,302	2,486	10·29
					BRIDES						
1960 ..	..	..	5	78	381	771	1,487	2,175	2,490	7,387	35·81
1961 ..	2	11	87	383	921	1,456	2,211	2,524	7,595	35·72	
1962 ..	1	15	113	449	951	1,535	2,235	2,758	8,057	35·98	
1963 ..	2	16	104	491	930	1,622	2,325	2,640	8,130	36·85	
1964 ..	..	..	10	532	1,104	1,849	2,564	3,114	9,173	37·95	

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4·82 per cent. of bridegrooms and 22·94 per cent. of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1964, these percentages were 10·29 and 37·95 respectively, and in 8·98 per cent. of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age. The increase in the numbers of births in the post-war years can now be expected to be reflected in an increased number of marriages at the earlier ages.

The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bride-grooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides
1960 ..	26·3	56·8	41·1	28·3	23·1	49·2	37·1	25·0
1961 ..	26·2	57·0	41·4	28·2	23·0	49·5	37·9	24·9
1962 ..	26·3	56·9	42·0	28·2	23·0	49·5	38·0	24·8
1963 ..	26·0	56·3	42·3	27·9	22·8	49·6	38·3	24·6
1964 ..	25·8	56·7	43·0	27·7	22·7	49·3	38·0	24·4

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21 years. More batchelors were married at 23 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1960 to 1964, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1930 :—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total Marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	
1960 ..	18,742	830	1,055	18,541	858	1,228	20,627
1961 ..	19,407	836	1,021	19,279	868	1,117	21,264
1962 ..	20,459	864	1,070	20,316	887	1,190	22,393
1963 ..	20,142	839	1,080	20,112	784	1,165	22,061
1964 ..	22,172	771	1,226	22,064	849	1,256	24,169

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1964 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1964

Marriages Between—	1964		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930–39	1940–49	1950–59	1964
				Bridegrooms			
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	21,169	87·6	Bachelors	92·3	90·5	89·5	91·8
Bachelors and Widows ..	308	1·3	Widowers	5·5	4·9	4·5	3·2
Bachelors and Divorced Women	695	2·9	Divorced	2·2	4·6	6·0	5·0
Widowers and Spinsters ..	261	1·1	Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Widowers and Widows ..	368	1·5					
Widowers and Divorced Women	142	0·6					
Divorced Men and Spinsters	634	2·6		Brides			
Divorced Men and Widows	173	0·7	Spinsters	94·4	91·4	89·2	91·3
Divorced Men and Divorced Women	419	1·7	Widows ..	3·4	3·9	4·4	3·5
			Divorced	2·2	4·7	6·4	5·2
Total Marriages ..	24,169	100·0	Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In 1964, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 22,135, representing 92 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 2,034 or 8 per cent. of the total.

The number and proportion of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the years 1944, 1954, and 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL

Denomination	1944		1954		1964	
	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages
Roman Catholic	3,427	19·19	4,595	23·68	6,943	28·73
Church of England ..	5,861	32·82	5,256	27·09	5,301	21·93
Presbyterian	3,406	19·07	3,541	18·25	3,567	14·76
Methodist	2,645	14·81	2,597	13·38	2,718	11·25
Orthodox (Greek, Russian, &c.)	17	0·10	201	1·03	1,684	6·96
Churches of Christ ..	333	1·87	337	1·74	422	1·75
Baptist	567	3·18	312	1·61	365	1·51
Congregational	249	1·39	271	1·40	305	1·26
Lutheran	74	0·41	209	1·08	261	1·08
Hebrew	121	0·68	165	0·85	151	0·62
Salvation Army	87	0·49	97	0·50	116	0·48
Other Denominations ..	131	0·73	138	0·71	302	1·25
Civil Marriages	939	5·26	1,685	8·68	2,034	8·42
Total	17,857	100·00	19,404	100·00	24,169	100·00

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1960 to 1964. The number of civil marriages performed in the Office of the Government Statist and the proportion of these to total civil marriages are also shown.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total Civil Marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	Number	Percentage of Total Civil Marriages
1960	1,932	9·37	1,764	91·30
1961	1,930	9·08	1,720	89·12
1962	1,909	8·52	1,708	89·47
1963	1,901	8·62	1,673	88·01
1964	2,034	8·42	1,791	88·05

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959, from 1st February, 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Commonwealth Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1964. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1964

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	996*	1,372*	2,368*	939	1,189	2,130†
Nullity of Marriage ..	5	10	15	4	15	19
Judicial Separation ..	..	7	7	..	2	2
Total	1,001	1,389	2,390	943	1,206	2,151

* Includes three husbands' and seven wives' petitions for dissolution *or* nullity, and one wife's petition for dissolution *or* judicial separation.

† Includes two petitions granted to both parties of the marriage.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed and decrees granted for dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation for each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED : DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Year	Petitions Filed			Decrees Granted		
	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial Separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial Separation
1960 ..	1,798	17	2	1,296	16	1
1961 ..	2,296*	10	..	1,248	9	..
1962 ..	2,157*	13	4	1,615	8	..
1963 ..	2,172*	7	7	1,616	7	3
1964 ..	2,368*	15	7	2,130	19	2

* Includes seven petitions for dual relief in 1961, nine in 1962, nine in 1963, and eleven in 1964.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1964 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1964

Grounds on Which Granted	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Adultery	263	221	..	..	..	..
Adultery and Desertion	5	7	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	1	30	..	..	..	..
Desertion	422	582	..	..	..	1
Separation	233	318	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Separation	5	4	..	..	..	..
Other Grounds ..	10	27	4	15	..	1
Total	939	1,189	4	15	..	2

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were two instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1964, the ages of such petitioners at date of decree, and the number of their issue :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1964

Ages of Petitioners (Years)	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Under 21 ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
21–24 ..	15	66	..	3	..	..	11	64
25–29 ..	110	176	1	3	..	..	89	177
30–34 ..	150	226	1	1	..	..	166	312
35–39 ..	158	251	1	2	..	1	222	445
40–44 ..	149	182	..	3	..	..	228	261
45–49 ..	118	143	1	2	..	1	139	142
50–54 ..	91	68	..	1	..	..	72	49
55–59 ..	66	46	..	..	..	..	28	17
60 and over ..	82	27	..	..	..	..	16	3
Total ..	939	1,189	4	15	..	2	971	1,470

* Of the total of 2,441, eight children were the issue of marriages which were annulled, and eight were the issue of marriages for which judicial separations were granted. There was, in addition, one child issue of a marriage for which a dissolution was granted to both parties. (See note to preceding table).

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1964 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1964

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
3	21	6	..	1	..	..	..	28	9
4	39	19	7	..	..	..	..	65	33
5	55	34	8	1	..	..	..	98	53
6	49	29	13	3	..	..	..	94	64
7	44	46	19	2	1	..	..	112	94
8	49	32	24	6	1	..	..	112	102
9	35	39	23	7	4	..	..	108	122
10	33	32	22	11	..	1	..	99	114
11	27	21	23	7	3	..	..	81	100
12	33	25	24	9	8	..	..	99	132
13	32	26	26	10	7	4	1	106	162
14	27	26	21	9	7	3	..	93	138
15–19	107	86	126	72	25	6	4	426	712
20–24	75	54	73	47	11	6	1	267	422
25–29	94	51	20	8	2	1	..	176	128
30–34	57	13	4	1	1	..	..	76	28
35–39	48	4	..	1	1	..	..	54	11
40 and over	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	2
Total Dissolutions of Marriage	859	545	433	195	71	21	6	2,130	..
Total Children	..	545	866	585	284	105	41	..	2,426

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1964 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED :AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1964

Ages of Husbands (Years)	Ages of Wives (Years)										Total Husbands
	Under 21	21–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60 and over	
21–24	6	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
25–29	2	79	143	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	237
30–34	1	16	150	128	32	3	1	1	..	..	332
35–39	..	3	35	188	142	34	6	1	1	..	410
40–44	..	..	7	43	149	131	22	7	1	..	360
45–49	..	..	..	11	40	113	98	16	1	..	279
50–54	..	..	..	3	12	39	74	60	13	5	206
55–59	..	..	..	..	3	13	28	39	43	15	141
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	18	33	67	135
Total Wives	9	116	341	385	379	337	242	142	92	87	2,130

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1964 was 64,990.

In young communities, birth-rates calculated per 1,000 of the mean population are to some extent misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently, the birth-rate.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 771 and corresponded to a ratio of 11·86 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1964. The compulsory registration of still-born children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1960 to 1964 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960.. ..	81,983	64,025	35,213	20,966	16,926	8,853	777	1,583	230,326
1961.. ..	86,392	65,886	36,637	22,399	17,078	8,982	878	1,734	239,986
1962.. ..	85,439	65,890	35,690	21,361	17,064	8,894	924	1,819	237,081
1963.. ..	84,065	65,649	35,934	21,367	17,290	8,530	859	1,995	235,689
1964.. ..	80,518	64,990	34,972	20,866	16,685	8,252	911	1,955	229,149

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960.. ..	21·38	22·41	23·62	22·19	23·41	25·52	30·95	30·12	22·42
1961.. ..	22·07	22·51	24·17	23·10	23·16	25·40	33·46	29·49	22·85
1962.. ..	21·46	22·04	23·19	21·59	22·59	24·75	34·26	27·69	22·14
1963.. ..	20·75	21·49	23·00	21·18	22·36	23·42	29·96	27·20	21·59
1964.. ..	19·54	20·77	22·06	20·22	21·11	22·46	29·02	24·22	20·58

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

The following table shows the number of births by sex, the ratio of male to female births, and the average ages of parents, in each year from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
1960 ..	32,825	31,200	64,025	105·21	31·3	28·0
1961 ..	33,875	32,011	65,886	105·82	31·3	27·9
1962 ..	33,876	32,014	65,890	105·82	31·2	27·8
1963 ..	33,988	31,661	65,649	107·35	31·1	27·7
1964 ..	33,511	31,479	64,990	106·46	31·1	27·6

* Number of male births per 100 female births.

† Average age of father and mother of nuptial children only.

The following table, relating to nuptial confinements, shows for 1964 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE*, 1964

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue Numbering—											Total Married Mothers
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
Under 15 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15–19	3,241	779	104	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,132
20–24	9,456	6,197	2,282	578	144	27	6	..	..	..	..	18,690
25–29	4,560	6,234	4,782	2,230	878	302	106	48	4	2	1	19,147
30–34	1,391	2,435	2,822	2,131	1,259	650	322	175	79	19	17	11,300
35–39	609	906	1,161	1,109	822	558	336	202	110	52	54	5,919
40–44	135	156	257	269	258	173	149	92	56	43	44	1,632
45–49	8	7	7	12	17	9	6	8	7	5	1	87
Total ..	19,401	16,714	11,415	6,337	3,378	1,719	925	525	256	121	117	60,908
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	31·85	27·44	18·74	10·40	5·55	2·82	1·52	0·86	0·42	0·20	0·20	100·00

*Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

The average issue of married mothers in respect of whom births were registered in 1964 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1964

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Mothers	Total Issue*	Average Issue
Under 20	4,133	5,170	1·25
20–24	18,690	32,093	1·72
25–29	19,147	47,900	2·50
30–34	11,300	38,351	3·39
35–39	5,919	24,043	4·06
40–44	1,632	7,876	4·83
45–49	87	461	5·30
Total	60,908	155,894	2·56

* Includes issue to present confinement and all previous issue to existing union.

The following table shows nuptial confinements according to the relative age groups of parents for the year 1964 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1964

Age Group of Father (Years)	Age Group of Mother (Years)							Total Fathers
	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
Under 20 ..	581	98	..	..	..	..	..	679
20–24 ..	2,734	6,533	619	38	8	1	..	9,933
25–29 ..	688	9,124	8,477	764	70	8	..	19,131
30–34 ..	103	2,400	7,499	5,013	621	43	1	15,680
35–39 ..	19	442	2,120	4,155	2,758	254	6	9,754
40–44 ..	5	73	329	1,050	1,849	746	13	4,065
45–49 ..	2	13	75	201	458	408	38	1,195
50 and over ..	1	7	28	79	155	172	29	471
Married Mothers	4,133	18,690	19,147	11,300	5,919	1,632	87	60,908

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1964 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1964

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Duration of Marriage																	Total Nuptial First Births
	Months												Years					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 and over	
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15-19..	44	74	93	162	315	532	721	286	90	180	132	106	434	58	13	1	..	3,241
20-24..	37	36	62	104	238	435	559	318	332	772	634	497	3,320	1,347	504	199	62	9,456
25-29..	14	8	9	17	22	58	68	61	99	241	191	172	1,172	783	574	400	671	4,560
30-34..	5	4	7	6	10	15	23	14	38	75	56	58	335	159	87	100	399	1,391
35-39..	3	1	2	2	6	12	11	11	12	27	23	14	138	72	41	34	200	609
40-44..	..	2	..	1	2	1	2	2	3	..	5	4	30	16	14	4	49	135
45-49..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	8
Total	103	125	173	292	593	1,054	1,384	692	574	1,295	1,041	851	5,431	2,438	1,233	738	1,384	19,401

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportions per 1,000 of the total cases of births in each of the five years 1960 to 1964 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS*

Year	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets and Quadruplets	Total Multiple Cases	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Confinements
1960	734	4	738	11·66
1961	713	8†	721	11·06
1962	737	13	750	11·51
1963	776	6	782	12·05
1964	719	4	723	11·25

* Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.
† Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1960 to 1964, mothers of twins were one in 88 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 9,494, and mothers of all multiple births one in 87 mothers.

The following tables show the number of ex-nuptial births and the percentage of ex-nuptial births to total births in each State and Territory in Australia in the years 1960 to 1964 :—

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960.. ..	4,114	2,380	2,173	841	921	433	100	25	10,987
1961.. ..	4,575	2,706	2,445	1,026	959	404	120	34	12,269
1962.. ..	4,771	2,954	2,470	1,017	1,005	472	101	23	12,813
1963.. ..	4,823	3,078	2,661	1,059	1,229	464	102	38	13,454
1964.. ..	5,427	3,402	2,898	1,239	1,311	502	103	43	14,925

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960.. ..	5·02	3·72	6·17	4·01	5·44	4·89	12·87	1·58	4·77
1961.. ..	5·30	4·11	6·67	4·58	5·62	4·50	13·67	1·96	5·11
1962.. ..	5·58	4·48	6·92	4·76	5·89	5·31	10·93	1·26	5·40
1963.. ..	5·74	4·69	7·41	4·96	7·11	5·43	11·87	1·90	5·71
1964.. ..	6·74	5·23	8·29	5·94	7·86	6·08	11·31	2·20	6·51

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
12	2	..	..	1	..
13	2	1	2	4	4
14	9	18	15	9	15
15	37	41	68	73	67
16	87	131	128	150	209
17	167	180	196	239	295
18	200	238	263	279	350
19	222	209	253	289	325
20	165	221	225	241	280
21–24	487	539	594	645	671
25–29	385	403	480	461	500
30–34	346	378	356	325	320
35–39	177	229	253	243	249
40–44	73	76	82	73	79
45 and over	3	5	9	5	7
Total	2,362	2,669	2,924	3,037	3,371

Adoption of Children

Provision for the legal adoption of children and the registration of each adoption is contained in the Adoption of Children Act. Details of the history of this legislation are contained on page 483 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–58.

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions (male and female) from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1960	633	649
1961	772	806
1962	840	767
1963	834	780
1964	995	895

Legitimations Registered

Until the operation of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act* 1961, on 1st September, 1963, provision for the legitimation of children was contained in the *Victorian Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act* 1959. Legitimations registered under the provisions of the new Act numbered 648 in the year 1964.

Deaths

The following tables show the number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960 ..	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464
1961 ..	35,048	24,500	12,756	7,815	5,729	2,789	128	196	88,961
1962 ..	36,861	25,847	13,182	8,232	5,810	2,870	144	217	93,163
1963 ..	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894
1964 ..	39,487	27,548	14,523	8,906	6,429	3,174	164	363	100,594

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960 ..	9·14	8·59	8·30	8·26	7·88	7·70	5·34	4·03	8·61
1961 ..	8·95	8·37	8·42	8·06	7·77	7·89	4·88	3·33	8·47
1962 ..	9·26	8·64	8·56	8·32	7·69	7·99	5·34	3·30	8·70
1963 ..	9·19	8·81	8·50	8·13	7·73	7·74	5·62	4·32	8·69
1964 ..	9·58	8·80	9·16	8·63	8·14	8·64	5·22	4·50	9·03

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

Causes of Death

Classification

The Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in classifying causes of death in 1950.

The Revision introduced international rules for a uniform method of selecting the underlying cause of death to be tabulated if more than one cause is stated on the death certificate.

The adoption of the 1948 revision affected the comparability of statistics for years prior to 1950 with those for 1950 and subsequent years.

The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The causes of death registered in Victoria in 1964, classified according to the abbreviated list of the Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, the proportion of total deaths from each cause, and the rate per million of mean population are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1964

Cause of Death*	International List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	001–008	109	0·39	35
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms	010–019	12	0·04	4
3. Syphilis and its Sequelae	020–029	27	0·10	9
6. Dysentery, All Forms	045–048	1	§	§
10. Meningococcal Infections	057	2	0·01	1
14. Measles	085	3	0·01	1
17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic	†	76	0·28	24
18. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150–159	1,558	5·66	498
Lung	162, 163	613	2·23	196
Breast	170	425	1·54	136
Genital Organs	171–179	559	2·03	179
Urinary Organs	180, 181	214	0·78	68
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	204	202	0·73	65
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	‡	741	2·69	237
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210–239	51	0·19	16
20. Diabetes Mellitus	260	507	1·84	162
21. Anaemias	290–293	85	0·31	27
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	330–334	3,687	13·38	1,178
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	340	28	0·10	9
24. Rheumatic Fever	400–402	3	0·01	1
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	410–416	227	0·82	73
26. Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease	420	7,492	27·20	2,394
26. Degenerative Heart Disease	421, 422	1,199	4·35	383
27. Other Diseases of Heart	430–434	1,005	3·65	321
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease	440–443	371	1·35	119
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart ..	444–447	217	0·79	69
30. Influenza	480–483	56	0·20	18

For footnotes see page 153.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1964—*continued*

Cause of Death*	International List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
31. Pneumonia	490–493	932	3·38	298
32. Bronchitis	500–502	617	2·24	197
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	540, 541	174	0·63	56
34. Appendicitis	550–553	29	0·11	9
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	560, 561, 570	143	0·52	46
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn	543, 571, 572	105	0·38	34
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	581	185	0·67	59
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	590–594	213	0·77	68
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate	610	100	0·36	32
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	640–652, 660, 670–689	20	0·07	6
41. Congenital Malformations	750–759	322	1·17	103
42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia, and Atelectasis	760–762	379	1·38	121
43. Infections of the Newborn	763–768	56	0·20	18
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified	769–776	243	0·88	78
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	780–795	157	0·57	50
46. General Arteriosclerosis	450	822	2·98	263
46. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	451–468	280	1·02	89
46. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	470–475, 510–527	287	1·04	92
46. All Other Diseases	Residual	1,133	4·11	362
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	E810–E835	832	3·02	266
48. All Other Accidents	E800–E802 E840–E962	693	2·52	221
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury	E963, E970–E979	324	1·18	104
50. Homicide and Operations of War	E964,E965, E980–E999	32	0·12	10
Total All Causes	..	27,548	100·00	8,804

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1964 :—4. Typhoid Fever (040), 5. Cholera (043), 7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat (050, 051), 8. Diphtheria (055), 9. Whooping Cough (056), 11. Plague (058), 12. Acute Poliomyelitis (080), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100–108), 16. Malaria (110–117).

† 030–039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052–054, 059–074, 081–083, 086–096, 120–138.

‡ 140–148, 160, 161, 164, 165, 190–203, 205.

§ Too small to register within the limits of the table.

Deaths in 1964 comprised 14,992 males and 12,556 females.

Graphs of death rates from certain causes in selected years in the period 1931 to 1961 appeared on page 156 of the Victorian Year Book 1963. The diagrams illustrated the decreasing mortality from infectious and respiratory diseases, the decline in infant mortality, and increases in death rates from malignant neoplasms and accidents.

The following table shows deaths in 1964, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :—

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1964

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
	Under 1 Year	1,098	100·0	..	..
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	247	22·4	248	99·6
750–759	Congenital malformations	221	20·2	322	68·6
774–776	Immaturity	133	12·1	133	100·0
760, 761	Birth injuries	131	11·9	131	100·0
480–502, 763	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	113	10·3	1,646	6·9
	Other causes	253	23·1	..	..
	1–4 years	217	100·0	..	..
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	76	35·0	1,881	4·0
750–759	Congenital malformations	30	13·8	322	9·3
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	27	12·4	1,646	1·6
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	17	7·9	4,312	0·4
001–138	Infective and parasitic diseases	9	4·1	230	3·9
	Other causes	58	26·8	..	..
	5–14 years	264	100·0	..	..
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	106	40·1	1,881	5·6
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	54	20·5	4,312	1·3
750–759	Congenital malformations	19	7·2	322	5·9
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	12	4·5	1,646	0·7
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	8	3·0	10,297	0·1
	Other causes	65	24·7	..	..
	15–19 years	191	100·0	..	..
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	123	64·3	1,881	6·5
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	26	13·7	4,312	0·6
750–759	Congenital malformations	8	4·1	322	2·5
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	4	2·1	10,297	†
590–594	Nepbritis and nephrosis	4	2·1	213	1·9
	Other causes	26	13·7	..	..
	20–24 years	223	100·0	..	..
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	160	71·7	1,881	8·5
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	17	7·6	4,312	0·4
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	7	3·2	10,297	0·1
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	7	3·1	1,646	0·4
750–759	Congenital malformations	5	2·2	322	1·6
	Other causes	27	12·2	..	..
	25–34 years	423	100·0	..	..
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	208	49·1	1,881	11·1
140–205	*Cancer (all forms)	67	15·9	4,312	1·6
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	37	8·7	10,297	0·4
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	15	3·6	1,646	0·9
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	14	3·3	3,687	0·4
	Other causes	82	19·4	..	..

*Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

† Less than 0·1.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1964—*continued*

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
	35–44 years	959	100·0	..	..
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	236	24·6	1,881	12·5
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	213	22·2	4,312	4·9
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	205	21·3	10,297	2·0
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	71	7·4	3,687	1·9
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	23	2·4	1,646	1·4
	Other causes	211	22·1	..	..
	45–54 years	2,233	100·0	..	..
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	799	35·7	10,297	7·8
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	542	24·3	4,312	12·6
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	272	12·2	1,881	14·5
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	187	8·4	3,687	5·1
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	72	3·2	1,646	4·4
	Other causes	361	16·2	..	..
	55–64 years	4,319	100·0	..	..
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	1,865	43·1	10,297	18·1
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	987	22·9	4,312	22·9
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	445	10·3	3,687	12·1
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	203	4·7	1,646	12·3
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	167	3·9	1,881	8·9
	Other causes	652	15·1	..	..
	65–74 years	6,980	100·0	..	..
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	3,079	44·1	10,297	29·9
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,238	17·7	4,312	28·7
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	997	14·3	3,687	27·0
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	368	5·3	1,646	22·9
800–999	Accidental and violent deaths	199	2·8	1,881	10·6
	Other causes	1,099	15·8	..	..
	75 years and over	10,641	100·0	..	..
401, 410–443	Diseases of the heart	4,284	40·2	10,297	41·6
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	1,964	18·5	3,687	53·3
140–205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,146	10·7	4,312	26·6
480–502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	805	7·6	1,646	49·0
450–452	Diseases of the arteries	751	7·1	1,031	72·8
	Other causes	1,691	15·9	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1964 was 121, the rate per million of mean population being 39.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1964 numbered 109 and equalled a rate of 35 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 130 for 1950–54, 294 in 1945–49, 660 in 1918–22, 855 in 1908–12, and 1,365 in 1890–92. In 1964, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 90 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 81 males and 28 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1964, four males and five females were under the age of 45 years.

The introduction of compulsory chest X-rays for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis is discussed on pages 226 to 229.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a remarkable decrease in both the incidence and mortality rate of certain infective and parasitic diseases since the beginning of the century. Particulars of the decreases in diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, small-pox and measles appeared on pages 493 to 495 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–58.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. Since that year the most serious epidemic occurred in 1937–38 when 2,096 cases were reported, resulting in 113 deaths. Other epidemics occurred in 1918 (303 cases, 21 deaths), 1925 (140 cases, 25 deaths), 1949 (760 cases, 48 deaths), and 1954 (569 cases, 36 deaths). During 1964, there were five cases notified which represented a rate of 1·6 per million of population. No deaths from acute poliomyelitis were registered during the year, but one male and two females died from late effects of acute poliomyelitis.

Distribution of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine began in July, 1956, and there has been a marked decline in the number of cases reported since that date. (See pages 246–247 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.)

Malignant Neoplasms

Since 1950, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from Hodgkin's disease and leukaemia and aleukaemia. These were not formerly included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1964 numbered 4,312 and represented a rate of 1,378 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 1,430 in 1963, 1,368 in 1962, 1,366 in 1961, and 1,349 in 1960.

Satisfactory comparisons of death-rates relating to malignant neoplasms are only obtained by relating the deaths to the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for periods centred around the past six Censuses, when the numbers of persons in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DEATH-RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group (Years)	Annual Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms per 10,000 of Each Sex in Each Age Group					
	1910–12	1920–22	1932–34	1946–48	1953–55	1960–62
MALES						
Under 5	0·73	0·46	0·27	0·60	1·11	1·06
5– 9	0·25	0·13	0·20	0·34	0·98	0·85
10–14	0·16	0·14	0·24	0·24	0·69	0·59
15–19	0·15	0·30	0·37	0·61	0·93	0·95
20–24	0·71	0·64	0·73	0·69	1·27	0·86
25–34	9·96	0·76	0·93	1·20	1·32	1·34
35–44	3·16	3·31	3·04	3·00	4·01	3·93
45–54	16·03	13·94	10·13	11·65	13·25	14·54
55–64	36·36	40·46	37·25	32·73	36·99	41·16
65–74	74·15	78·21	85·19	80·46	82·41	90·40
75 and over	88·40	110·12	133·78	148·20	163·06	161·58
All Ages ..	8·50	9·52	11·63	13·51	13·76	14·15
FEMALES						
Under 5	0·19	0·39	0·38	0·48	1·37	1·04
5– 9	0·10	0·17	0·17	0·18	0·60	0·92
10–14	0·27	0·05	0·08	0·40	0·71	0·64
15–19	0·44	0·15	0·17	0·04	0·49	0·66
20–24	0·41	0·30	0·39	0·60	0·56	0·99
25–34	1·39	1·28	1·57	1·75	1·81	1·88
35–44	7·26	6·61	6·00	6·23	6·14	5·76
45–54	17·87	19·14	17·31	16·47	16·46	15·02
55–64	38·03	34·48	35·82	33·40	30·93	30·20
65–74	61·66	63·05	61·17	61·44	59·38	50·34
75 and over	86·19	92·86	106·19	111·49	117·02	103·68
All Ages ..	8·76	9·63	12·00	14·50	14·16	13·12

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but the rates in the above table show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group.

Ninety-one per cent. of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1964 were at ages 45 years and over.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1964, according to the site of the disease and in age groups :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1964

Site of Disease*	Sex	Age Group (Years)				
		Under 25	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140–148)	M	1	4	19	23	47
	F	1	..	13	16	30
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	1	19	42	62
	F	..	..	8	34	42
Stomach (151)	M	..	7	85	157	249
	F	..	9	40	128	177
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	M	2	8	63	131	204
	F	1	14	82	177	274
Rectum (154)	M	..	9	44	66	119
	F	..	9	20	44	73
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163)	M	..	20	247	263	530
	F	..	3	35	45	83
Breast (170)	M	..	..	2	2	4
	F	..	40	174	207	421
Cervix Uteri (171)	F	..	17	47	37	101
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172–174)	F	..	2	21	34	57
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175)	F	..	19	69	36	124
Prostate (177)	M	..	..	17	228	245
Kidney (180)	M	2	4	29	20	55
	F	1	2	9	21	33
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181)	M	..	..	19	62	81
	F	..	..	9	36	45
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193)	M	15	10	40	9	74
	F	7	9	19	5	40
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204)	M	28	10	27	44	109
	F	19	9	26	39	93
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200–203, 205)	M	11	21	57	36	125
	F	6	10	30	50	96
All Other and Unspecified Sites	M	14	22	155	187	378
	F	11	21	104	205	341
Total	M	73	116	823	1,270	2,282
	F	46	164	706	1,114	2,030

* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1964, diabetes was responsible for 197 male and 310 female deaths, representing a rate of 162 per million of the mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 149 in 1963, 150 in 1962, 152 in 1961, and 137 in 1960.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1964, 1,452 male and 2,235 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,178 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 154 and 155 shows that vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 25 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 18 per cent. of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are given below :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM VASCULAR LESIONS AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1964

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330)	M	25	22	19	9	8	83
	F	26	38	27	27	10	128
Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) ..	M	17	47	150	243	316	773
	F	21	54	138	340	643	1,196
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332)	M	2	11	58	131	247	449
	F	2	12	38	165	496	713
Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334)	M	..	2	11	43	91	147
	F	1	1	4	39	153	198
Total	M	44	82	238	426	662	1,452
	F	50	105	207	571	1,302	2,235

* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the Heart

During 1964, there were 10,294 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 227 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 8,691 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 1,005 to other diseases of the heart, and 371 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of

these causes in 1964 represented a rate of 3,290 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years of age. However, as the tables on pages 154 and 155 show, increases in the numbers of deaths from heart diseases are already apparent at ages between 15 and 45 years, and become an increasing proportion of deaths with increase in age. At ages 75 years and over, deaths from this cause in 1964 accounted for 40 per cent. of all deaths.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1964 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1964

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and over	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (410–416)	M	16	19	24	16	18	93
	F	14	18	30	40	32	134
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (420)	M	137	527	1,188	1,508	1,274	4,634
	F	17	123	378	942	1,398	2,858
Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422)	M	32	46	63	115	313	569
	F	14	17	42	86	471	630
Other Diseases of Heart (430–434)	M	21	19	61	135	250	486
	F	14	16	35	119	335	519
Hypertension with Heart Disease (440–443)	M	..	12	26	50	57	145
	F	2	2	18	68	136	226
Total	M	206	623	1,362	1,824	1,912	5,927
	F	61	176	503	1,255	2,372	4,367

*Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1964, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,892 which represented a rate of 605 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1964, 56 were due to influenza, 107 to lobar pneumonia, 681 to broncho-pneumonia, 144 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 617 to bronchitis, four to empyema and abscess of lung, five to pleurisy, 36 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 29 to bronchiectasis, and 213 to other diseases.

The 56 deaths from influenza in 1964 represented a rate of 18 per million of the mean population.

Influenza has more often proved fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1964, only 16 per cent. of the deaths were of persons under 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1964, there were 468 male and 350 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 261 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1964 were: 174 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, two from gastritis and duodenitis, 29 from appendicitis, 143 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 103 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 185 from cirrhosis of the liver, 63 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 119 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1964, there were 531 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 170 per million of the mean population. In 1964, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 213 deaths, infections of the kidney for 129, calculi of the urinary system for 18, hyperplasia of prostate for 100, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 71.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria in 1964 which were due to accidents. These represented 6 per cent. of the total deaths. Accidents were the most frequent cause of death in every age group after the first year and under the age of 45 years, and accounted for 33 per cent. of all deaths between these ages.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1964

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800–E802	Railway accidents	17	4	21
E810–E835	Motor vehicle accidents	622	210	832
E840–E845	Other road vehicle accidents	11	2	13
E850–E858	Water transport accidents	25	..	25
E860–E866	Aircraft accidents	4	..	4
E870–E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	28	29	57
E890–E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	9	19	28
E900–E904	Accidental falls	94	172	266
E912	Accident caused by machinery	20	1	21
E914	Accident caused by electric current	13	1	14
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	20	20	40
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	5	2	7
E919	Accident caused by firearm	31	3	34
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	7	1	8
E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	..	..	..
E928	Other accidents caused by animals	1	..	1
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	71	16	87
E935	Lightning	..	..	..
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920–E923, E926, E930–E934, E936, E940–E946, E950–E959, E960–E962	All other accidental causes	55	12	67
	Total	1,033	492	1,525

For the five years 1960 to 1964, female deaths from accidents were 32 per cent. of total accidental deaths.

Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, were as follows for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Estimated Number of Motor Vehicles at 30th June	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles		
		Number*	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1960	802,956	742	9·2	257
1961	844,737	816	9·7	279
1962	876,633	824	9·4	276
1963	931,543	827	8·9	271
1964	989,985	832	8·4	266

* Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 227, 238, 247, 260, and 254 respectively.

Transport Accidents

In 1964, deaths from all transport accidents numbered 895, as against 886 in 1963, 893 in 1962, 875 in 1961, and 799 in 1960.

During the years 1963 and 1964, deaths connected with transport represented 58 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In the year 1964, registrations of deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 208 males and 116 females. These deaths represented a rate of 104 per million of the population as compared with 119 in 1963, 116 in 1962, 93 in 1961, and 89 in 1960.

Of the 208 male deaths in 1964, 58 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 46 with poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances. The latter accounted for 64 of the 116 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1964 was 26 (20 males and 6 females).

Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and are included with deaths from maternal causes.

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality

An article on maternal, perinatal and infant mortality in Victoria appeared in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 152–156.

Infant Mortality Statistics

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, reveals a remarkable decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885–89 to 18 in 1960–64 (a reduction of 86 per cent.). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only fourteen would have died in the latter.

The reduction has been assisted by various Health Acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the provision of a pure water supply. The passing of the *Midwives Act* 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare Movement in 1917 coincided with and, to a large degree, accounted for a reduction of the rate since that time.

The following statements show the number of infant deaths and the infant death-rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States and Territories for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960 ..	1,735	1,182	740	397	366	169	26	28	4,643
1961 ..	1,800	1,173	733	448	336	151	21	27	4,689
1962 ..	1,825	1,219	754	409	380	184	37	32	4,840
1963 ..	1,673	1,242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4,607
1964 ..	1,634	1,098	673	397	328	166	30	41	4,367

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1960 ..	21·16	18·46	21·01	18·94	21·62	19·09	33·46	17·69	20·16
1961 ..	20·84	17·80	20·01	20·00	19·67	16·81	23·92	15·57	19·54
1962 ..	21·36	18·50	21·13	19·15	22·27	20·69	40·04	17·59	20·41
1963 ..	19·90	18·92	20·09	18·67	20·42	17·94	31·43	19·05	19·55
1964 ..	20·29	16·89	19·24	19·03	19·66	20·12	32·93	20·97	19·06

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

The infant death-rates for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1960 to 1964, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		Remainder of State		Victoria	
	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1960	734	18·7	448	18·0	1,182	18·5
1961	719	17·4	454	18·4	1,173	17·8
1962	774	18·6	445	18·3	1,219	18·5
1963	791	18·9	451	18·8	1,242	18·9
1964	688	16·4	410	17·7	1,098	16·9

NOTE.—Births and deaths are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death-rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 births for the first time. In 1964, the rate was 16·9.

The decrease in the infant death-rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of " under one week ". The rate per 1,000 births for infants " under one week " has declined from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910–14 to 12·3 in 1960–64. The rate for infants " one week and under one month " declined from 11·1 in 1910–14 to 1·6 in 1960–64, a decrease of 86 per cent., and that for infants " one month and under one year " from 41·2 to 4·3, a decrease of 90 per cent. Between the

ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900–04, 33 in 1915–19, and 4 in 1960–64. In 1964 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 68 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES

Year	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births							
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year	Males	Females
1960 ..	12·1	1·7	1·5	1·6	1·6	18·5	20·7	16·1
1961 ..	12·1	1·4	1·7	1·4	1·2	17·8	19·4	16·2
1962 ..	12·7	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·4	18·5	20·8	16·0
1963 ..	13·2	1·7	1·4	1·2	1·4	18·9	21·3	16·4
1964 ..	11·4	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·2	16·9	18·8	14·8

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1964

Sex	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year
Males—						
Number	425	54	48	54	49	630
Rate*	12·7	1·6	1·4	1·6	1·5	18·8
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	67·46	8·57	7·62	8·57	7·78	100·00
Females—						
Number	316	45	47	32	28	468
Rate*	10·0	1·4	1·5	1·0	0·9	14·8
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	67·52	9·61	10·04	6·84	5·99	100·00

* Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1960–64 exceeded the female rate by 27 per cent. In the same period, male infant deaths exceeded female infant deaths by 878 and male births were 9,710 in excess of female births.

In 1964, in the group of causes of death peculiar to early infancy, 495 were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 45 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 221, or 20 per cent., of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 65 per cent. of the total infant mortality in 1964 was related to congenital malformations and to immaturity in the manner described.

From 1950, infant deaths were classified according to the Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Owing to the change in classification, figures since 1950 are not exactly comparable with figures for previous years. The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1964 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1964

Cause of Death*	Deaths under One Year					
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (1–138) ..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490–493, 500–502)	..	..	27	26	18	71
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571)	..	..	4	..	4	8
Congenital Malformations (750–759) ..	96	43	34	30	18	221
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)—						
(*a*) Without Mention of Immaturity	49	4	..	..	..	53
(*b*) With Immaturity	75	3	..	..	..	78
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(*a*) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	38	4	3	1	..	46
(*b*) With Immaturity	197	4	..	..	..	201
Infections of the Newborn (763–768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(*a*) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	17	8	..	..	..	25
(*b*) With Immaturity	11	5	..	..	..	16
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(*a*) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	1	1	..	..	..	2
(*b*) With Immaturity	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(*a*) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	2	5	1	..	..	8
(*b*) With Immaturity	3	..	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769–775)—						
(*a*) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	44	..	3	..	1	48
(*b*) With Immaturity	58	4	..	..	..	62
Immaturity Unqualified (776)	124	9	..	..	..	133
All Other Diseases	22	4	18	26	30	100
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	4	3	5	2	5	19
Total All Causes	741	99	95	86	77	1 098

* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

A comparison of infant mortality rates from the principal causes for certain periods from 1891 to 1949 was shown on page 506 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–58.

Stillbirths

Registration of stillbirths came into operation in Victoria in 1953. For registration purposes, a stillborn child means " any child born of its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life, and, where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 2 lb. 12 oz."

The following table contains information about stillbirths and infant mortality in Victoria from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Stillbirths		Deaths under One Month		Deaths under One Month plus Stillbirths		Deaths under One Year plus Stillbirths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1960 ..	850	13·10	878	13·53	1,728	26·64	2,032	31·32
1961 ..	885	13·25	887	13·28	1,772	26·54	2,058	30·82
1962 ..	775	11·63	934	14·01	1,709	25·64	1,994	29·91
1963 ..	792	11·92	977	14·70	1,769	26·63	2,034	30·61
1964 ..	771	11·72	840	12·77	1,611	24·50	1,869	28·42

The causes of stillbirths in Victoria, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the followng table for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother	32	22	9	24	8
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother	9	9	5	4	4
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	52	48	41	28	79
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother	..	..	..	..	..
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour	80	76	39	37	40
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother	4	3	2	2	3
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions	342	397	322	389	342
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury	17	12	5	3	18
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus ..	84	85	79	95	83
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	230	233	273	210	194
	Total	850	885	775	792	771

Cremation

There are now four crematoria in Victoria, of which three are situated in the Metropolitan Area.

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1960 to 1964 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
1960	7,839	24,547	31·93
1961	7,923	24,500	32·34
1962	8,425	25,847	32·60
1963	8,782	26,920	32·62
1964	9,832	27,548	35·69

Part 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Royal Society of Victoria, 1963
Book Publishing, 1965

State Library of Victoria

Introduction

The Melbourne Public Library was opened in 1856. Later, as the State expanded, it became the Public Library of Victoria and is now the State Library of Victoria.

A branch of the Department of the Chief Secretary, its policy controlled by a Board of seven Trustees appointed by the Government to represent many ideas and interests, the State Library is the basic research library for Victoria. Its rich collections in many fields of learning were built up painstakingly over the century and the present Board follows carefully the high example set by its predecessors.

The collection of manuscripts dating from the tenth century, and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers are well known. The fields of religion and comparative religion, the social sciences, philology, ships and shipping, botany, literature, art, biography and history in general, and genealogy are all well covered.

The Lending Branch attends to the borrowing needs of citizens throughout the State and contains a collection of nearly 90,000 volumes.

The Library is also the recognized repository for the official and semi-official archives of the State many of which are now housed in the new La Trobe Library. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, &c., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria.

La Trobe Library

In 1950, the Victorian Government set up a representative committee to consider appropriate methods of celebrating the centenary of self-government in 1951. It was decided that there should be a lasting memorial of the occasion and that it should take the form of a library, erected to the memory of the pioneers, which would house in a fitting manner the great Australian and Victorian collections of

the Public Library (as it was then). On 2nd July, 1951, the foundation stone of the new wing was laid on a site facing La Trobe-street. The new wing was named La Trobe Library in honour of Charles Joseph La Trobe, Victoria's first Governor.

In 1961, it was decided to proceed with the building and three years later the shell of the wing, 180 ft. in length and 48 ft. in width, and consisting of a basement and three floors, was completed. When fully furnished, the La Trobe Library cost almost $1m.

Apart from books and pamphlets, the basis of the collection is the unique collection of Victorian and interstate newspapers. Two other collections built up over many years deserve special mention. The Private Collection contains the diaries, letters, private papers, &c., of many people, some famous, others with varying claims to fame. All have something to contribute to the history of the State. John Batman's Journal (1835), John Pascoe Fawkner's Letters (1835), Captain Lonsdale's Instructions (1837), Governor Bourke's Journal (1837), the first newspaper (the Melbourne Advertiser (1838), the first issues hand written), the correspondence between Governors La Trobe and Gipps (1839), the Black papers from Mt. Noorat, the Henty diaries and other documents, and many other records are included in the collection.

The Historical Collection contains in the main pictorial material—water colours, oil paintings, etchings, washdrawings, pencil sketches, and half finished sketches. The gold field collection is particularly noteworthy, as is the maritime collection of paintings and photographs of the early ships on which the pioneers depended.

The Archives contain the official history of the State. Despite the fact that there has never been an Archives Act in this State, the large and the important Departments have been meticulous in preserving these files and in passing them on at stated intervals. In the early days the most important was the Colonial Secretary's Department, now the Chief Secretary's Department. The Education Department, Police and Crown Law Departments, and many others have also contributed to the wealth of this store of basic historical information.

Further References, 1961–1965
Special and Research Libraries, 1964
Regional Libraries, 1965

Board of Inquiry into Library Services in Victoria

The Report of this Board was presented in 1964. In its preparation of the Report the Board held public hearings in Melbourne and provincial centres and studied significant literature and legislation relating to libraries in Australia and overseas. It also visited many libraries in all States of Australia and in New Zealand. The recommendations made cover the whole field of library facilities in Victoria and are arranged in twelve chapters dealing respectively with :—

1. The Victorian Library Authority.
2. The State Library of Victoria.
3. The Free Library Service Board.

4. Municipal Library Services.
5. Non Municipal Libraries.
6. Libraries of State Departments and Instrumentalities.
7. University Libraries.
8. Senior Technical College Libraries.
9. State School Libraries
10. Training of Librarians.
11. Co-ordinating Library Service.
12. Library Services for the Blind.

Free Library Service Board, 1963

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May, 1861, when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room in which were a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects, which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was indeed not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The gallery holds various collections of works of art covering all the major fields of the fine and decorative arts. Its most important collections are in European paintings, Oriental porcelain, bronzes and sculpture, prints and drawings, including the Barlow collection of Durer engravings, and 36 drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's " Banquet of Cleopatra ", Poussin's " Crossing of the Red Sea ", Memlinc's " Pieta ", notable collections of English 18th century portraiture, Constable landscapes, and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

Cultural Centre

Most general planning and a considerable amount of detailed work for the new Cultural Centre has now been completed, and it is expected that the shell of the new building will be constructed soon after the middle of 1966. Floors and equipment for administration, display and storage are due to be installed by the end of 1967. The Gallery should open to the public as the first unit of the Cultural Centre in June or July of 1968.

Recent Acquisitions

Curators of the Gallery have continued to seek out works which will augment existing material in their departments with the aim of making the collections as comprehensive and as high in quality as possible before the move to the new building is made. As always, the Felton Bequest has been the major source of purchase funds covering

the whole institution and in the past year the Bequest has made some outstanding acquisitions for the Gallery. One of the most interesting has been the Pollen Collection of lace. Formed in England in the 19th Century by Mrs. John Hungerford Pollen, partly to assist in the writing of a history of lace, this collection of 540 pieces, together with the examples already in the collection, will provide students with excellent examples of material from many countries and many periods. Also in the field of textiles, an outstanding acquisition has been a complete Coptic garment of wool with bands of excellent decoration, dated from the 4th century. This will join other examples of Coptic textiles and other garments and will assist in building up a study collection of a comprehensive nature.

In addition, important works of painting, sculpture and ceramics have been added to the Department of Oriental Art and some important engravings to the Department of Prints and Drawings.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 1,800, offers an extensive programme of lectures and films.

The National Gallery provides an educational service with exhibitions visiting country centres where lectures are given to schools. These exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Public Galleries Group, which now has eight member galleries in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

Further References, 1961–1965
Drama, 1963
State Film Centre, 1964
Painting in Victoria, 1964
Sculpture in Victoria, 1964
National Museum of Victoria, 1964
Music, 1965

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute of Applied Science was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. The new title, assumed in 1961, was adopted as being more appropriate following the expansion of services in the post-war years.

The museum display galleries remain as the central feature, presenting applied science exhibits to over 300,000 visitors annually. It is expected that the display area will be more than doubled after 1967 following the departure of the National Gallery to the new Centre. In addition to museum activities, the Institute has established a radiocarbon dating laboratory, a planetarium, observatory demonstrations, and an education service to schools.

The Institute's main task is to promote knowledge about applied science. This includes both the theoretical and practical science of today as well as the applied science of the past. The visitor may see models of the atomic power driven vessels *Savannah* and *Nautilus* and of the first steamboat—Symington's *Charlotte Dundas* of 1801. As well as offering a model of *Mariner II* (the space vehicle which telemetered data from Venus), the Institute displays a realistic replica of a telescope used by Galileo.

The exhibits embrace a wide diversity of subjects, including transport, chemical industry, electronics, optics, sound, horology, arms, economic minerals and metals, economic plants and plant protection, cytology and genetics, bacteriology, public health, and many others. There is a guide lecturer, and an education officer provides a service for school children. A staff of specialists keeps the displays under continuous review and is available for consultation and advice.

The planetarium seats 120 beneath a 33-ft. diameter fibreglass dome. The projector, together with a number of accessory projectors, depicts such features as constellation pictures, the aurora, artificial satellites, meteors, and comets.

The Institute's Observatory, situated at the Domain, is used almost exclusively for conducted parties. More than 2,500 persons per annum take advantage of this service, which is carried on with the assistance of honorary demonstrators from the Astronomical Society of Victoria.

Further Reference, 1963

The Press

The most significant development in the press in Victoria in 1964, which indeed affected the whole of Australia, was the publication of the " Australian ", a new daily Australian newspaper. The " Australian " proposed to be a national newspaper.

The Victorian edition was printed in Melbourne from matter flown from Canberra by chartered aircraft each night. The paper's home office and major editorial staff were centred in Canberra with a network of bureaux in capital cities sending despatches to Canberra for inclusion in national editions. Pages were made up in Canberra and taken to stereo stage before being flown interstate.

The " Australian " seeks to present a serious morning coverage of national news in depth and concentrates on foreign news analysis and interpretation. It is the first serious attempt at originating a metropolitan daily newspaper in Victoria since the Argus and Australasian Limited began the " Star " in the 1930's. Its arrival has produced no apparent effect on the circulations of its long established rivals among the metropolitan morning papers, the " Sun News-Pictorial " and " The Age ", which both had a stable circulation year.

Audit Bureau of Circulation's figures for the winter of 1964 compared with the same period of 1961 show an increase in the sales of the two morning papers of 50,570, or nearly 7 per cent., to 792,389 and an increase in the sale of the one evening paper of 40,187, or more than 8 per cent., to 509,979.

Press advertising through the year was buoyant with steady gains in display advertising volume despite the competition from another television outlet for advertisers. Classified advertising maintained steady growth.

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1965, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General. Further information on the functions of the Board will be found in the Victorian Year Book 1964, page 178.

Commercial Broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies and individuals under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is $50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent. for amounts up to $1 mill. to 4 per cent. on amounts over $4 mill. In 1964–65 Australian licensees paid $114,694 in licence-fees, the fees for Victoria being $31,436 of which $20,840 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 111 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne, and fourteen in country districts ; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30th JUNE, 1965

Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3GL	Geelong	3SH	Swan Hill
3XY	Melbourne	3BA	Ballarat	3HA	Hamilton	3SR	Shepparton
3AW	Melbourne	3BO	Bendigo	3LK	Lubeck	3TR	Sale
3KZ	Melbourne	3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
3DB	Melbourne	3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30th June, 1965, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were :—Melbourne, 142 and Country, 125.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR Melbourne, 3GI Sale, 3WL Warrnambool, and 3WV Horsham. There are three domestic short wave stations, VLG, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia, and seven short wave transmitters operating from Shepparton for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s oversea service. Station VLG is also used for the oversea service. An article on Radio Australia appears on pages 174–175.

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1965. Technical facilities are provided and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, including news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by oversea artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

News sessions feature largely in A.B.C. programmes. In 1964, there were more than 7,500 news bulletins broadcast by local and domestic stations in Victoria. In addition, Radio Australia broadcasts each day 45 news bulletins. The regional stations at Sale and Horsham which broadcast National and Victorian bulletins also prepare local news bulletins each day for listeners in their areas. Warrnambool is an unmanned relay station.

The Rural Department conducts programmes on a regional, State, and Commonwealth basis, many of which are directed to a particular district. In addition, this Department also prepares daily weather and market reports, talks, and interviews, especially for the countryman. In times of emergency, regular weather reports are supplemented by special services giving flood and fire warnings.

Music plays an important part in the operation of the A.B.C. In 1965, the Commission organized 107 public orchestral concerts in Victoria (including 29 free concerts for school children, and nine free concerts for adults). The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra toured eight country centres giving both adult and school concerts.

The Talks Department provides programmes on current local, national, and international affairs, as well as literature, the arts, and the sciences. Important news of the day is analysed in such programmes. Commentaries and controversial subjects are also discussed in such programmes as Fact and Opinion.

In co-operation with various religious denominations, the A.B.C. broadcasts regular religious sessions throughout the week as well as on Sundays. A comprehensive coverage of the Davis Cup, England–Australian Cricket Test Matches, and other international sporting events, as well as national sporting programmes, is included in the A.B.C. Sports programmes throughout the year.

Licences

Since April, 1965, combined receiving licences have been issued in lieu of the separate listeners' and viewers' licences previously issued to persons possessing both radio and television equipment. Details of licences will be found on page 774 of this Year Book.

Radio Australia

Radio Australia, the Overseas Service of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, transmits daily more than 40 hours of programmes in eight languages, namely English, French, Indonesian, Mandarin, Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Cantonese, to all parts of the world.

The service, originally known as "Australia Calling", was inaugurated in December, 1939, as a wartime measure through a division of the Department of Information. Since 1950, Radio Australia has been controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Its policy has been to present a picture of Australian life and thought, to promote goodwill, and to encourage friendly relations with oversea countries.

Programmes are designed to suit the requirements of the various areas. In broadcasting to America, Britain, and Europe, the spoken word predominates, but for Africa, Asia, and the Far East musical entertainment predominates.

Radio Australia broadcasts selected A.B.C. Home Service programmes, including orchestral concerts and recitals by visiting and local artists, and light and serious music. Each local language programme also contains classical, folk, and popular music of special interest to the people of the region. Major international sporting events are also beamed on selected programmes as the occasion demands.

News bulletins—more than 16,000 a year—are broadcast every day of the year, from 6 a.m. to 5.30 a.m. The News service is designed to give a clear, objective cover of world and Australian news. This is monitored by news agencies in South East Asia and many daily newspapers and radio stations in the region translate the news into their own languages. Each day in addition to nearly 30 hours of English programmes to Asia, the Far East, and Pacific Islands, Radio Australia also broadcasts four and a half hours in Indonesian, two hours in Mandarin–Chinese and French, and one hour each in Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, and Cantonese languages.

Radio Australia has access to all the news sources of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. These include most of the large and responsible world news agencies, besides A.B.C. offices in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Djakarta. All Australian news used by Radio Australia is gathered by A.B.C. staff journalists and

correspondents. To provide essential background to many Australian news items, programmes of talks and news commentaries are prepared and broadcast by Radio Australia.

One quarter of a million letters received each year from listeners in all parts of the world provide ideas for many of the talks programmes beamed by Radio Australia each week.

To supplement the daily news and talks programmes, Radio Australia also operates a transcription service to oversea radio organizations. The talks programmes form the basis of this service which is designed to acquaint listeners overseas with as many aspects as possible of the Australian scene. They include topical interviews and short talks on a great variety of subjects, ranging from matters of historical interest to descriptions of Australian flora and fauna, as well as the arts in Australia. Some 60 programmes are distributed each week to all parts of the world.

One of the most important developments of A.B.C. extension services through Radio Australia in recent years has been the English language teaching programme for Indonesians. In October, 1959, the first of a series of 104 half-hour English lessons went on the air, beamed to Indonesia from Radio Australia. Since then, the series has been repeated five times and more than two million booklets (each containing thirteen lessons) have been sent to Indonesians requesting copies. In May, 1965, a series of English Lesson Programmes was introduced for listeners in Thailand. This programme has already received a good response in Thailand.

History of Radio Broadcasting, 1961

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting and are set out on page 178 of the 1964 Year Book.

At 30th June, 1965, television services were provided in Australia by 24 national stations and 31 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and three national stations and five commercial stations were in Victorian country areas.

In the current stage of television, development stations are being established in twenty country areas including the Upper Murray, Mildura and Murray Valley areas of Victoria. The national station in the Upper Murray area is in operation, those in the Mildura and Murray Valley areas are yet to be established. Commercial stations are being established in most of the twenty areas. When this stage of television development is completed, a service will be available to over 90 per cent. of the population.

Commercial Television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is $200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent. for amounts up to $1 mill. to 4 per cent. on amounts over $4 mill.

At 30th June, 1965, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were, Melbourne 81 and country 49.

The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1964–65

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	54·8	54·5
Light Entertainment	19·2	14·6
Sport	5·8	4·2
News	6·9	8·9
Family	5·8	12·3
Information	1·5	2·5
Current Affairs	3·9	2·4
The Arts	0·5	0·4
Education	1·6	0·2

National Television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and country stations established during 1963 and 1964 at Bendigo, Ballarat, Traralgon (Latrobe Valley), Shepparton (Goulburn Valley) and Albury (Upper Murray). The service from Channel 2, Melbourne, began operating from the Ripponlea Studios, in November, 1956.

Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November, 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April, 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May, 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe Valley)	ABLV4	September, 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn Valley)	ABGV3	November, 1963
Albury (Upper Murray)	ABAV1	December, 1964

ABV Channel 2 studios are situated at Ripponlea, with the transmitter and associated mast and aerials at Mount Dandenong, about 20 miles east of Melbourne. ABEV Channel 1 transmits from Mount Alexander; ABRV Channel 3, from Lookout Hill about 40 miles west of Ballarat; ABLV Channel 4, from Mount Tassie; ABGV Channel 3, from Mount Major; and ABAV Channel 1 from the Barranduda Ranges just north of Yackandandah.

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department.

A.B.C. television programmes cover a wide range including news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, and sporting events.

A substantial proportion of A.B.C. television programme material originates and is produced in Australia. This includes dramas, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and oversea artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions and interview programmes.

This year the A.B.C., a member of Intertel, made a documentary on Japan showing the new role of women in Japan since the war.

The following table shows the composition of national television programmes in Victoria :—

MELBOURNE—COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1964–65

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage	Programme Category	Percentage
Drama	24·8	Information	8·2
Light Entertainment ..	9·6	Current Affairs.. ..	9·8
Sport	13·3	The Arts	5·7
News	7·1	Education	12·4
Family	9·1		

The A.B.C. maintains its own news services in all State capitals and regional centres and its own news bureaux in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Djakarta. It is a member of the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (BCINA), and with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters Newsagency, and the J. Arthur Rank Organization, combines resources to report world news on television.

The A.B.C. has pioneered the use of television in education for adults and school children. Experimental schools television was begun from ABV Channel 2 in 1958. In 1961 the University of the Air was introduced in association with Australian universities, and in 1964 a series of direct teaching type programmes was introduced for Junior Secondary Classes in mathematics and science.

Co-axial Cable

The introduction of the co-axial cable between Melbourne and Sydney has enabled programmes in one capital to be simultaneously presented in the other and this has represented a considerable advance in television services available to viewers. Technical details of the installation of the co-axial cable appeared on pages 848 to 850 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Licences

Since April, 1965, combined receiving licences have been issued in lieu of the separate listeners' and viewers' licences previously issued to persons possessing both radio and television receivers. Details of licences will be found on page 774 of this Year Book.

Television Programme Research

General

Television programme research is conducted in the fields of programme analysis, audience measurement, the social effects of television, and the psychological effects of television programmes.

Programme Analysis

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board maintains a statistical system of programme analysis which shows, in considerable detail, the composition of programmes as televised for the public. Programme matter is classified under the general headings of drama, light entertainment, sport, news and services, family programmes, information, current affairs, the arts, and education. Each year the results of the statistical analysis of television programmes are published

in the Board's Annual Report. Simple statements, derived from the analysis of the distribution of types of programmes are given on pages 176 and 177.

Audience Measurement

Two systems of audience measurement operate on a commercial basis in Australia : the keeping of a diary of television viewing in selected homes is the basis of one kind of survey and a selected house-to-house enquiry of the previous day's viewing provides data for another. The Australian Broadcasting Commission undertakes surveys at irregular intervals. The results of surveys are published as reports showing estimates of the audience viewing each quarter hour of the programmes of stations in the survey area, so affording an indication of the preferences of viewers for the various programmes provided by competing stations. The reports include dissections of audiences into broad social and economic groups, age ranges, and sexes.

Social Effects of Television

A number of research projects, aimed at assessing the effects of television on the lives of individuals and social groups, have been conducted since the commencement of the Australian television service in 1956. To do this type of research satisfactorily it is necessary to gather data at two periods—before the introduction of television to a district, and at some considerable time afterwards. Studies have been made of television's effect on the patterns of domestic habits and attitudes of mind ; on the interests and activities of families ; on adolescent behaviour patterns, with special reference to the spending of leisure time ; and on the sociological effects of television on adolescent viewers. These have been metropolitan studies, where the influence of television is likely to be most general. A study has also been made of child growth and development in an Australian rural community. Monetary assistance was provided by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for most of these projects.

Psychological Effects of Television Programmes

Studies have been made of the psychological effects on young people of western, crime drama, and adventure programmes. From the study made of the effects of a western film it became apparent that programmes should be regarded as unsuitable for children if the emotional anxieties aroused by scenes and sequences were unlikely to be dissipated by subsequent action ; and if scenes portraying violence or brutality were slowed down or accentuated by close-ups or other means so that emphasis centres on detail rather than the scene as a whole. These two simple principles have considerable value in such fields as the classification of films for television. The study of crime drama suggested that such programmes had some adverse effects which tended to intensify with frequent or continued viewing of them. These effects were likely to be at their greatest in the fifteen year old group, which appeared to be less able than other groups to develop any ability to accept such programmes without harm. These findings give strong

support to the Board's policy, stated in its Television Programme Standards, in relation to programmes appropriate for family or children's viewing. (See Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 196–198.)

Programme research, other than by means of statistical analysis, is a long-term project. A quantity of valuable data and experimental findings has now been collected which should be reviewed as a whole, with the object, among other things, of making useful contributions to administrative practice.

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965
Royal Botanic Gardens, 1962
Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville, 1965

National Parks

National Parks Authority

The passing of the National Parks Act in 1956 established a National Parks Authority consisting of a chairman, a full-time director, and nine other members. These included the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, as well as two members representing groups of organizations interested in national parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association, and a representative of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By virtue of its composition, the Authority is able to deal with problems of national parks' control through the expert knowledge and training of its members. Sub-committees of the Authority handle such basic matters as fire protection, fauna protection, works programmes, policy, &c.

Objects of the Act

The objects of the Act are as follows :—

(1) To provide for the establishment and control of national parks ;

(2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific, or historical interest in national parks ;

(3) to maintain the existing environment of national parks ; and

(4) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and to encourage and control such visitors.

National Parks in Victoria

The following is a list of the National Parks, their areas, and principal features :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS : AREAS AND PRINCIPAL FEATURES

National Park	First Reserved	Area (acres)	Principal Features
Alfred ..	1925	5,406	Example of sub-tropical rain forest.
Bulga ..	1904	91	Ash forest and fern gullies.
Churchill ..	1930	477	Wooded hills near Melbourne. Mainly for recreation.
Fern Tree Gully	1882	927	Scenic views, recreation, fern gullies.
Fraser ..	1957	7,750	Scenic features, fauna on shores of Eildon reservoir.
Glenaladale ..	1963	404	Dry forest country near the Mitchell River which is cut by two deep gorges containing sub-tropical vegetation. This also contains the " Den of Nargun ", which is a limestone cavern associated with aboriginal legend.
Hattah Lakes ..	1960	44,000	Mallee flora and fauna, aquatic bird-life.
Kinglake ..	1928	14,079	Forested mountain country, waterfalls, fern gullies.
The Lakes ..	1927	5,238	Coastal flora and bird-life.
Lind	1926	2,882	Gippsland rain forest, flora and fauna.
Mallacoota Inlet	1909	11,225	Coastal scenery and fauna and flora.
Mt. Buffalo ..	1898	27,280	Alpine area with magnificent scenery. Interesting geological features, alpine flora, and winter ski-ing.
Mt. Eccles ..	1926	84	Scenic crater lake.
Mt. Richmond	1960	1,534	Example of coastal flora and fauna in Western Victoria.
Port Campbell..	1964	1,750	A narrow coastal strip of some twenty miles with many scenic and historic features such as London Bridge, Twelve Apostles and Loch Ard Gorge.
Tarra Valley ..	1909	315	Mountain ash forest and magnificent fern gullies.
Wilson's Promontory	1898	102,379	Excellent scenic features. Good fishing, swimming, surfing and camping facilities. Rich botanical area.
Wingan Inlet ..	1909	4,730	Coastal scenery, littoral bird-life, and flora conservation. First landing place of George Bass in Victoria on his celebrated whaleboat journey from Sydney to Westernport in 1797.
Wyperfeld ..	1909	139,760	Mallee flora and fauna (especially the Lowan or Mallee fowl).

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling $1,049,386 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1960 to 1964 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE

($)

National Park	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Wyperfeld	3,852	17,922	5,214	4,508	7,458
Kinglake	10,454	15,712	11,340	8,776	8,234
Fern Tree Gully	6,212	9,638	15,146	8,712	11,078
Wilson's Promontory	43,164	49,636	107,362	94,422	76,146
Mount Buffalo	19,968	18,652	17,794	35,128	46,418
Churchill	4,492	19,520	6,708	9,496	8,242
Fraser	26,342	27,378	6,434	5,094	34,098
Tarra Valley and Bulga ..	2,788	5,996	4,398	6,544	3,326
Hattah Lakes	..	..	10,274	14,150	9,656
Mount Eccles	..	..	760	3,740	3,372
Mount Richmond	..	..	690	764	580
The Lakes	882	4,108	2,786	2,688	3,808
Other Parks and General ..	..	5,464	1,188	1,968	5,296
Total	118,154	174,026	190,094	195,990	217,712

In 1963–64, a special Government Grant of $100,000 was made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, $49,956 being expended during the year on works in the Bulga, Fraser, Hattah Lakes, Kinglake, Wilson's Promontory, and Wyperfeld National Parks. This does not include normal expenditure on highways and roads leading through parks, or the Mount Buffalo and Tidal River tourist roads.

Further References, 1961–1965
Tourist Development Authority, 1962
Boy Scout Movement, 1964
Sport, 1964

Tourist Attractions in Victoria

Victoria has many and varied tourist attractions. Sub-tropical flora are to be found in the far east ; in winter snow covers the Alps ; in the south-west undulating grass lands are dominated by mountains with a profusion of wildflowers ; and in the north-west semi-desert lands merge into citrus groves and vineyards.

Every part of the State is connected by a system of bitumen roads. The State's Tourist Development Authority has created a chain of caravan parks with modern amenities which make for comfortable caravanning; for motorists there are motels and hotels, as well as wayside picnic parks.

Victoria's Alps possess the gently rolling configuration which is particularly suitable for alpine ski-ing. One of the features of Victoria's ski-ing terrain is the entire absence of avalanches and the infrequent occurrence of blizzard conditions. There are ski tows and ski lifts on the principal slopes, and expert instructors are present to give ski-ing tuition. All resorts are accessible by approach roads which are kept clear of snow during the winter months. The major ski resorts in the Victorian Alps are at Mt. Buller (5,919 ft.), Mt. Buffalo (5,654 ft.), Mt. Hotham (6,101 ft.), and Falls Creek (5,250 ft.).

The Great Dividing Range, Victoria's mountain vertebrae, culminates in the Grampians in the far west of the State. Surrounded by pasture and wheat lands, the Grampians command magnificent panoramic views. In spring the wildflowers reach their peak; while in winter Victoria's floral emblem, the Pink Heath, covers the countryside.

Victoria's north-west contains many species of flora and fauna that thrive in the difficult conditions created by many square miles of sand ridges. Rare and colourful parrots are in abundance, and the unique Mallee fowl inhabits the area also. The Mallee fowl digs its nest deep in the sand, lays its eggs, and then covers the nest with vegetation. As the vegetation rots, the heat generated incubates the eggs. This method of incubation is the only one of its kind in the world. The great red kangaroo, wallabies, emus, and many other birds and animals are found in the area at Victoria's largest National Park at Wyperfeld.

In the north of the State, the irrigation system has transformed the desert in the Mildura district into a fertile area of citrus groves and vineyards. The city of Mildura, which has an estimated population of 13,000, is surrounded by a series of smaller towns prospering on the fertility created by the utilization of the waters of the Murray River. The district is well provided with hotels, motels, and caravan parks, and is an ideal winter resort as it enjoys an excellent winter climate.

Victoria's southern boundary consists of nearly 1,000 miles of coastline indented with bays and inlets, and possessing many beaches. Sheltered coves provide picnic areas and long stretches of smooth water are ideal for aquatic sports. Paralleling the coast in eastern Gippsland are the Gippsland Lakes which stretch for some 50 miles beside the vast Ninety-Mile Beach. The lakes offer fine scenery and fishing.

Inland Victoria also possesses many lakes and reservoirs which cater for the increasing popularity of fishing and boating.

Melbourne itself has many tourist facilities. It has a wide selection of retail shopping areas, live theatres, concerts, restaurants, and accommodation facilities. Throughout the year, there are various

festivals and sporting events such as the Melbourne Cup in November, the Moomba Festival in March, and Australian Rules football matches in winter. The City is surrounded by a green belt of parks and gardens, notable of which are the 225 acres of gardens comprising the Royal Botanic and Alexandra Gardens in the King's Domain, and the Fitzroy Gardens.

Education

Victorian Education Department, 1961
State Secondary Education, 1962
State Primary Education, 1963
Educational Administration, 1964
Audio–Visual Education, 1964

Education System

Introduction

The Education Act of 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of education in Victoria. Henceforth, every child of school age in the colony became entitled to a secular, compulsory and free education. For administrative purposes, the Act was little more than an outline, power being granted to make regulations that would serve to provide the machinery for giving practical effect to its objects, but the principles laid down were most significant and far-reaching in their results.

Within Victoria, primary, secondary, and tertiary education is now provided by a series of State and non-State schools and institutions. Fifteen years is the legal school leaving age. Control of State education is vested in the hands of the Minister of Education, assisted since 1964 by the Assistant Minister of Education. Under these two men are the Director of Education, an Assistant Director of Education, a clerical division with the Secretary as the permanent head, and the members of the Teaching Service at present divided into the primary, secondary, technical, and professional divisions.

Registration and supervision of non-State primary and secondary schools and the teachers in these schools are provided through the Council of Public Education presided over by the Director of Education. These are described in more detail on pages 199 to 202.

Higher education is available through the universities, institutes of technology, technical and agricultural colleges, and the Council of Adult Education. The Education Department is represented on the controlling council of each of these institutions, whose activities are described in greater detail elsewhere in this book.

Although there are many and varied types of schools, they are all directed by the overriding principle that within the resources of schools and teachers available there should be an opportunity for every child to receive to the age of fifteen years at least an education suitable for his age, ability and aptitudes, and that no child should be debarred by mental or physical handicap, or distance from school, from receiving an appropriate education. To make this possible, particularly in remote areas, and to facilitate consolidation, it has been necessary to develop a comprehensive set of bus services throughout the State, and, in some cases, to pay conveyance allowances.

In all types of schools, parents are encouraged to take an active interest in education through school committees, advisory councils, and parents' associations. These, and the steady development of parent-teacher relationships as well as the successful organization of an annual Education Week, have done much to strengthen public interest in education and to off-set some of the weaknesses of a centralized system of administration.

The link between the Administration and the teacher in the field is the inspector. All schools are visited regularly by inspectors who report to the Administration on the schools visited. During these visits, the inspectors also assess the work of the teachers whose promotion partly depends on the assessment given, and advise teachers on their work and problems.

Types of Schools

Primary

The normal primary school provides seven years of education from Grades I–VI (most pupils spend two years in Grade I) and admits children from the age of 4½ years and upwards, although many would have previously attended kindergarten classes. These schools range in size from small one-teacher schools to very large schools with as many as 1,000 and more pupils in attendance.

The aim of the primary school is to give the pupil the opportunity to live a full and interesting life in a stimulating environment, wherein he can use and develop his natural abilities, widen his horizons, extend his sympathies, learn to appreciate what is fine and beautiful, take part in the social life of a group both inside and outside the classroom, develop desirable habits and character traits, and acquire the knowledge and skills he needs for a healthy and useful life at the moment and as a basis for his further education.

Primary school courses include work in written and spoken English, arithmetic, social studies, elementary science, music, physical education, health, art, and craft.

In certain country districts, consolidated schools have replaced the small scattered schools and they provide the normal Grades I–VI, with special four-year post-primary courses added in rural areas.

Secondary

The most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools which are well distributed throughout the State and offer six years of secondary education. These schools, to which pupils transfer from primary schools at the age of around eleven years, are usually co-educational and provide a study of English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, physical education, and foreign languages together with practical subjects.

These schools aim, by providing a sound general education, to develop in the pupil right social attitudes, and to develop his intellectual powers so that he may cope successfully with the adult world. The general education is also a preparation for any form of

tertiary education, professional or technical (including apprenticeship), or for direct entry into clerical positions, or positions in the business world.

The emergence of the principle of secondary education for all has led to modifications of the normal professional course to provide for pupils whose interests and abilities are beginning to develop along other lines. These modifications, usually beginning after the completion of the second year, include commercial, domestic, and practical subjects. Further subject specialization according to the future career of the pupil occurs in the fifth and sixth years.

Other types of secondary schools include girls' secondary schools which offer a five-year, and in some cases, a six-year course of general education designed to develop a variety of talents and prepare the pupils for advanced study. In smaller country towns, higher elementary schools provide four and sometimes more years of post-primary education, while central schools in the Metropolitan Area and central classes in rural areas offer two years of post-primary education.

Technical

The aim of technical schools is to continue a general education for at least five years beyond primary school ; to assist pupils through experience in the subjects of the course of study to choose the types of professional, technical, industrial, or commercial work for which they are best suited ; and to prepare them for higher study in a technical college.

The junior technical schools for both boys and girls provide a study of English, social studies, music, mathematics, science, art, practical subjects and physical education. Provision is made for specialization in the third, fourth, and fifth years before pupils move on to a technical college to study for a diploma or a certificate course. Preparations are now in hand to raise certain of the technical colleges to a degree-granting status.

A technical school education leads to wide employment opportunities in the technical and related professions, and in commerce, industry, and skilled trades, while the successful completion of the third year of the course is the minimum entry standard for most apprenticeships.

Special Services and Schools

Specialized schools and services to meet the demands of modern education are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in such fields as library services, visual aids, music and speech, physical education, art and crafts, forestry, publications, survey and planning, curriculum and research, teachers' welfare and accommodation, psychology and guidance, speech therapy, domestic arts (primary) and Australian Broadcasting Commission liaison. The State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction in horticulture for teachers and pupils, and supplies plants to schools. The School Medical Service, and the School Dental Service, both controlled by the Department of Health, provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State,

while special schools and classes are provided for handicapped children, children in institutions, and children requiring remedial work in certain subjects.

The Correspondence School provides correspondence tuition to certain adults and all children who for geographical or medical reasons are unable to attend normal centres of instruction, or who attend a school whose facilities do not provide the subjects desired. Tuition is available in almost every subject of the primary school course, in a very wide range of subjects at all levels in secondary schools, and in the First or Second Class standard of the Infant Teacher's Certificate, but there is no provision for tuition in technical subjects many of which, however, are available through the Department of External Studies of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In addition to regular school broadcasts to its pupils over the national radio stations, the Correspondence School conducts its own short-wave broadcasting programme for primary and secondary pupils.

Teaching Service

Age and pre-requisites for entry to teacher training vary considerably according to the type and purpose of the course but successful applicants are admitted to training direct from school. There is a wide variety of courses catering for different types of teaching. A scheme of in-service training makes it possible for teachers to gain further qualifications and to keep abreast of modern thought and development.

Staffing requirements at any particular school are determined by enrolment, with necessary adjustment for specialist and senior work. Upon these annually reviewed bases, the Committee of Classifiers in each of the Divisions (Primary, Secondary, and Technical), the Teachers' Tribunal, and the Administration are responsible for the staffing of schools, and teachers may secure a permanent or temporary position in a school by applying for advertised and consequential vacancies. Teachers retire from 60 to 65 years of age, and benefit from a superannuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of services, promotion and transfer are safeguarded by the right of appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal, an independent statutory authority to which is also given the power to determine teachers' salaries. Teachers' interests are also protected by two professional organizations—Victorian Teachers' Union and Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association.

Examinations

Although in certain countries there are not the formal examinations such as are accepted in Victoria, it is generally agreed that there must be some form of assessment, subjective or objective, as a measure of the pupil's progress and the efficiency of the school, and also as visible evidence to the outside world of a standard of attainment.

In the primary school, the examination is accepted as one of the means of assessing the pupil's fitness for promotion to the next higher grade. In secondary and technical schools, examinations have an additional purpose, namely that of assessing a pupil's fitness for the

award of certificates, the main purposes of which are to facilitate promotion to higher studies and to provide employers with a recognized qualification.

In the primary schools and the early years of secondary and technical schools, examinations are conducted internally. Increasing numbers of secondary schools are being approved to hold internal examinations for the University Intermediate and Leaving examinations. In addition, the Education Department provides its own Intermediate examination for consolidated, technical, and girls' secondary schools, and its own Leaving examination for the latter two types of schools. The Matriculation examination, controlled by University authorities, is an external examination.

The Education Department also conducts a set of examinations through in-service training courses for practising teachers to qualify them for further promotion.

Scholarships and Bursaries

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school; and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are provided from Government funds but in many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

In senior forms bursaries of various types are available to assist pupils financially to prepare for their chosen career. In 1964, the Commonwealth Government entered this field and awarded, by examination, a large number of valuable scholarships for pupils wishing to remain at school for a fifth and sixth year of study. These supplemented the Commonwealth Government scholarships available on a competitive basis to pupils at the end of the sixth year to enable them to proceed to tertiary education. Further details on scholarships are given on page 191.

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1964:—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS : CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT : SEX OF PUPILS, 1964

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary	1,848	154,677	142,364	297,041
Central Schools, Classes and Post-Primary	17	5,738	4,658	10,396
Consolidated and Group	32	5,857	5,406	11,263
Higher Elementary	7	754	788	1,542
Girls' Secondary	16	..	7,334	7,334
Junior Technical	79	38,026	5,721	43,747
District High	202	51,824	61,266	113,090
Correspondence	1	385	365	750
Special Schools	27	1,189	840	2,029
	2,229	258,450	228,742	487,192

NOTE—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, and Special Schools, " primary " pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and " secondary " pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to census date (1st August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,837	1,859	1,866	1,859*	1,860*
Teachers	†	†	†	10,073	10,426
Pupils	293,028	299,992	304,371	296,139	301,851
Primary—Secondary Schools—					
Schools	49	40	33	49*	45*
Teachers	†	†	†	635	845
Pupils—Primary Grades	‡	‡	‡	12,708	13,858
Secondary Grades				4,760	5,283
Secondary Schools					
Schools	230	251	269	287	297
Teachers	†	†	†	8,041	9,032
Pupils	127,851	138,226	150,536	153,735	164,171
Special Schools					
Schools	27	26	27	28	27
Teachers	†	†	†	292	291
Pupils	1,516	1,522	1,712	2,498	2,029
All Schools—					
Schools	2,143	2,176	2,195	2,223	2,229
Teachers	†	†	†	19,041	20,594
Pupils	422,395	439,740	456,619	469,840	487,192

NOTE.—In this table a primary school is considered to be one which has primary pupils only, a secondary school one which has secondary pupils only, and those which have both primary and secondary pupils are classified as primary-secondary schools.

* 16 consolidated and 4 group schools previously classified as primary were classified as primary-secondary from 1963.

† Prior to 1963 figures of teachers are not available on a comparable basis.

‡ Prior to 1963 pupils in primary secondary schools were classified to primary or secondary schools according to the level of education attained.

The following table shows the ages of pupils attending State primary and secondary schools for the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 6	38,499	40,331	41,926	42,738	44,318
6	41,749	43,047	43,813	44,858	45,966
7	42,495	42,051	43,287	44,307	45,011
8	40,837	42,706	41,858	43,207	44,470
9	40,426	41,166	42,448	41,757	43,492
10	39,956	40,877	41,270	42,722	42,173
11	38,308	40,229	40,773	41,729	43,074
12	38,133	37,957	40,115	40,609	41,261
13	42,144	38,995	38,828	41,279	42,227
14	28,553	36,571	34,516	34,640	39,114
15	19,112	21,640	29,352	27,923	28,537
16	8,786	9,976	12,680	17,014	17,423
17	2,680	3,284	4,535	5,595	8,138
18	575	719	958	1,155	1,639
19 and over	142	191	260	307	349
Total	422,395	439,740	456,619	469,840	487,192

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in State primary and secondary schools for the year 1964 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1964

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1st August, 1964)	Grade						Ungraded Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	44,200	3	..	..	..	..	115	44,318
6 ..	42,891	2,969	6	..	..	..	100	45,966
7 ..	5,837	35,843	3,199	11	..	..	121	45,011
8 ..	404	6,762	33,821	3,308	8	..	167	44,470
9 ..	83	491	7,239	32,031	3,451	14	183	43,492
10 ..	35	83	692	7,452	30,053	3,638	202	42,155
11 ..	19	50	134	870	8,191	30,008	220	39,492
12 ..	14	27	56	153	1,115	8,544	206	10,115
13 and over	8	20	35	71	214	1,656	715	2,719
Total	93,491	46,248	45,182	43,896	43,032	43,860	2,029	317,738

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION: AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1964

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1st August, 1964)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,569	31	..	..	..	..	3,600
12	27,780	3,351	15	..	..	..	31,146
13	11,315	25,951	2,977	40	..	..	40,283
14	2,159	10,575	23,251	2,609	22	..	38,616
15	152	1,570	8,614	16,326	1,690	8	28,360
16	20	104	1,360	6,142	8,903	794	17,323
17	7	8	85	848	3,463	3,727	8,138
18	..	..	2	39	442	1,156	1,639
19 and over ..	..	..	..	1	81	267	349
Total ..	45,002	41,590	36,304	26,005	14,601	5,952	169,454

Scholarships and Bursaries

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

In order to encourage and assist promising students to proceed to the Leaving and Matriculation levels of education, aid in the form of Junior Scholarships is made available by the Education Department. The scholarships, available to students of both Government and Registered schools, are based on the student's ability as shown at Form II level, and are in the form of a school requisites allowance to cover the final four years of secondary education. In 1964 the value of each scholarship was $78 to be spread over four years. An amount of $50 a year is available for fees at registered schools.

From 1964 the number of Junior scholarships has been increased and the effect of the increase is that approximately one child in three who satisfactorily completes the Form II. examination will receive a scholarship.

To assist students who propose to enter the teaching service, the Education Department makes available teaching bursaries of $100 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

The Education Department also offers Senior and Senior Technical scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from $20 to $80 per annum and tenable for up to six years. It offers 60 University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations. Subject to a means test, the free places may carry a living allowance of up to $520 per annum.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities and other approved institutions. Four thousand scholarships are awarded each year, of which about 1,400 are for students in Victoria. " Open Entrance " scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university Matriculation. " Mature Age " scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons between 25 and 30 years of age. Additional scholarships, called " Later Years " scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. The different types of scholarships are awarded for approved full-time or part-time courses.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth Scholarships Board is responsible for the overall administration of the Scheme while the administration at the State level is carried out by the respective State Education Departments, who are responsible for selection, assessment of living allowance, payment of benefits, the guidance of scholars, and the supervision of their attendance and progress.

Commonwealth scholarships are awarded entirely on academic merit without regard to the means of an applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have paid on their behalf all compulsory fees in respect of their course including tuition fees, examination fees, degree fees, and other compulsory fees such as union and sports fees and non-refundable laboratory fees.

In addition to the scholarship, a student undertaking a full-time course on a full-time basis may, subject to a means test, receive a living allowance of up to $520 per annum if living with parents, or up to $793 if living away from home.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships

The new Commonwealth secondary and technical scholarships announced by the Commonwealth Government in 1964 and commencing in 1965 provide up to $200 maintenance allowance and up to an additional $200 annually for books and school fees.

The following table shows the numbers of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board to commence in each year from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED

Particulars	Year of Commencement—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education*					
Free Places	650	650	650	650	..
Junior Scholarships	1,330	1,870	1,870	2,270	..
Junior Technical Scholarships	550	710	810	810	..
Junior Scholarships (New Scheme)	..	..	..	..	17,700
Senior Technical Scholarships ..	250	285	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries	1,825	2,050	2,150	2,400	2,400
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places	80	80	80	80	80
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Open Entry	682	882	1,009	894	1,266
Later Years	172	183	207	221	492
Mature Age	28	28	28	27	34

* In 1964 a new scheme of Junior Scholarships replaced the previous system of Free Places, Junior Scholarships, and Junior Technical Scholarships.
† Students who have accepted and are in training.

Further Reference, 1964

Technical Education

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as pre-requisites.

In 1964, Form V was introduced generally into the curriculum of junior technical schools. These factors should be taken into account in considering figures of numbers of students in 1964 in the following table, which gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Schools	57	63	70	73	73
Number of Teachers*	†	†	†	3,175	3,261
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time	6,244	7,341	8,058	8,811	7,403
Part-time	47,672	53,136	53,368	54,970	58,027
Total	53,916	60,477	61,426	63,781	65,430

* Most of these teachers are employed on only one or two evenings each week.
† Comparable figures are not available for the years 1960 to 1962.

The following table gives details of students attending Senior Technical Schools in 1964, showing age and sex, and whether enrolled as a full-time or part-time student :—

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS : AGE AND SEX OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, 1964

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Full-time Students			Part-time Students			All Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16 ..	50	104	154	1,571	778	2,349	1,621	882	2,503
16	397	381	778	4,701	853	5,554	5,098	1,234	6,332
17	1,194	589	1,783	7,490	1,151	8,641	8,684	1,740	10,424
18	1,133	412	1,545	6,563	956	7,519	7,696	1,368	9,064
19	931	210	1,141	5,483	762	6,245	6,414	972	7,386
20	544	76	620	3,729	624	4,353	4,273	700	4,973
21 and over ..	1,223	159	1,382	17,022	6,344	23,366	18,245	6,503	24,748
Total ..	5,472	1,931	7,403	46,559	11,468	58,027	52,031	13,399	65,430

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1963–64, $142,299,526 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covers expenditure from both revenue and loan and includes payments made by the Treasury to the University, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on education expenditure shown on pages 623 and 640 of the Year Book, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section include expenditure on Agricultural Education, but exclude payments for superannuation and pensions and workers' compensation.

Expenditure on education for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION ($'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	31,614	34,984	37,512	40,678	44,737
Secondary	15,240	17,434	20,526	23,388	27,239
Buildings and Land ..	14,192	14,930	15,322	16,494	15,051
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	11,872	13,046	14,196	16,684	19,611
Buildings and Land ..	3,828	4,452	5,138	4,538	5,220
Training of Teachers ..	6,722	7,592	8,450	10,186	11,337
Administration ..	1,484	1,648	1,790	1,986	2,134
Pensions	1,702	1,908	2,040	2,186	2,421
General Expenditure ..	2,052	2,350	2,518	2,678	3,304

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION—*continued*
($'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
University—					
Special Appropriation, &c.	3,942	6,506	8,880	8,154	11,103
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c. ..	24	24	24	28	29
Pharmacy College ..	..	..	..	40	115
Total ..	92,672*	104,874*	116,396*	127,040*	142,300*
Per Head of Population ($)	32·87	36·25	39·33	42·04	46·04
*These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax ..	1,152	1,410	1,464	1,670	1,897
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services.	718	738	800	798	820

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, &c., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :—

($'000)

1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
1,386	1,546	1,672	1,868	1,882

Of the amount of $142,300,000 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1963–64, $11,103,000 was appropriated to the University and $115,000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy ; $29,000 was spent on scholarships and bursaries to the University ; $171,000 was spent on Adult Education ; $4,000 was

granted to the Postgraduate Committee; and the remaining $130,878,000 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1963–64
($'000)

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	1,158	491	239	221	7	18	2,134
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities* ..	..	70	..	..	..	..	70
Cost of Instruction	1,212	37,885	21,548	17,568	342	2,268	80,824
Operation of School Plant† ..	7	2,240	1,526	358	3	118	4,252
Maintenance of School Plant‡ ..	1	2,303	741	414	..	140	3,598
Auxiliary Costs§ ..	1,877	1,930	2,896	1,174	3	8,789	16,669
Fixed Charges‖ ..	2,453	329	190	114	3	25	3,113
Capital Expenditure	..	8,118	6,719	5,202	..	179	20,217
Total ..	6,708	53,366	33,859	25,051	358	11,537	130,878

* Refers to Attendance Branch.
† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, &c., and wages of caretakers.
‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, &c.
§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, &c.
‖ Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, and workers compensation.

Registered Schools of Victoria

The Registered (or Independent) Schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organization. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff, and they may be subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

In the main, these schools are not co-educational and a large number are primary schools provided by the Roman Catholic Church. At the secondary level many of these schools include boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia and girls' schools which are members of the Headmistresses' Association of Australia and it is generally true that these schools owe their foundation to private individuals, groups of individuals, corporate bodies, or the churches to which they belong.

The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church and of interested and devoted men or women who give their services to promoting the well being of the school. The council appoints the Headmaster (or Headmistress) who in turn selects the staff. All the Independent schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments, and most are day schools although some have accommodation for boarders. Many aim at keeping the size of classes limited to 30 with

smaller numbers in certain subject groups. All schools offer scholarships by competition and a full scholarship generally gives remission of all tuition fees.

The methods of teaching within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools, but emphasis is given to religion in the life of the school, and more use is made of " out of school " activities, including games, as an educational instrument.

During the past decade, practically every Independent School has made significant additions to its buildings, and these represent substantial increases in the value of their property. Some schools have moved from a city site to one in an outer suburb, while others have opened new branches of their schools in an outer area. Many have improved, or increased, the number of their science laboratories, and some boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference have been given financial assistance to do this from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools. This Fund has been provided for this specific purpose by donations from large firms throughout Australia.

In 1964 the Commonwealth Government legislated for $10 mill. to be spent annually (on a per capita basis) for the provision of adequate science laboratories and equipment in schools (both State and Independent) throughout Australia. The sum of about $760,000 was available for all schools in Victoria in 1964 and 29 registered schools received grants.

Many schools have provided buildings designed for special purposes, such as for the teaching of geography and music, and it is in the provision of such and, in fact, all school buildings, that the Independent schools are able to foster the closest co-operation between the individual teachers and the school architect. Thus the person who is to work in the building has considerable say in how it should be designed.

No Independent school in Victoria is permitted to employ anyone who is not registered with the Council of Public Education and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognized training or hold a Diploma of Education from a University. The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Independent schools have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. It is the only Independent Teacher Training Institution in Australia training teachers for the independent primary and secondary schools. Finance for Mercer House comes from voluntary donations from the schools (based on a per capita levy) and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or two years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers.

Catholic Education

General

Catholic primary education began in Victoria with the establishment of a school in 1840, and secondary education followed in 1849 when, in accordance with Bishop Goold's wish, a secondary school was

established. Following the establishment of the Denominational Schools Board in 1848 the number of Catholic schools increased rapidly. Teaching in those early schools was mostly in the hands of lay teachers, a position which existed until the withdrawal of Government aid previously granted to denominational schools. Since that date the Catholic schools have been staffed mainly by the Religious Orders. A fuller treatment of Catholic primary and secondary education is to be found in the references at the end of this article.

Tertiary Education

The Catholic Church also provides institutions both for the higher education of the laity and for the future priests and members of religious orders or institutes.

Newman College in the University of Melbourne was founded in 1916, and the College opened two years later. The College was designed by Walter Burley Griffin, although only the first half of his plan was realized. The College is conducted by the Society of Jesus for 205 resident students and has a staff of 36 tutors. As well as resident students, college tutorials are also open to non-resident students, of whom some 150 are enrolled. A chaplain with quarters and meeting rooms at Newman College is available to all Catholic students in the University. St. Mary's Hall, for women university students, was established in 1918 as an integral part of Newman College. The 60 resident students also attend the tutorials at Newman College. At present a new St. Mary's College is being erected on the site originally intended for the second part of Newman College. Campion College in Kew, established in 1956, for the students of the Jesuit Order attending the University of Melbourne, was affiliated with Newman College in 1964. It can accommodate about 60 students. Land has been obtained in the vicinity of Monash University with a view to making similar provision for students at that University.

Unlike some of the other denominations, the Catholic Church in Australia does not train her priests for the ministry in the University, but in separate seminaries, often with ancient university traditions of their own. The major seminaries in Victoria include the two colleges of Corpus Christi at Werribee (opened in 1923) and Glen Waverley (1960) for the training of priests destined to work in the Archdiocese of Melbourne and the other dioceses of Victoria and also Tasmania. There are 135 students at Werribee engaged in the first part of their training and 80 students in Glen Waverley who have graduated from Werribee and are reading theology for four years and preparing immediately for the priesthood.

The seminaries for the religious institutes follow a similar pattern of studies, some of which are done in Victoria and the rest in other States or overseas. Such seminaries for training priests in Victoria are at Ballarat (Redemptorists), Watsonia and Kew (Jesuits), Sorrento and Springvale (Oblates), Box Hill, Mount Eliza (Franciscans), Donvale (Carmelites), Kew and Mulgrave (Pallotines), Croydon (Sacred Heart Fathers), East Camberwell (Dominicans), Oakleigh

(Salesians), Templestowe (Blessed Sacrament Fathers), and Tarrawarra (Cistercians). In a similar category is the training college of the Columban Fathers (a society of secular priests) at Sassafras.

Besides the seminaries, there are teacher training colleges for the various teaching institutes of men (not destined for the priesthood) and women. The courses in these colleges include a noviceship, a period of teacher training in the tradition of the institute, and for those who are to teach in secondary schools, a period of university studies.

In the case of institutes of men, the greater part of the training is done in New South Wales in colleges recognized by the Victorian Council of Public Education. The Christian Brothers, however, have their training colleges at Bundoora and Box Hill near Melbourne with a total of about 80 students. The Marist Brothers conduct the initial period of training at Macedon and complete it in New South Wales.

Institutes in Victoria for the training of religious women for teaching are located at Rosanna and Ascot Vale (Sisters of Mercy), Malvern (Sisters of St. Brigid), Ballarat (Sisters of Mercy), Abbotsford and Albert Park (Order of Good Shepherd), Elsternwick (Presentation Order), Kew (Faithful Companions of Jesus), Box Hill (Our Lady of Sion), and Balwyn (Missionary Sisters of the Society of Mary). Certain teacher training colleges, such as the Convent of Mercy, Ascot Vale, and Kildara, Malvern, also provide courses for the increasing number of lay-teachers in Catholic Schools.

Further References, 1962–1965

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on the 1st January, 1906, and provided for the registration of schools, other than State schools, and of those teaching in them. It continued until the *Education Act* 1910 came into operation.

This latter Act provided that the Council of Public Education should consist of twenty members with the Director of Education as President.

A new Council is elected every three years and any person who was a member of the previous Council is eligible for re-appointment. Nine members form a quorum. It is the duty of the Council to report to the Minister upon—

(*a*) methods of or developments in public education in other countries, if, in its opinion, it is desirable to introduce such methods or developments into Victoria ; and

(*b*) any matters in connexion with public education referred to it by the Minister.

Registration of Teachers

The Council's chief functions deal with the registration of teachers and schools, ensuring that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed in them are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach. A Register of Schools and Teachers is kept by the Council with a Supplementary Register

prepared each year. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee determine whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Registration of Schools

Each school is registered in the Register of Schools as a sub-primary school, primary school, junior secondary school, secondary school, or school of any two or more of such descriptions.

Provision is also made in the *Education Act* 1958 for the registration of technical schools and special schools. In addition, the Council can refuse to register any school if it is satisfied that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Particulars of Victorian Registered Schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables census enrolments are those at 1st August in the year concerned.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	439	444	448	457	469	2,826	2,956	3,091	3,686	3,941
Church of England ..	36	37	36	35	34	788	794	821	980	999
Presbyterian	14	14	14	14	14	385	386	416	461	485
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	188	194	204	250	227
Other..	23	22	24	25	27	233	248	277	339	371
Undenominational ..	30	27	25	22	20	269	282	293	300	307
Total ..	546	548	551	557	568	4,689	4,860	5,102	6,016	6,330

Note:—Number of teachers includes part-time teachers. These were not available for years prior to 1963.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS

At 1st August—	Denomination					Total Denominational	Undenominational	Total Enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
1960	127,275	13,957	7,295	3,675	4,290	156,492	4,083	160,575
1961	131,543	14,284	7,420	3,747	4,603	161,597	4,268	165,865
1962	134,011	14,537	7,399	3,866	4,965	164,778	4,186	168,964
1963	138,252	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,859	3,894	173,753
1964	142,559	15,137	7,827	3,880	5,434	174,837	3,813	178,650

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1964

Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1964) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denominational	Undenominational	Total Enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
Under 6	12,530	480	164	49	336	13,559	400	13,959
6	14,556	511	318	51	373	15,809	230	16,039
7	14,941	549	315	70	394	16,269	224	16,493
8	14,635	677	327	93	388	16,120	242	16,362
9	14,138	738	365	104	430	15,775	246	16,021
10	13,951	895	415	134	423	15,818	238	16,056
11	13,371	1,156	557	270	422	15,776	292	16,068
12	11,668	1,653	834	440	547	15,142	316	15,458
13	10,676	1,763	879	459	516	14,293	324	14,617
14	8,905	1,872	988	534	536	12,835	356	13,191
15	6,451	1,748	942	605	436	10,182	359	10,541
16	4,198	1,689	887	526	332	7,632	333	7,965
17	2,066	1,054	659	415	244	4,438	215	4,653
18	406	317	162	96	45	1,026	34	1,060
19 and over ..	67	35	15	34	12	163	4	167
Total ..	142,559	15,137	7,827	3,880	5,434	174,837	3,813	178,650

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 6	13,224	13,957	13,194	13,859	13,959
6	14,580	15,218	15,562	15,911	16,039
7	15,097	15,023	15,676	16,244	16,493
8	14,508	15,282	15,353	15,623	16,362
9	14,851	14,847	15,317	15,617	16,021
10	15,111	15,330	15,052	15,736	16,056
11	14,708	15,228	15,490	15,373	16,068
12	15,234	15,317	15,302	15,725	15,458
13	15,548	14,341	14,261	14,194	14,617
14	10,907	12,885	12,186	12,379	13,191
15	8,174	8,850	10,613	10,122	10,541
16	5,520	5,847	6,663	8,134	7,965
17	2,368	2,906	3,324	3,818	4,653
18	633	688	822	858	1,060
19 and over	112	146	149	160	167
Total	160,575	165,865	168,964	173,753	178,650

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1960 to 1964 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1st August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1960	422,395	160,575	582,970
1961	439,740	165,865	605,605
1962	456,619	168,964	625,583
1963	469,840	173,753	643,593
1964	487,192	178,650	665,842

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Under 6	51,723	54,288	55,120	56,597	58,277
6	56,329	58,265	59,375	60,769	62,005
7	57,592	57,074	58,963	60,551	61,504
8	55,345	57,988	57,211	58,830	60,832
9	55,277	56,013	57,765	57,374	59,513
10	55,067	56,207	56,322	58,458	58,229
11	53,016	55,457	56,263	57,102	59,142
12	53,367	53,274	55,417	56,334	56,719
13	57,692	53,336	53,089	55,473	56,844
14	39,460	49,456	46,702	47,019	52,305
15	27,286	30,490	39,965	38,045	39,078
16	14,306	15,823	19,343	25,148	25,388
17	5,048	6,190	7,859	9,413	12,791
18	1,208	1,407	1,780	2,013	2,699
19 and over	254	337	409	467	516
Total	582,970	605,605	625,583	643,593	665,842

Public Examinations

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board (on which the Education Department, the registered secondary schools, the Universities' teaching staffs, and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year.

The Intermediate examination was abolished in 1963 and the Leaving examination in 1964. In their place subject certificates are issued at the appropriate level. The Education Department Intermediate and Leaving certificates for consolidated, technical, and girls' schools have been similarly varied.

Matriculation Examination

The Matriculation qualification for university entrance is gained primarily at the Matriculation Examination at the Form VI level of education. The prerequisite to matriculating is the passing in the prescribed manner of certain subjects at the Leaving standard (Form V). Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations for the years 1960 to 1964 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total Entries	9,304	11,550	13,597	15,315	17,992
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	5,466	6,651	7,951	9,072	10,801
Number Who Passed Fully	3,537	4,280	5,090	5,948	7,054
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	64·7	64·4	64·0	65·6	65·3

University Development in Victoria

Introduction

The University of Melbourne was founded in 1853, Monash University in 1958, and La Trobe University in 1964.* The creation of new universities in recent years has been required to meet an increasing population, especially in the student age groups, and represents a growing awareness by the whole community of the need for higher education.

University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria on 22nd January, 1853, just two years after the constitution of Victoria as a colony separate from New South Wales. The government of the University was vested in a Council of eighteen members and was presided over by a Chancellor. The first Chancellor was Mr. Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry, with the Right Honourable Hugh Childers, who had piloted the Act through the Legislative Council, as Vice-Chancellor. The University opened in 1855 with a staff of three professors and an enrolment of sixteen students.

* Monash University commenced teaching in 1961 and La Trobe University is expected to enrol its first students in 1967.

The new University established itself slowly. There were many professionally qualified persons in the colony who were not able to find suitable employment and the University was regarded as an extravagance by a community that above all needed artisans and labourers. An additional handicap to growth was the lack of an adequate system of secondary education which would have provided matriculants trained to university entrance level.

This latter difficulty was eased by the growth in the 1860's of grammar schools and colleges sponsored by church authorities or operated privately. In 1872 the base of the educational structure was strengthened by the establishment of free and compulsory State primary schools. In 1860, only thirteen new students enrolled at the University ; by 1870 the number of new enrolments had increased to 70, and by 1880 had still further increased to over 300.

Four professors, all of them outstanding scholars with established academic reputations, were recruited in the United Kingdom for the chairs of mathematics, natural sciences, modern history, literature and political economy and classics and ancient history, and arrived in Melbourne in 1854. In 1862, teaching in medicine commenced and a fifth professor was appointed. A separate law course was established in 1873. Law had previously been available only as an addition of an extra year to the arts course.

In the 1870's and 1880's the University grew in size and in reputation, attracting as staff scholars of high quality and producing graduates who made outstanding contributions to the developing community. Among the early graduates were Isaac Isaacs, who became the first Australian-born Governor General of the Commonwealth, Alfred Deakin, a founder of the Commonwealth and Prime Minister, and Francis Gavan Duffy, who became Chief Justice of Australia. A feature of the University at this time was the influence wielded by the residential colleges. Trinity College had been established in 1870 by the Church of England. In 1879 Ormond College was established by the Presbyterian Church and Queen's College by the Methodist Church in 1888. Janet Clarke Hall, a part of Trinity College for women residents, was opened in 1891. In the 1880's the colleges developed a vigorous community life and a very high standard of teaching. The colleges received financial gifts and support from wealthy and influential pastoralists and churchmen and their representatives and supporters were prominent on the University Council.

The University's finances deteriorated at the turn of the century, when it was discovered that the accountant had embezzled large sums of money. However, assistance was provided to the University by the State Government. Generous grants restored its solvency, permitted the establishment of new courses and the revival of others which had lapsed due to lack of funds, the erection of new buildings, and the purchase of equipment.

In 1901 student enrolments numbered only about 500, but after restoration of the University's finances in 1904, enrolments started to increase and had almost reached 1,400 in 1914. In the same period

the teaching staff doubled, and in 1914 there were professorial chairs in the following disciplines :—

> Classical Philology ; History ; Mathematics, Pure and Mixed ; Chemistry ; Natural Philosophy ; Music ; Pathology ; Botany and Plant Physiology ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Law ; English Language and Literature ; Physiology and Histology ; Geology and Mineralogy ; Engineering ; Veterinary Pathology ; Agriculture ; Biology ; Anatomy.

Student enrolments were fairly constant through the years of the First World War, fluctuating between 1,100 and 1,300 ; there were far more women in this total number than there had been in peace time. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Church had founded Newman College, for men students, in 1916, and a section for women, St. Mary's Hall, in 1918.

Returning ex-service men swelled enrolments and by 1920, over 2,000 students were enrolled. A chair of Education, the first in Australia, was established in 1919 and in the following decade new chairs of Commerce, Metallurgy, Dental Science, Economics, Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics were created.

In 1923 the government of the University was reorganized to provide a more widely representative council. The appointment of a full-time Vice-Chancellor had been discussed by council in the 1880's and such an appointment was again pressed in 1919, but on each occasion the Government refused to grant the salary. By 1931, however, it had become apparent that the University could no longer function efficiently without a full-time executive head and the first Vice-Chancellor was appointed and took up duty in 1935. This appointment was instrumental in increasing the prestige of the University and in bringing it more in touch with the community and its needs. Union House as a headquarters for the Students' Representative Council and as a meeting place for the students was built and policies directed towards effective staffing, adequate building, and active research initiated. This enabled the University to be guided through the difficult years of the Second World War and the period of violent expansion immediately after cessation of hostilities.

Between the two wars several sub-graduate courses were established. These were in architecture, journalism, public administration, commerce, physical education, and social studies. Post-graduate diplomas in medical specialties were also established. A Bachelor's degree course also was available in Architecture. A new residential non-denominational college for women, known as University Women's College, was opened in 1936.

In 1939 the University of Melbourne was the largest in Australia, with almost 4,500 students and 192 full-time academic staff ; but the outbreak of war called a halt to further development. Student numbers dropped to 3,200 in 1942 ; manpower regulations restricted enrolment in non-technical faculties ; and students in the technical and scientific faculties were regarded as being in reserved occupations. Courses in medicine, engineering, and dentistry were compressed to provide more

graduates more quickly. University staff made notable contributions to the war effort, particularly the scientists, medical scientists, and engineers.

After the war the University undertook the education of thousands of ex-servicemen and women who trained under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. In the peak post-war enrolment year of 1948, 4,000 of the 9,500 students enrolled were training under this Scheme. Most of the C.R.T.S. trainees had completed their courses by 1954 and total enrolments in that year dropped to 6,900. During this period from 1946 to 1949 a branch of the University was opened at an adapted R.A.A.F. camp at Mildura, to relieve accommodation difficulties at Melbourne.

Since 1954 student numbers have continued to increase at a rate more rapid than ever before, except for the influx under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme just mentioned. This has been due to the increasing number of young people in the population, born in the pre-war years of increasing prosperity after the easing of the depression, and in the later war years. The Victorian birth rate per 1,000 population rose from 15·2 in 1934 to 16·0 in 1937, and again between 1942 and 1943, it rose from 18·3 to 19·8. These population movements were reinforced by an increasing tendency of young people to undertake higher education. In 1954 the ratio of university enrolments to population aged 17–22 was 4 per 1,000; in 1963 it was 7 per 1,000.

By 1956, students wishing to study medicine had become so numerous that a quota was placed on the number to be admitted; selection of students was based mainly on performance at the Matriculation Examination. The number of qualified students not admitted increased year by year. These trends and community pressure for development in scientific fields led the Minister of Education to appoint a committee (chaired by the Director of Education) to examine proposals for a university of technology. This Committee recommended the immediate creation of a new university institution of the traditional type, but with a technological bias. No action was taken on this report by the State Government, which had decided to await the report of the Committee on Australian Universities (Murray Committee) appointed by the Prime Minister in 1956. This Committee, presented its report in September, 1957, and also made a separate report to the Victorian Government. It recommended the establishment in Victoria of a second multi-faculty university.

The Murray Committee agreed with the need to produce more scientists and technologists, but noted that the capacities of the faculties of arts, law, commerce, and the social sciences were also being stretched to the limit at the University of Melbourne and therefore recommended that teaching in these disciplines should also be provided by the new institution. The Committee envisaged that six years would be needed for planning and for obtaining a site, a vice-chancellor, staff and buildings, before teaching could begin. This meant that a new university would enrol its first students in 1964. In the event, however, it opened in 1961.

Monash University

In 1958 the Victorian Government passed an Act to establish a new university. It was named Monash University, in honour of General Sir John Monash, a graduate in arts, law, and engineering of the University of Melbourne and Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1923 until his death in October, 1931. General Monash was commander of the Australian Army Corps in France during the First World War, and subsequently became Chairman of the State Electricity Commission. The Monash University Act established an Interim Council. Meanwhile, the pressures on Melbourne University had intensified and it was apparent that teaching at the new university should commence much earlier than 1964, as envisaged by the Murray Committee. A site at Clayton, about twelve miles south-east of Melbourne, was obtained in November, 1958, and in March, 1959, applications were called for the position of vice-chancellor, registrar, librarian, and professors of physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering with the intention of taking students in 1961. As the advertised positions indicated, initial planning was to provide for the faculties of science, engineering, and medicine, with arts, commerce, applied science, education, and law to follow. However, enrolment forecasts for the University of Melbourne showed that accommodation in arts and commerce would be insufficient to meet student demand for places by 1961 and planning at Monash was redirected to provide for these disciplines in the opening year.

Surveying of the site was completed by August, 1959, and building commenced soon afterwards. A vice-chancellor and a registrar were appointed and took up duty early in 1960. The University was opened in March, 1961, and appointments had by then been made in the faculties of arts, engineering, science, and medicine.

Now that the University was functioning, the Interim Council was replaced in August, 1961, by a permanent council. The initial professorial appointments were followed in 1961 by the creation of chairs of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Modern Languages, Physiology, and Economics and Politics. By the end of 1962, nineteen professors had been appointed. Further appointments continued to be made, and, altogether, 32 professors had been appointed by March, 1964. In that year a Dean of the Faculty of Law was also appointed.

Quota restrictions at the University of Melbourne had been imposed in almost all faculties by 1962 and in 1963, 686 qualified students were unable to gain admission to either Victorian university; even though in that year total enrolments at Melbourne exceeded 13,000 and at Monash numbered 1,600. In 1962, 102 qualified students who chose law as their first preference were not admitted to the law course at Melbourne. This prompted the Council of Legal Education to establish its own course outside the University, at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and soon after a Faculty of Law was established at Monash. A Hall of Residence, named Deakin Hall, was opened in 1962 to accommodate both men and women students.

Monash University has not been modelled on any one existing Australian or oversea pattern. Full-time permanent deans are being appointed to each faculty and attempts are being made at Monash to facilitate communication between scientists and non-scientists, and to

improve their understanding of each other. Students are required to undertake a special study in a faculty remote from their own, when they have reached an advanced level in their courses.

La Trobe University

As early as 1959 the Council of Monash University had suggested that a third university should be in operation by 1970, the year when it was then expected that both Monash and Melbourne Universities would be full to capacity, each enrolling 12,000 students.

In 1961, the Minister of Education established a committee (the Ramsay Committee) to look into university needs. The Committee which reported in August, 1963, was divided on the best course to pursue in the future. The majority favoured expanding both Melbourne and Monash Universities to accommodate 18,000 students.

The minority favoured immediate establishment of a third independent university, with the aim of taking its first students in 1969. The Committee agreed unanimously that a University College, affiliated with the University of Melbourne, should be opened in Ballarat by 1966.

In its Second Report (August, 1963) the Australian Universities Commission, created in 1959 to advise the Commonwealth Government on how best to assist the Australian universities, following the Report of the Murray Committee, earmarked Commonwealth funds for the planning, building of first stages, and staffing of a new university institution in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, suggesting that such an institution should begin enrolling students in 1967. In April, 1964, a small committee was appointed to select a site and undertake the preliminary planning of this University.

In August, 1964, the Minister of Education acting on a recommendation of this Committee, announced that the new University would be located at Bundoora, about eight miles north of Melbourne and would be named La Trobe, in honour of Charles Joseph La Trobe who was Superintendent of the Colony of Victoria from 1839, and became Governor when Victoria was constituted as a separate colony in 1851. He presided over the Legislative Council which passed the Act establishing the University of Melbourne in January, 1853.

Further References

PROFESSOR ERNEST SCOTT.—*A History of the University of Melbourne.* Melbourne University Press, 1936.

GEOFFREY BLAINEY.—*A Centenary History of the University of Melbourne.* Melbourne University Press, 1957.

Reports of the Australian Universities Commission, October, 1960, and August, 1963. Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

Report and Recommendations of the Committee for Development of Tertiary Education in Victoria, August, 1963. Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne.

Report of the Committee on Australian Universities, September, 1957. Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.

Annual Reports of the Council of the University of Melbourne (in University of Melbourne Calendars). Melbourne University Press.

Annual Reports of the Council of Monash University.

An Introduction to Monash University, April, 1964. D. W. Patterson Co. Pty. Ltd. Press.

Submission by the University of Melbourne to the Australian Universities Commission, 29th July, 1957. Melbourne University Press.

University of Melbourne

Faculties

The University of Melbourne maintains Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows : Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (The *Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Child Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Experimental Neurology, Fine Arts (The *Herald* Professor), French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Veterinary Science, and Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments (under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer) are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indian, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Journalism, Languages (Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Microscopy, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Surveying, and Town and Regional Planning.

Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed $300.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred round the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there is a great variety of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1964, 63 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (3987); another 2141 students held Victorian Education

Department Studentships which are granted to students who undertake to enter the teaching service on completion of their courses and to teach for a period of at least three years.

Student Enrolment

The following table shows the numbers of full-time, part-time, and external students for the five years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : STUDENTS ENROLLED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961.. ..	5,253	1,967	2,778	948	407	98	8,438	3,013
1962.. ..	5,333	2,122	2,992	994	482	132	8,807	3,248
1963.. ..	5,962	2,314	3,102	1,141	476	139	9,540	3,594
1964.. ..	6,275	2,569	3,167	1,242	475	164	9,917	3,975
1965.. ..	6,435	2,661	2,862	1,158	437	152	9,734	3,971

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Agricultural Science	210	217	221	222	241
Applied Science	45	80	96	111	116
Architecture	445	501	571	606	625
Arts	3,310	3,566	3,704	3,865	3,666
Commerce	1,593	1,579	1,575	1,657	1,645
Dental Science	163	169	211	199	197
Education	745	725	860	938	788
Engineering	779	765	847	868	877
Journalism	51	39	36	29	48
Law	1,201	1,261	1,289	1,324	1,312
Medicine	1,024	1,000	1,007	1,038	1,033
Music	186	209	230	220	215
Physical Education	146	177	218	215	203
Science	1,546	1,668	1,942	2,174	2,214
Social Studies	175	209	192	246	286
Town and Regional Planning ..	70	78	83	76	90
Veterinary Science	..	36	52	104	149
Student Total ..	11,451*	12,055*	13,134	13,892	13,705

* Students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties in the years 1961 and 1962, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

Since the war many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne have increased from 100 in 1949 to 393 in 1965, of



[*Gordon F. De'Lisle*

A group of students walking beside Wilson Hall at the University of Melbourne.

Universities in Victoria



[*University of Melbourne*

An aerial view of the University of Melbourne showing the academic buildings and the residential colleges surrounding the oval.



Cloisters in the Barry Building, University of Melbourne. [*University of Melbourne*

The Biochemistry School at the University of Melbourne. [*University of Melbourne*



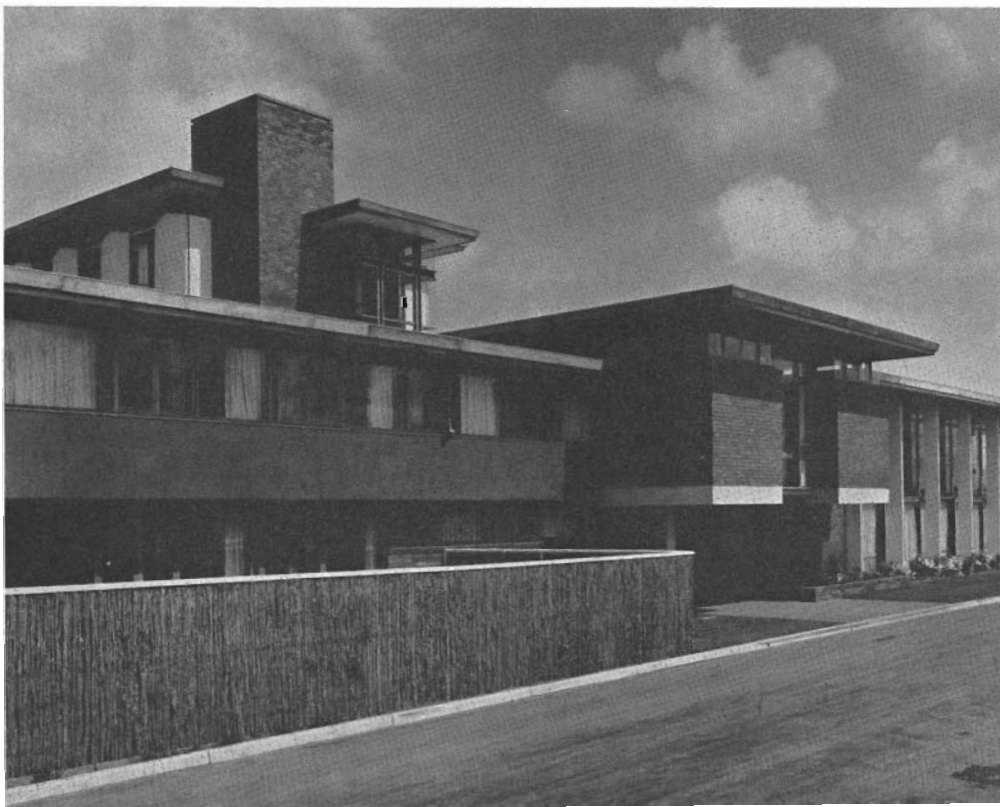


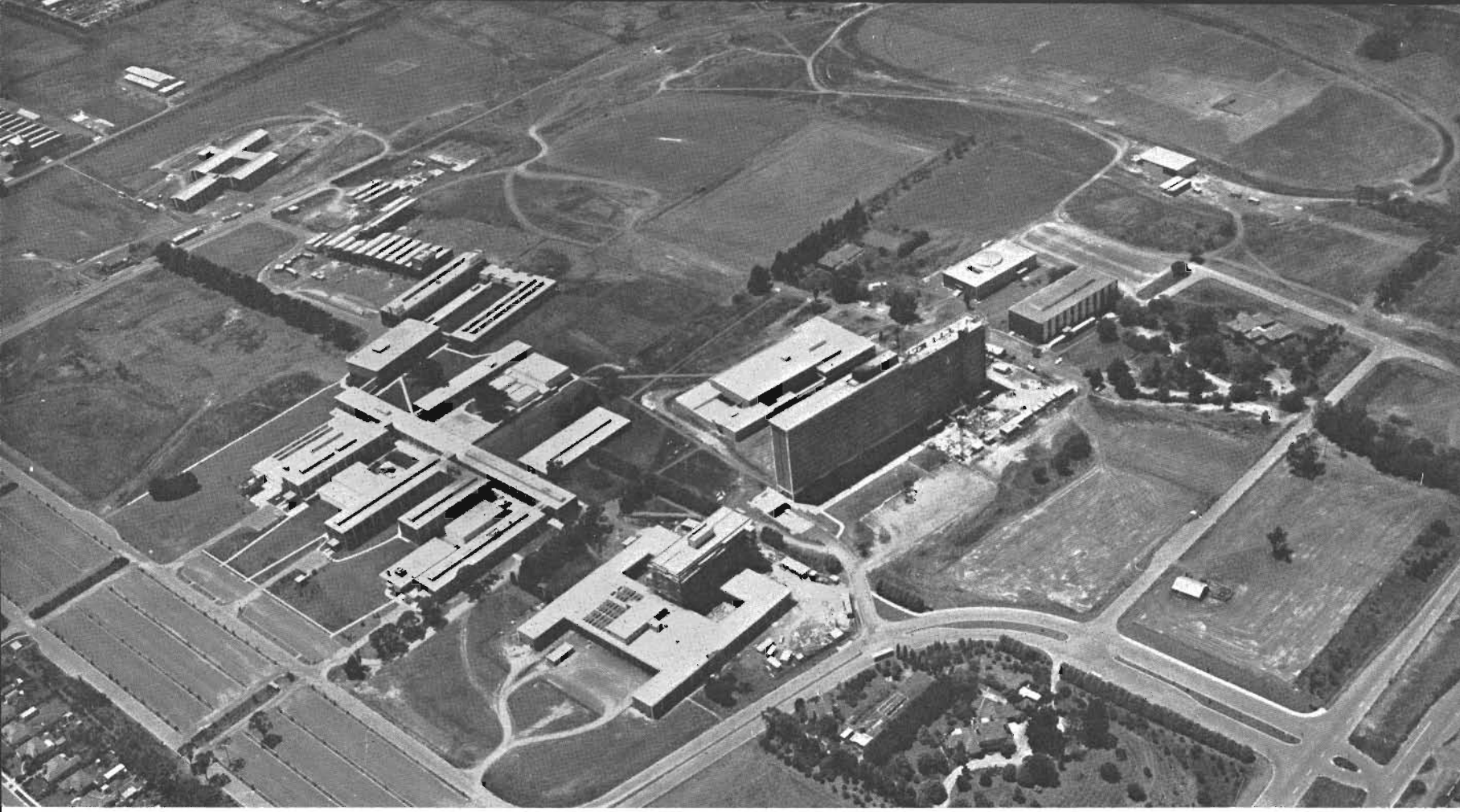
[*Gordon F. De'Lisle*

Orientation Week at the University of Melbourne helps to give first year students a comprehensive view of university life.

Deakin Hall—Monash University's first hall of residence.

[*Wolfgang Sievers*





Monash University, 9 miles from the Melbourne G.P.O.

[*Ritter-Jeppesen Pty. Ltd.*

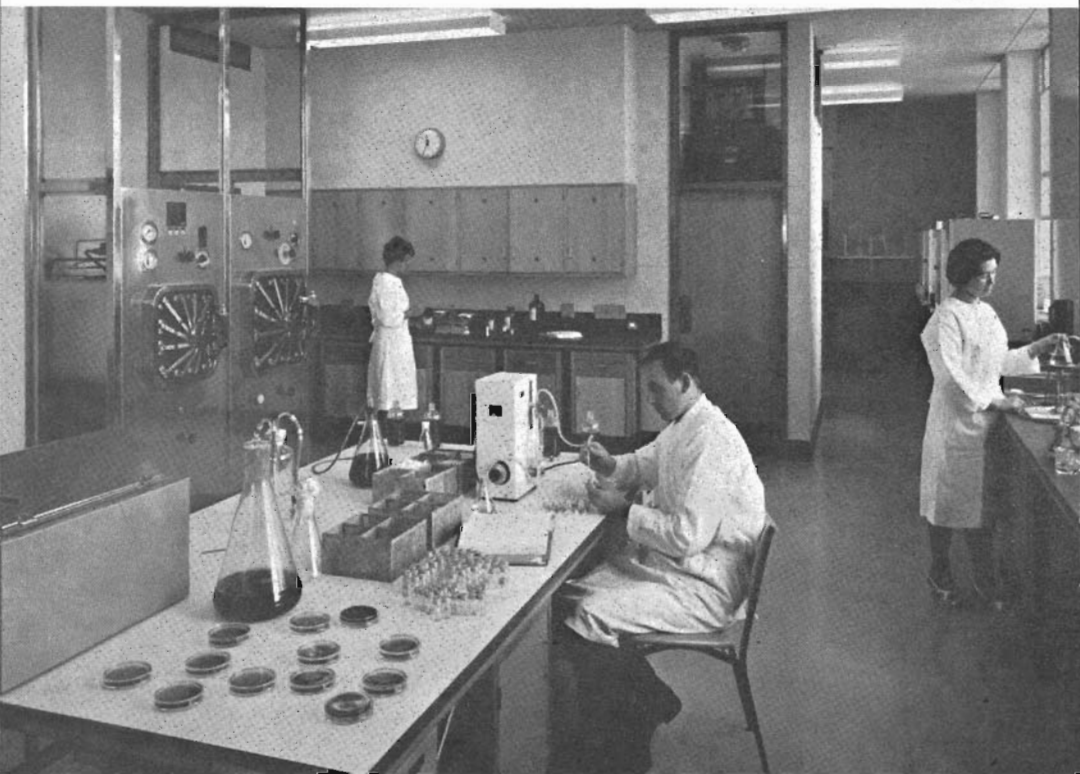


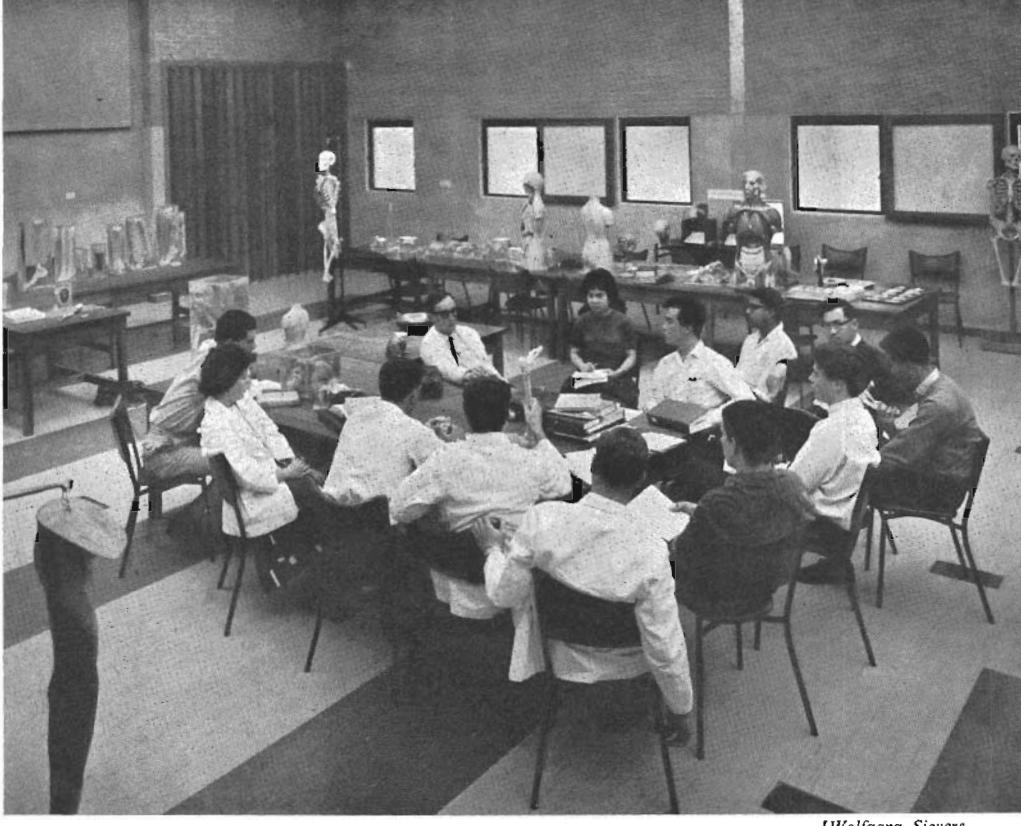
[*Wolfgang Sievers*

The Administration Building (*foreground*), the Main Library (*background*), and the twelve storied Robert Menzies School of Humanities (*background right*) are some of the examples of modern building at Monash University.

Media preparation area for microbiology classes at Monash University's Medical School situated at the Alfred Hospital.

[*Wolfgang Sievers*





A small group in the Anatomy Museum, Monash University. [*Wolfgang Sievers*

A typical lecture theatre at Monash University. [*Wolfgang Sievers*





An aerial view of the site chosen for La Trobe University which is to become Victoria's third University.

[*La Trobe University*

whom 30 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All South-East Asian countries are represented as well as India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and Fiji.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the University of Melbourne from 1960 to 1964. In addition to degrees shown below, some faculties grant diplomas for certain sub-graduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Agricultural Science	46	45	37	55	40
Architecture	32	28	37	62	62
Arts	360	386	418	500	477
Commerce	149	182	225	231	232
Dental Science	23	16	35	22	25
Education	59	55	52	62	64
Engineering	105	136	165	167	159
Law	113	113	174	133	161
Medicine	136	146	159	159	159
Music	30	23	24	30	25
Science	231	251	245	355	348
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	1
Bachelors' Degrees	1,181	1,296	1,455	1,621	1,616
Higher Degrees	103	85	116	155	137
Total	1,284	1,381	1,571	1,776	1,753

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
SOURCE OF INCOME			
Commonwealth Government	3,212	4,672	5,482
State Government	3,946	5,588	5,038
Total Government Grant	7,158	10,260	10,520
Other Sources—			
Donations and Special Grants	1,036	1,152	1,324
Student Fees	1,912	2,020	2,168
Public Examination Fees	352	418	518
Other Fees	50	54	64
Endowment Income	272	304	332
Charges for Services	124	136	146
Halls of Residence	74	68	86
Other Income	216	202	232
Total Other Sources	4,036	4,354	4,870
Total Income	11,194	14,614	15,390

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE			
Teaching and Research—			
Salaries and Superannuation	4,920	5,490	6,198
Equipment and Maintenance	738	1,118	1,174
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave	262	348	536
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure ..	538	640	524
Total—Teaching and Research	6,458	7,596	8,432
Administration and General Overhead—			
Salaries and Superannuation	396	450	492
Other Administration Expenditure ..	306	344	388
Libraries—			
Salaries and Superannuation	196	216	248
Other Expenditure on Libraries	208	234	286
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—			
New Buildings	2,362	4,050	2,798
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation	786	884	904
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating	134	154	202
Other Expenditure on Buildings, &c. ..	482	322	204
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—			
Public Examinations	288	346	390
Other Expenditure	612	816	996
Total Expenditure	12,228	15,412	15,340

Affiliated Residential Colleges

All but one of the residential colleges affiliated by statute to the University of Melbourne have been founded by the major Christian denominations. The chronological order of establishment was Trinity (Church of England, 1870), Ormond (Presbyterian, 1880), Queen's (Methodist, 1886), Newman (Roman Catholic, 1917). Trinity and Newman had associated with them halls of residence for women known respectively as Janet Clarke Hall and St. Mary's Hall, but until 1961 the University Women's College (1937), which is not a church foundation, was the sole affiliated college for women. In 1961, because of the rapid increase in student numbers, the governing body of Trinity College initiated the steps necessary to secure the advancement of Janet Clarke Hall to the status of an independent Anglican women's college. In 1964 St. Hilda's College, a joint Methodist–Presbyterian College, was opened as a college for women, on a site which was part of the original Queen's College reserve. In 1965 Whitley College, a college for men, founded by the Baptist Church was opened on a site in Royal Parade. In 1966 St. Mary's Hall becomes an independent affiliated college as St. Mary's College and will move from its position in The Avenue, Parkville, to occupy part of the original Newman College reserve. Thus, by the beginning of 1966

the number of affiliated Colleges have been raised to nine. In addition, International House (founded in 1957), which has the legal status of a Hall of Residence in the University, participates fully in inter-collegiate affairs.

In Australia, as in the United Kingdom and the United States, the provision of residential and corporate life for university students has come to be accepted as one of the primary objectives of university policy. However, because of the financial difficulties involved, the growth of the colleges has not kept pace with the increase in the general university population in the period after the Second World War, and it was not until 1960 that the number of places in residence rose to twice the pre-war figure. At present over 15 per cent. of full-time university students can be placed in colleges, but the demand for places continues to rise. In these circumstances the colleges, with the financial support of both Commonwealth and State Governments, are pressing ahead with building programmes.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of a university college is that it is an academic institution which exists to maintain and improve standards of scholarship. For this purpose, all the Melbourne colleges provide an extensive system of tutorial classes for their own resident students and for a limited number of non-residents. Resident Scholarships are available to students in all university courses and are awarded on academic merit determined by competitive examination. Scholarship values vary from $40 per annum to full remission of fees, depending on the financial needs of the holders. Non-Resident Exhibitions are also awarded annually.

Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Whitley Colleges have, since their foundation, taken responsibility for fostering theological studies. At first these were directed chiefly towards the training of students for the ministries of the individual Churches. Over the years a more thorough and extensive study of theology has been developed, much of it conducted co-operatively between the Colleges. Students studying theology may either be in residence or have the status of non-resident members of the Colleges. Library facilities—in theological and other disciplines—are being extended in all the Colleges, to meet the urgent needs of students.

Further References, 1961, 1964
Enrolment Problems, 1962
University Medical School, 1963
Postgraduate Education, 1964
Baillieu Library, 1964

Monash University

Faculties

In 1965 there were six faculties: arts, economics and politics, engineering, medicine, science, and law. At a later date a faculty of architecture will be established.

Chairs

The following Chairs are held in the University :—English, Geography, History (2 Chairs), Linguistics, French, German, Russian, Indonesian and Malay Languages, Philosophy, Classical Studies,

Anthropology and Sociology, Education, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, Agricultural Economics, Economics (2 Chairs), Politics, Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Structural Engineering, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Applied Mathematics, Psychology, Pure Mathematics, Mathematical Statistics, Physics, Theoretical Physics, Botany, Zoology and Comparative Physiology. In addition there are full-time permanent Deans of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.

The Council also established the following Chairs which were to be filled during 1965 :—Music, English (second Chair), Accounting, Economics (third Chair), Information Science, Pure Mathematics (second Chair), and Applied Mathematics (second Chair).

Halls of Residence

Deakin Hall was extended to its full size by the beginning of the 1965 academic year. This housed approximately 150 students. The second hall of residence was to be completed by the end of 1965 and provide accommodation for a further 190 students.

In the remainder of the 1964–66 triennium, a third hall, which will be a thirteen storied tower block, and a building containing three separate dining halls and serveries, a kitchen, an administrative centre for the group and staff quarters, was to be built. This programme, which groups the halls of residence around centralized dining and kitchen facilities, will provide accommodation for 600 persons by the beginning of 1967.

Sites and Buildings

By the end of 1964 the following major projects on the campus were either completed or under construction: science block ($6·3 mill.) ; physical sciences—engineering library ($748,000) ; administration ($644,000) ; union ($1·1 mill.) ; main library ($1,158,000); Deakin Hall ($688,000); second hall ($650,000); central engineering block, chemical and electrical engineering buildings ($2·8 mill.) ; medical school—stages I. and II. ($2·7 mill.) ; and the Robert Menzies School of Humanities—stages I. and II. ($4·4 mill.) which is the largest building on any campus in Australia ; sports building ($88,000) ; and maintenance building ($100,000).

The establishment of paraclinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash is expected to cost $1·6 mill. in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of $1·57 mill.

The following projects were planned for the balance of the 1964-66 triennium :—Third stage of the Robert Menzies School of Humanities ($2·52 mill.) ; public lecture theatre ($500,000) ; third hall of residence ($880,000) ; central animal house ($90,000) ; bio-medical library ($144,000) ; and engineering laboratories and lecture theatres ($862,000).

In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, plans have been made in co-operation with Alfred and Queen Victoria Hospitals for new buildings at those hospitals. Here and at Prince Henry's Hospital, the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, and Fairfield Hospital, clinical teaching will be given at least until Monash's own teaching hospital becomes available on the south-west corner of the site.

Student Enrolments

The following table shows full-time and part-time enrolments at Monash University from 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	249	85	20	9	269	94
1962	526	212	45	15	571	227
1963	966	432	139	50	1,105	482
1964	1,818	754	251	100	2,069	854
1965*	2,551	1,119	400	179	2,951	1,298

* Provisional figures.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES, 1964

Faculty	Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts	586	640	40	29
Economics and Politics	415	39	..	..
Engineering	192	2	18	..
Law	127	17	..	1
Medicine	331	46	1	1
Science	277	64	82	15
	1928	808	141	46

There is as yet no provision for external students nor for evening tuition. Part-time students included above (400 males and 179 females) are, therefore, those who are available to attend lectures and tutorials during the day.

Finance

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from student fees. The State Government contributes equally with the Commonwealth to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent

expenditure, the Commonwealth contributes $2.00 for every $3.70 received by way of State grants and student fees. Total capital expenditure on land, buildings, furniture and special equipment, to 31st December, 1963 amounted to $20 mill.

For the period of the 1964–66 triennium, the estimates for capital and recurrent expenditure are $11 mill. and $21 mill. respectively.

Full-time students pay one composite fee per annum, the amount being the same irrespective of faculty. All students contribute on a *per capita* basis to the development of the Union and sporting facilities, and fees for higher degree work are low in order to encourage post-graduate study.

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
SOURCES OF INCOME			
Commonwealth Government	4,500	3,634	3,460
State Government	3,406	4,534	4,264
Total Government Grants	7,906	8,168	7,724
Other Sources—			
Donations and Special Grants	4	136	198
Student Fees	70	144	280
Other Fees	..	..	2
Charges for Services	..	..	4
Halls of Residence	..	48	62
Other Income	18	12	22
Total Other Sources	92	340	568
Total Income	7,998	8,508	8,292
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE			
Teaching and Research—			
Salaries and Superannuation	384	804	1,394
Equipment and Maintenance	880	628	934
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave	8	38	96
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	52	90	154
Total—Teaching and Research	1,324	1,560	2,578
Administration and General Overhead—			
Salaries and Superannuation	114	148	188
Other Administration Expenditure	132	56	98
Libraries—			
Salaries and Superannuation	50	72	104
Other Expenditure on Libraries	298	88	316

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE—*continued*			
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—			
New Buildings	5,410	6,584	4,248
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation	180	420	524
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating ..	14	50	88
Other Expenditure on Buildings, &c. ..	292	28	44
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—			
Public Examinations	..	..	..
Other Expenditure	28	48	66
Total Expenditure	7,842	9,054	8,254

La Trobe University

Foundation

La Trobe University was established under an Act which received the Royal Assent on 9th December, 1964. The La Trobe University Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Education on 30th September, 1964, exactly 125 years after the arrival of Charles Joseph La Trobe from Sydney as Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. La Trobe remained in Victoria until 1854, when he resigned as Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The University is named in his honour.

When the University of Melbourne was established more than a hundred years ago the Royal Letters Patent aimed at ensuring recognition in the United Kingdom of the degrees which were to be conferred by the University. It was laid down that the degrees of the University should be recognized as " academic distinctions and awards of merit and be entitled to rank, precedence and consideration in our United Kingdom and our colonies and possessions throughout the world as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom ". The La Trobe University Act follows the precedent of the Monash University Act, and says that the objects of the University shall be, *inter alia,* the conferring of various degrees and diplomas at a standard of graduation at least as high as prevails in the University of Melbourne and in Monash University.

The Australian Universities Commission in its recommendations for the 1964–66 triennium proposed that a third university institution should be established in Victoria. The Commission gave reasons why this third institution should be established in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and recommended a capital grant of $2·2 mill. for the 1964–66 triennium for planning, site works, installation of services, and the construction of the first stages of accommodation for students. These funds are available to La Trobe University. With the acceptance of the recommendations of the Martin Committee they have

been increased by a further $1,500,000. For recurrent purposes total grants from Commonwealth and State sources of $300,000 were available in 1965, and $620,000 in 1966.

A Planning Committee for La Trobe was established in June, 1964, and undertook as its main task the finding of a site for the University. The Committee recommended that the State Government should make available an area of approximately 500 acres situated at Bundoora, 8 miles north of Melbourne. This was done. The site was chosen primarily in the light of the distribution of potential University population in Melbourne and Victoria, and of accessibility by road and rail. The Interim Council was appointed in December, 1964.

The plans for the University envisaged an ultimate enrolment of the order of 10,000 students, and this level may be reached in a decade. It is a policy of the Interim Council that the University should be organized academically in schools of related disciplines. It is expected that the academic organization will retain some flexibility to provide as much freedom as practicable for faculty and students to engage in interdisciplinary studies. The award of a degree may depend on work done in one or more schools. Provision will be made for all staff and students, whether resident or not, to be members of one or other of the colleges which will be constructed on the University site.

Initially the emphasis will be on the humanities, social sciences, and science in depth ; professional courses in law, agriculture, education, and commerce will follow. In the less immediate future schools of medicine and engineering will be established.

The Vice-Chancellor took up his appointment in September, 1965. During 1965, the University also appointed the Librarian and the Co-ordinator of Buildings and Services, and advertised for foundation professors in English, History, Philosophy, a modern European language, Economics, Sociology, Politics, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

The University is planned to open in March, 1967.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) and other citizens of Melbourne.

In 1887, when the first permanent building was opened, there were over 600 students enrolled part-time for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects. Since then, enrolment has grown to 34,000 students (including correspondence students), accommodation from eleven class-rooms to 17 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture-rooms, and the standard and diversity of the courses offered have greatly increased.

In 1934, the name was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College, and in July, 1954, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title " Royal " upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on its Diplomas. In December, 1960, it was renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

The Council is a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible for control, appointment of staff, and administration of funds. The income of the Institute is derived from Government grant, fees, interest from investments, and various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

The Institute operates as two branches : the Professional Courses Branch and the Industrial Courses Branch.

Professional Courses Branch. Professional courses, which require Leaving or Matriculation as the entry standard, lead to qualifications generally recognized by professional bodies for membership. They are offered in various branches of engineering, applied science, art and architecture, business administration, and mathematics. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also available.

Industrial Courses Branch. Part-time courses prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission lead to competency in a skilled trade or craft. They are of four or five years' duration, and generally require sub-intermediate as the entry standard.

Technician courses reach a standard intermediate between trade and professional qualifications. They usually require several years of part-time study after the completion of apprenticeship.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Individual Students Enrolled—					
Males	18,115	18,437	18,631	19,060	19,114
Females	2,806	2,813	2,793	2,646	2,599
Total* ..	20,921	21,250	21,424	21,706	21,713
Course Enrolments—					
Commercial† ..	335	381	364	304	342
Science	8,837	9,928	10,409	11,108	11,130
Trade	9,591	8,597	8,326	8,368	8,340
Art	1,524	1,647	1,595	1,223	1,145
Other	634	697	730	703	756
			$'000		
Receipts—					
Government Grant	1,564	1,752	2,102	2,186	2,499
Fees	626	668	688	726	762
Sale of Class Material	24	24	28	26	26
Miscellaneous ..	96	94	92	84	108
Total ..	2,310	2,538	2,910	3,022	3,394

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1964 were estimated at 12,000.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science.

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY—*continued*

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Expenditure—			$'000		
Salaries—					
Instructors ..	1,378	1,496	1,730	1,866	2,091
Other	444	494	564	586	616
Buildings, Furniture, etc.	246	266	264	258	271
Miscellaneous ..	240	270	278	318	339
Total ..	2,308	2,526	2,836	3,028	3,317

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY : ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS

Particulars		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
ENROLMENTS						
Full-time—						
Diploma		427	486	558	577	537
Vocational		136	132	161	146	134
Part-time—						
Apprentices ..		494	550	541	608	768
Other		1,563	1,590	1,676	1,536	1,485
STAFF						
Full-time—						
Teaching		78	78	88	96	100
Other		41	42	37	36	38
Part-time—						
Teaching		58	63	58	65	64
Other		12	10	12	11	8
RECEIPTS						
Government Grant	$	376,648	383,352	439,990	516,322	546,930
Fees ..	$	54,056	58,600	63,438	66,210	69,180
Other Receipts	$	44,160	48,636	48,368	68,636	63,182

Further Reference, 1962
Swinburne Technical College, 1963
Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963
Technical Education, 1965

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education was set up in 1946, under an Act of the State Parliament constituting the Council and defining its functions. The Adult Education Act, amended in 1958, is now embodied in the Education Act.

The primary purposes of the Council are to plan and administer a system of adult education for Victoria, and to advise the Minister of Education on new developments and proposals. The Council consists of twenty-one members, widely representative of educational interests. All are volunteers, the majority being nominated for appointment by the Minister, in accord with the provisions of the Act.

The Director, as the Executive Officer of the Council, is appointed by Cabinet on the recommendation of the Council. His term is for five years, and is renewable. A small professional staff has been built up since 1947.

Finance

The Council was financed in 1963–64 by (*a*) a statutory grant ($50,000 per annum) ; (*b*) an annual appropriation ($121,144) ; and (*c*) revenue derived from the Council's activities ($124,866). The following table shows details of the Council's activities for 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1963		1964	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered	53	163	116	215
Students Enrolled	2,828	7,063	4,247	8,602

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1963	1964
Discussion Groups—		
Number of Groups	367	401
Students Enrolled	4,150	4,292
Performances, &c. Given—		
Music	..	47
Drama	103	59
Ballet and Dance Recitals	48	53
Art Exhibitions	19	29

Further Reference, 1963

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. It trains students as pharmaceutical chemists. Since 1884 it has taught specifically to a syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has thus prepared students for examinations conducted and controlled by the Board. In practice much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy. All examinations are conducted in co-operation with these bodies.

In addition to lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other teaching facilities, the College possesses a large assembly hall, with seating accommodation for 750 people, a cafeteria, a library of 6,000 volumes, and administrative offices. It is a meeting centre for the profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed $500,000 towards the present building (completed in 1960), and many people thus have an interest in the College's welfare. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation Examination of the University of Melbourne. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is the equivalent of a pre-Science year. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

Three thousand hours (approximately eighteen months) of practical training are spent in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 2,000 hours (approximately twelve months) of practical training must be served after completion of the three-year academic course. After completing the practical training period students return to the College for a short practical examination prior to registration.

Finance and Enrolments

The number of students attending the College from 1960 to 1964 is shown below :—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pharmacy	603	544	544	429	434
Medical	148	137	164	156	142
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	10	15	21	9	5
Total	761	696	729	594	581

The following table gives details of the principal items of receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

($)

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Government Grants—Maintenance	..	..	40,000	55,000	70,000
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	86,000
Lecture Fees	146,766	156,916	154,724	131,962	133,344
Examination Fees	3,596	3,558	1,448	152	14
Total Principal Receipts ..	150,362	160,474	196,172	187,114	289,358
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	66,594	88,624	119,586	120,020	128,768
Drugs and Chemicals	16,764	21,074	15,568	14,902	14,450
Administration, &c.	52,942	78,912	79,710	61,632	68,328
Total Principal Expenditure ..	136,300	188,610	214,864	196,554	211,546

Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1964

Health and Medical Research

Health of the Victorian Community, 1962
Developments in Medicine 1910–1960, 1963

Department of Health

Introduction

The general health of the community is protected by a number of Acts and Regulations. Basic to these is the Health Act which legislates on general health matters. Other Acts such as the Mental Health Act and the Hospitals and Charities Act relate to their special fields while a large body of other legislation deals with such activities as the registration of doctors, nurses, dieticians, masseurs, and opticians ; the control of poisons ; children's welfare ; cemeteries ; industrial hygiene ; infectious diseases ; and many other fields.

The Department of Health administers the Health Act. Its minister is the Minister of Health and the two chief administrative officers in the Department are the Secretary and Chief Health Officer. Some branches such as Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis are responsible for the specific functions which their names imply. General Health matters are dealt with by the Commission of Public Health, consisting of seven members under the chairmanship of the Chief Health Officer. The Commission co-operates with local government authorities on broad public health matters.

Metropolitan municipalities, other cities, towns, boroughs, and shires are represented on the Commission by three or four individuals appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act requires that less than half the members are medical men. In addition, the Minister can exercise all the Commission's powers and rights.

The Commission also promotes public health specifically in relation to infectious and preventable disease, advises on the public health law, carries out research, and advises or assists the public and municipal councils as required.

There are, however, important sections of health administration that are directed by the Commission. These include the treatment of infectious diseases, the registration of public buildings, and supervision of sewage disposal and dangerous trades.

Semi-independent authorities, consultative councils, and commissions and boards within the Department of Health usually have a nominee of the Minister or of the Commission to ensure that such activities are in accordance with the law and the Government's intentions.

School Medical Service

This Service is concerned with promoting the health of the 660,000 school-age children in the State. It pursues two distinct but related lines, namely, the medical inspection of school children and health promotion through teachers and parents.

Medical Inspection

Within the limits imposed by staffing establishments, this aims at three routine examinations of children during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and Form 3. In addition to these three occasions, teachers may refer for examination any children in whom they suspect ill-health or medical handicap. This is done with parental permission. The majority of the 484,000 children in the Education Department's schools and many of the remainder in registered schools are so examined. No great variation in number of children found to have unsuspected disease or defect occurs from different areas or types of school. A significant number of applicants for teacher training who come from schools without routine medical examinations are found to have unsuspected defects and ill-health.

Medical inspection started as a search for undiscovered defects and unknown or neglected illness in school children. This is still an important part of the work. Impairment of vision or hearing often

unsuspected, frequently handicaps scholastic performance. In addition to such case-finding work, medical officers and nursing sisters attempt to bridge the gap between the private medical practitioner, parent, and teacher. Familiarity with community facilities and welfare services greatly helps in the management of children and families in need of aid. The School Medical Officer and the sister who works with him have special skills and knowledge gained from their experience in the school situation. Though they play no part in conventional treatment they can contribute to the better management at school of the child whose health is impaired. Particularly is this so in chronic or recurrent illness or where the child is handicapped by disease. Teachers are often the first to notice illness in a child because of the effect on general behaviour and class-room performance.

The School Medical Service staff aids the referral of sick or handicapped children to their own doctors for treatment. The policy of the Service is to refer children to the doctor or source of medical care named by the parents. Limited use is made of staff specialists either to elucidate the need for further investigation in doubtful cases or to provide specialist advice in the problems of education of children with difficulties in vision, hearing, and speech.

A close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department. In this way are efforts made to reduce the problems of emotional disturbance and mental retardation.

A small amount of survey work is done to help in the assessment of health standards and delineation of health problems in school children. This is done in close co-operation with the Royal Children's Hospital and Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Health Promotion

In Victoria, health education of children is mainly carried out by parents and teachers. The School Medical Service endeavours to promote child health, particularly through school teachers, because of their special relationship with children.

As medical consultant to the Education Department, the Service advises on the health standards of schools and school teachers. In the Teachers' Colleges medical officers of the Service work to promote the health of children through their future teachers. This is done by individual and group contact with students in a counselling situation. Also, the doctors help prepare the future teachers to present health as a curriculum subject in the schools. By sensitizing future teachers to the health needs of children it is hoped to secure teacher co-operation in health supervision of school children.

Further References, 1964–1965
Industrial Hygiene, 1964
Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964
Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964
Communicable Diseases, 1964
Compulsory Chest X-rays, 1965
Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965
Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965

School Dental Service

In co-operation with the Education Department, the School Dental Service was commenced in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic at South Melbourne. Initially, State school children visited the clinic for an examination, and received treatment if necessary. Provision was made which enabled the children to return to the clinic each year for a dental check-up.

It was soon realized that children in country districts were equally in need of dental care and the dental service was extended to country areas by using portable equipment carried in dental vans. However, only a staff of nine dentists was maintained at this time, and as it was impossible to cover the whole State, only schools in the inner industrial suburbs of Melbourne, certain country districts, and orphanages were visited. The emphasis has been on treating children to the age of twelve years, as this age represents the time when children's first teeth are lost and the growth of permanent teeth occurs.

In 1951, the Service was transferred to the Health Department. New vans and twin semi-trailer units were purchased, and it was possible to extend dental services into more country areas. The clinic at South Melbourne was removed to larger premises, and two additional centres at North Fitzroy and Footscray were opened in 1953 and 1959, respectively. These centres only serve schools in their local districts, and the emphasis in the country is to serve the remoter areas. The rapid increase in the number of school children, the inclusion of Catholic schools in the Service, and the severe shortage of dentists are factors limiting the extension of the Service to additional schools. Today, dental treatment is currently available to 80,000 school children in Victoria, of whom 50,000 are treated by the School Dental Service in the course of each year.

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys

In Victoria the statistics relating to deaths due to tuberculosis are available since 1863 and notification of tuberculosis as an infectious disease for the whole of Victoria dates from 1909. Annual returns of figures for Victoria for 1964 show a death rate from tuberculosis of 3·9 per 100,000 and a new case rate of 27·8 per 100,000. These figures contrast markedly with the rates recorded for the year 1909, i.e., death rate 85 per 100,000 and notification rate 62 per 100,000.

The key to control lies in restricting the spread of infection in the community and this in turn rests on early detection, and the chief weapon for early detection is mass miniature radiography. An X-ray of the chest is the most efficient means of discovering unknown pulmonary tuberculosis, but it was not economically possible until equipment was developed for mass chest miniature radiography. This was first used in Victoria in 1940 by the Armed Services, and at the end of the Second World War the State Health Department commenced these services for the community and set up a separate Division for this purpose. A full programme was developed in the early 1950's using transportable X-ray equipment, at which attendance was voluntary. Initially, attendances were prolific and by the end of 1963 over 5½ mill. X-rays had been taken. The new cases discovered by this means

represented a quarter to a third of all notifications of new cases annually. Most of these people were quite unaware of any ill-health at the time and for many their disease was discovered at an early stage.

The 1950's also saw parallel improvements in other aspects of tuberculosis control. B.C.G. vaccination was extended to all major groups at risk, the effective new specific drugs developed were made available free of charge, and more beds became available. This resulted in rapid improvement—death rates fell dramatically and morbidity lessened.

As the disease no longer held the same fear amongst the public, an apathy tended to develop regarding attendance for chest X-rays. In 1962, probably less than half the adults were attending for X-rays when districts were being serviced. This was not only inefficient economically but ineffectual in bringing tuberculosis under control. In addition it had been shown in the State, as well as elsewhere, that individuals who were reluctant to attend had a higher case incidence of tuberculosis than the regular attenders.

In 1963, the Government decided to invoke legislation for compulsory mass community chest X-rays passed in 1948. The Division of Chest X-ray Surveys plans to carry out chest X-rays for all adults 21 years of age and over using the State Electoral areas as a basis and checking attendances against the rolls. Seven caravans housing modern X-ray equipment give mobility of action in visiting all areas of the State.

The first compulsory chest X-ray survey was carried out in the Mildura electorate in October, 1963, and up to September 1964 eight country electorates had been completed.

In recent years miniature chest X-ray services have been provided at five metropolitan public hospitals for the routine chest X-ray of all in-patients and out-patients.

Tuberculosis Bureaux and Sanatoria

General

In Victoria the fifteen outpatient clinics and five bureaux have directed their attention to—

(1) persons known to have had active tuberculosis. The Victorian bureaux have records of approximately 20,000 previously notified cases of tuberculosis which are being maintained under medical supervision;

(2) persons with old, apparently inactive tuberculosis;

(3) relatives and contacts of both these groups; and

(4) children found to have positive tuberculin tests at school surveys and elsewhere.

In addition, the clinics offer consultation and investigation to patients of medical practitioners; arrange specific treatment for in-patients or out-patients; and carry out B.C.G. vaccination.

The greatest risk of relapse comes from those who have recently had active disease. To direct special attention to this group an " Active Case Register " is maintained and each case recorded is contacted at least annually, directly or through the patient's private doctor. This Register commenced in 1963, now has 3,200 names recorded, and is expected to stabilize at approximately 5,000 names, using three years' stability as the criterion for recovery.

For each active case of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered by Mass X-ray Surveys in the community, there are approximately three found who show X-ray abnormalities significant of past tuberculous infection. It has been observed that possibly 1 or 2 per cent. of these adults give rise to activity of these lesions annually; or 15 to 20 per cent. of cases of active tuberculosis arise from those known to have had past evidence of infection demonstrable radiologically. This illustrates one function of a Chest Clinic and Tuberculosis Bureau, i.e., close medical supervision of these people who may present an increased risk of developing active tuberculosis and thus spreading the disease in the community.

Epidemiological studies are carried out in school children using tuberculin testing. The positive reactor rate at fourteen years in 1963 was approximately 3 per cent. Those aged eleven years and over who present a negative reading are offered B.C.G. vaccination, so that it is hoped to vaccinate all negative reactors before leaving school. The positive reactors and their families are advised chest X-rays and those who give large reactions are offered closer supervision and chemoprophylaxis with isoniazide. Two medical officers and six trained nurses carry out this work.

Two sanatoria are functioning in the Metropolitan Area and accommodation is also provided for tuberculosis patients at the Austin Hospital. Ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen are accommodated at the Repatriation Department Hospitals at Heidelberg and Macleod.

In country districts tuberculosis clinics have been established at Base Hospitals and in a number of cases tuberculosis chalets are also attached.

Visiting nursing services operate throughout the State. Thirteen nurses visit homes of patients and contacts in the Metropolitan Area and ten nurses visit in the country. A trained social worker and a rehabilitation officer guide their special services.

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA : ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
			ACCOMMODATION		
Metropolitan ..	541	541	541	541	526
Country	203	203	203	203	203
Total	744	744	744	744	729
			ADMISSIONS		
Metropolitan ..	978	794	735	1,045	977
Country	208	207	215	246	230
Total	1,186	1,001	950	1,291	1,207
			DISCHARGES		
Metropolitan ..	970	811	709	1,024	994
Country	223	192	170	208	200
Total	1,193	1,003	879	1,232	1,194
			DEATHS		
Metropolitan ..	66	50	60	53	65
Country	15	11	17	13	18
Total	81	61	77	66	83

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New Cases Referred for Investigation	9,614	10,373	13,475	12,015	12,757
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	62,419	61,565	61,324	54,870	55,975
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	14,547	12,436	20,863	21,851	22,464
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	37,084	40,627	39,526	38,807	37,290
Micro	6,999	9,018	11,135	13,962	14,336
Tuberculin Tests	7,331	8,695	11,230	11,531	10,424
B.C.G. Vaccinations	2,819	2,869	3,054	3,279	3,194

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys, 1964

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service has grown steadily over the years since the State Government, in 1946, first offered to subsidize municipal councils towards the cost of conducting such services. Each year more people have come to realize that the Service is an essential aid in the preservation of the health of the community.

The objects of the Service are to preserve the health of the young family by providing household assistance when the mother, through sickness or confinement, is unable to attend to the family's needs, and to help the aged and infirm to continue living in their own homes by giving them help in the home when certain tasks tax their physical strength. This releases many hospital beds which are needed for more urgent cases.

The Home Help Service may be made available on a full time basis for a maximum period of up to three weeks unless exceptional circumstances demand an extension. Hourly assistance to the aged and infirm, however, may be made available for an indefinite period, providing that the priority of the case is kept under review and the hours of assistance are kept to a minimum and do not exceed twenty hours a week.

Each person receiving home help is expected to pay as much as he or she can afford towards the cost of the service. The actual amount contributed is regarded as a strictly confidential matter and is not known to the home help assisting. Another important factor of the scheme is that the priority of the case is judged on the medical need for assistance and not on the amount contributed by the householder.

A person wishing to obtain the service is required to make application to the Municipal Office in the district of residence. A medical certificate must either accompany the application or be forwarded as early as possible after the application is made. Unfortunately, not all councils operate services. In many districts the councils have difficulty obtaining women to work as home helps, whilst in others, there has been no demand for the service.

The Government subsidy available to councils towards the cost of conducting Home Help Services is four-fifths of the net cost to the council. In addition $100 per annum is paid to the council towards the administrative costs of operating the service. During 1963–64, 120 municipal councils received subsidies towards the cost of conducting services. The total number of householders assisted during this period was approximately 14,000. Twenty-five per cent. of these cases were elderly and nearly 33 per cent. of the elderly received long term assistance of periods from a few months to over the whole year.

Elderly Citizens' Clubs

It has been found that loneliness, which frequently accompanies old age, is to a large extent responsible for the physical and mental deterioration of a person. By the establishment of Elderly Citizens' Clubs, it is hoped that the elderly will realize that they are still part of the community and so avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting new companions and developing fresh interests. The clubs can also provide extra services such as hot mid-day meals at the club and meals on wheels.

The activities and services conducted at the Clubs vary a great deal. Every encouragement is given by the Health Department for the provision of a wide variety of activities and services so that the needs of as many elderly persons in a community as possible can be met. The activities and services at Elderly Citizens' Clubs include all the usual ones found at social clubs for any age group—entertainments, handicrafts, indoor and outdoor games, dancing, discussion groups, community singing and outings, libraries, and showers. As the clubs are mainly catering for the needs of people retired from work, most of the meetings and entertainments are arranged for the daytime and the clubrooms are usually open daily during week-days.

The members of the Elderly Citizens' Clubs are encouraged to be as independent as possible. They elect their own committees, arrange all social functions, and assist with the services conducted by the club. A small membership fee is charged to those wishing to join the social club and nominal charges are made for services provided. There are certain conditions of subsidy that must be met before a grant can be considered. These conditions aim to protect the interests of the elderly and provide them with the maximum benefit possible.

Local contributions towards the establishment of clubrooms are usually met jointly by the municipal councils and by the people of the district. To 30th June, 1964, applications for grants in respect of 117 Elderly Citizens' Clubs had been approved.

Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Services

The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Welfare Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, and pre-school services in Victoria.

Infant Welfare Services

The pattern of development has been a decentralized one, the infant welfare centres being established in the municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of the local municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants (a maximum of $6,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant of $1,500 per annum for each full-time sister employed.

The infant welfare service provided for a community varies with its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. It is estimated that for a municipality with 200 births each year, a full-time sister is required.

In the most sparsely populated areas, the shires are not able to meet the cost of providing static infant welfare centres and, in addition, many mothers would have to travel too great a distance to reach them. Consequently the Government provides Mobile Infant Welfare services, pays the infant welfare sisters, and provides specially fitted vans for their use as centres. Several shires may be served by one of these vans and may make contributions towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. As townships spring up and develop along these routes, temporary centres are established where the mothers can congregate and so save the sisters' travelling time. When these townships grow more permanent, the shires establish static centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Five of these mobile services are in operation.

There are some mothers who, because of their situation, are unable to avail themselves of either the static or the mobile services, and for these assistance is provided through the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme which is conducted by the Maternal and Infant Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters throughout their child's development. Many mothers in outback areas have benefited from this scheme.

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1962 to 1964 are listed below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1962	1963	1964
Municipal Centres	610	631	640
Centres on Mobile Circuits..	19	16	16
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels	10	10	9
Emergency Housing Area	1	..	..
Commonwealth Defence Stations	1	1	1
Total All Types	641	658	666
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres ..	320	331	339
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	65,820	65,443	64,644
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	166,626	179,992	178,641
Total Number of Attendances at Centres ..	1,392,999	1,387,306	1,350,328
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled	136	104	66
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	3	3	..

Activities of Infant Welfare Centres, 1962

Pre-Natal Service

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At 30 selected Infant Welfare Centres, a Pre-Natal Clinic is conducted by a Medical Officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch,

Department of Health. These are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent of the service rendered is listed below :—

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1962	1963	1964
Total Number	31	30	30
Patients Attending	6,075	7,135	8,101
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	32,549	36,686	39,752

Pre-School Services

The building of pre-school centres throughout Victoria has been aided in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the Council, and often it is then combined with the infant welfare centre to reduce cost, or it may be owned by a church body or a voluntary organization. In these latter cases, the council must be willing to sponsor the project. A similar building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of $6,000 is paid towards the erection of these buildings, which, like the infant welfare centres, have to be approved in the planning stage. Further information about these buildings is set out on page 251 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Although the most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is that of a kindergarten, in some areas a pre-school play group may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre is conducted by a pre-school play leader who is a person with less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children can be cared for by such a person at any one time and she is not qualified for parent education.

In urban areas, a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers have to work. There are thirteen of these day nurseries, and one crèche providing emergency care, subsidized by the Government of Victoria. They take children from infancy to five years of age and the matron-in-charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children.

All children attending pre-school centres have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, or Municipal Council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 589 subsidized pre-school

centres medically examined in 1964, 526 were examined by Department of Health medical officers, 32 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 31 by private doctors.

For the first time unsubsidized pre-school centres were given the opportunity of having free medical examinations.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidizes the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher or pre-school play leader, each up to a maximum of $1,200. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organizations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents.

The number of pre-school centres during the years 1962 to 1964 and their particulars are listed below :—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1962		1963		1964	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	415	21,078	447	22,630	481	24,317
Play Centres	105	3,293	109	3,390	111	3,348
Day Nurseries ..	13	632	13	637	13	646
Total ..	533	25,003	569	26,657	605	28,311

NOTE.—In addition there is one crèche with an enrolment capacity of 74.

Building Grants

The number of capital grants made to infant welfare and pre-school centres during each of the past three years is listed below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS

Buildings Subsidized	1962	1963	1964	Total since Inception
Infant Welfare Centres	34	16	16	425
Pre-School Centres	31	37	42	508
Day Nurseries	..	..	..	13
Total	65	53	58	946

Training Programmes

Training programmes are provided for infant welfare sisters and mothercraft nurses, and for teachers at the kindergarten level. Information concerning these activities appears on page 250 of the Victorian Year Book, 1965.

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE

($'000)

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Salaries	212	218	248
Subsidies to Municipalities, &c., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	454	480	523
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres	802	934	1,060
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	134	136	138
Subsidies to Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	12	12	12
Mothercraft	22	22	22
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	42	52	56
Other Expenditure	64	62	65
Total	1,742	1,916	2,124

Mental Health Authority

Introduction

The Mental Health Authority is responsible for institutions providing in-patient care, out-patient facilities, and other services necessary for a comprehensive community mental health programme. It administers a staff of about 4,500 persons.

General Services

In 1952 Victoria's psychiatric services already had a number of institutions and community services which were to be included in the new plans for a complete mental health service. Although there were four mental hospitals in the country, four in Melbourne, and four mental deficiency colonies, they suffered by not being strategically placed for the community's needs of the day. Two of the country hospitals had actually been erected in centres of population soon after the time of the gold rush.

In the planning of the reorganized services, Victoria was divided into six country regions with about 150,000 inhabitants in each at that time. In the Metropolitan Area four early treatment units were projected to cover the regions into which Melbourne was divided. In this way new mental health or early treatment units had to be erected at Geelong, Bendigo, Benalla, and Traralgon outside Melbourne, and at Dandenong

and Sunshine within it. The units at Ballarat and Royal Park were already so used, and the hospital at Larundel was in part converted to a psychiatric hospital to receive patients from the northern Metropolitan Area. By the end of 1964 the Traralgon unit and the eastern metropolitan centre at Dandenong had been opened; some substitute or temporary arrangements were being made at Shepparton and Geelong; and a new hospital at Bendigo was due to be built shortly.

Intellectual Deficiency

For the treatment of intellectual deficiency or mental retardation in children, Kew Cottages had been expanded for the more intellectually handicapped, Janefield for those with less severe disabilities, and Travancore and Stawell for the least retarded of the children to be trained within the Department. Three hostels for girls, a training centre and hostel for boys, and the conversion of the old Children's Hospital (renamed St. Nicholas Hospital) to a new unit for babies and toddlers had already been opened. Moreover, accommodation had been set aside for adults by the allocation of parts of Sunbury, Ararat, and Beechworth for this purpose. This gave accommodation to train another 1,000 intellectually defective people, though in most instances by the expansion of existing units, with a view to a future regional scheme being developed at a time when new buildings could be erected.

Special Services

The Authority has aimed to provide mental health units and their staffs to cover, as the World Health Organization suggested, the mental health needs of a community and to review, and in certain cases to make special provision for, more specialized psychiatric needs in each area. In this way services have been considered in each region for intellectual handicap, neurotic disorders, mental illnesses, problems of childhood, deteriorations of old age, alcoholism, and the forensic psychiatric needs of delinquency, the Courts, the probationary and penal services.

For this reason some clinics and hospitals have been allotted special functions for the treatment of these disorders, especially within the Metropolitan Area. Here a number of multi-purpose clinics have been established.

Regional Services

Not only have these services, in each of the areas into which the State has been divided, to be comprehensive enough to cover all categories of disability, but they must also be designed to deal with the various types of preventive services required. Thus in every region, for every type of disability there have to be services for research, community preventive services, out-patients, day hospitals, early treatment units, residential rehabilitation services, and after-care hostels and after-care follow-up services.

With ten regions, seven types of disorder to treat, and seven services required for each, 490 different types of agencies have had to be planned and staffed, though many may be combined. It is towards this

end that the mental health services of Victoria are being developed though they have to be modified, reorganized, and expanded to accord with new practices of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

Conclusion

The greatest problems are concerned with adequate numbers of staff and their training which must satisfy the needs of such an expanding service. At present provision must be made for 9,600 residential patients, 9,000 admissions to the hospitals, and 10,000 new out-patients who make some 60,000 annual attendances to the various clinics.

The most significant new developments in the Victorian Mental Health Services in recent years have been through the expansion of community psychiatry, through its voluntary services, the regional psychiatric planning, the development of retarded children's centres, and sheltered workshops and the multi-purpose clinics.

Further Reference, 1963

The following table shows the numbers under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Particulars	At 31st December—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	5,883	5,818	5,327	5,237	4,842
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	252	242	241	262	303
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	117	123	117	148	168
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	759	782	856	798	958
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,233	1,358	1,349	1,359	1,322
In Repatriation Mental Hospital*	..	..	3	1	2
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	377	402	374	357	335
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	39	49	504	700	769
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals† ..	..	..	31	47	78
In Training Schools.. ..	475	510	501	510	519
Total—Resident Patients ..	9,135	9,284	9,303	9,419	9,296
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, &c.	1,669	1,848	1,807	1,928	2,214
Total under Care ..	10,804	11,132	11,110	11,347	11,510

* The Repatriation Mental Hospital commenced taking voluntary patients in 1962.

† Informal Hospitals commenced taking patients in 1962.

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1964

Type of Institution	Under Care at 1st January			Admitted, Transferred In, etc.	Discharged, Transferred Out, etc.	Died	Under Care at 31st December		
	Resident	Non-resident*	Total				Resident	Non-resident*	Total
State Mental Hospitals ..	6,596	1,325	7,921	3,619	2,995	925	6,164	1,456	7,620
Repatriation Mental Hospital	263	145	408	174	107	31	305	139	444
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	505	355	860	6,544	6,354	45	503	502	1,005
Informal Hospitals ..	47	..	47	637	606	..	78	..	78
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	1,498	103	1,601	536	244	49	1,727	117	1,844
Training Schools ..	510	..	510	85	74	2	519	..	519
Total	9,419	1,928	11,347	11,595	10,380	1,052	9,296	2,214	11,510

* Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further Reference, 1963

History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964

Hospitals and Charities Commission

General

The Hospitals and Charities Act 1948 set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission, consisting of three full time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff to assist it. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Commission's Functions

The Commission is the authority under the Minister for the payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered hospitals and institutions. It exercises a close scrutiny over hospital budgets and expenditure for capital and maintenance purposes.

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may enquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards

required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organization for Victorian hospitals. It is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 25 per cent. subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association ; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent., and the Association operates as an active purchasing organization handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1963–64 amounted to $4·2 mill.

In the year 1963-64, the Commission distributed a gross amount of $11·0 mill. from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed $30·5 mill. for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :—

(1) For capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of the building project from the original narrative through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project.

(2) For maintenance purposes. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operation.

Public Hospitals

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. Firstly, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors—following closely the practice applying in the United Kingdom prior to the introduction of the National Health Service. Secondly, they have received financial assistance by way of Government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount and proportion. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 58 per cent. of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former

traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in University teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed, are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of $8.00 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of $2.00 per day derived from Commonwealth hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

The difference between these fee charges and actual cost is met by State Government subsidy. For the financial year 1963–64 the total public hospital maintenance expenditure was met from :—

	$'000
Patients' Fees	20,359
Charitable Contributions	861
Miscellaneous	1,530
State Government Subsidy	27,065
Commonwealth Government Payments ..	4,693

(As from 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments were included under the patients' fees.)

A buoyant economy, together with Government subsidized medical and hospital insurance plans within easy reach of most wage earners, has resulted in a marked trend towards private medical care, either in the doctor's consulting room or in the private bed in hospital.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria today, the acute hospital bed need is assessed at fewer than 4 beds per

1,000 of population as compared with 7·5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of older people in the community. The effects of this trend are being met through energetic efforts by State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals, and with religious and charitable organizations.

At 30th June, 1964, the Commission had on its register 1,384 institutions and societies. Details of the registrations for the years 1962 to 1964 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
Hospitals	144	147	149
Special Hospitals for the Aged	2	4	5
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	88	92	103
Children's Homes	56	56	58
Foundling and Rescue Homes	15	15	19
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls..	290	299	320
Crèches and Kindergartens	87	86	85
Bush Nursing Centres	19	19	20
Ambulance Organizations	29	28	25
Relief Organizations	107	105	109
Miscellaneous Organizations	184	200	203
Private Hospitals	262	274	288
Total ..	1,283	1,325	1,384

Hospital Architecture

Hospital design and construction are important functions of the Hospitals and Charities Commission in Victoria. With an annual expenditure of almost $12 mill. on construction, there is ample opportunity for architects to specialize in hospital design. The Royal Children's Hospital (516 beds) which was opened in 1963, the Royal

Women's Hospital extensions, and the new Alfred Hospital now under construction, all have combined imaginative design with modern construction methods.

One novel concept in hospital thinking can be seen in a circular design applied at the Sandringham Hospital, which has 68 beds. For a hospital ward, the circular plan has many advantages. It saves the nurse unnecessary steps as the beds are placed about the perimeter, and this gives her complete oversight of all patients through glass panelled walls. Although the concept itself is not new, this particular application is. The old concept of a nurse seated in the centre and able to observe her patients has now been modified : patients are given privacy by strategic use of partitions and glass panelling, with curtains. Whether the final design is a square or rectangle does not matter ; the aim is to enable the nurse to supervise every patient and to reach him quickly, if necessary.

Another plan now nearing the final blueprint stage attempts to match design with function throughout the hospital. Hospital wards or rooms are expensive to build and maintain, because many costly services must be made available to any patient at any one time should the need arise. An attempt to combine efficiency with economy has been made in the design of the new Moe/Newborough Hospital shortly to be built in Gippsland. The hospital, initially of 120 beds built around a quadrangle, will consist of three sections. One will be an intensive care unit which will include all the facilities of modern medicine to care for the acutely ill or severely injured patient. In direct communication with this will be a single unit for acutely ill medical or surgical patients. This is equipped and staffed to handle a patient after the first critical stage of his condition. Again connecting directly there will be a convalescent section which, in turn, opens into a unit where the patient fends for himself in hotel-type accommodation with service.

In short, the hospital is planned to give each patient the services demanded by his condition. If critically ill, he is in that section providing the services to maintain life ; thereafter, with progress and recovery, he moves to sections adapted to his need. Finally, he fends for himself in the hotel section. He telephones for an appointment and walks across the lawns to his doctor's rooms.

This concept in hospital planning will help a patient in his recovery from injury or illness, and restoration into society.

Care of the Aged, 1965

Private Hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections. These hospitals include medical, surgical, midwifery, convalescent, and chronic beds.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals.

In recent years the bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards to existing private hospitals. They, therefore, constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30th June, 1964, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 196 registered private hospitals with 4,878 beds, whilst in country areas there were 92 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,511 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centering around a base hospital. Regional Councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Regional Councils.

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel becomes available will include Pathology, Radiology, Blood Banks, Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy, and Occupational Therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been put in at each base hospital, and reserve equipment is held at these locations for use in emergencies. Group laundries are being established at strategic centres, and each hospital now has access to the services of a regional engineer. The Regional Plan has been the means of patients receiving a higher standard of medical and ancillary care throughout the State.

Nursing

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staffs for hospitals; through the provision of bursaries it encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education prior to commencing training; it maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; it produces publicity material including films on nursing; it directs a staff of competent nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals for their leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and it assists generally in nursing matters in hospitals.

Nurse Training, 1962

Ambulance Services

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958 the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ambulance services in this State.

For adequate and efficient provision of ambulance services, Victoria has been divided into sixteen regions, each with regional committees elected by contributors, each committee being autonomous and responsible for the provision of service under its own constitution and by-laws. Each regional committee appoints a full-time superintendent/secretary as executive officer.

Strategically placed throughout the regions are branch stations, most of which are manned by full-time officers, the remainder operated by qualified volunteers. The headquarters station is based in the largest town in the region (generally a base hospital town) and provides maintenance facilities for its fleet of vehicles, backing up of service, and co-ordination of ambulance transport.

Common two-way radio communication is established in all the regional services and ensures direct communication throughout the State on all matters relating to persons in need of prompt medical attention.

Funds are provided by the Commission for both maintenance and capital purposes.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1961–62 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars		1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Vehicles		218	239	253
Staff		438	470	499
Contributors		322,523	340,100	341,572
Patients Carried		208,599	226,248	263,997
Mileage Travelled		3,754,098	4,029,692	4,435,487
Maintenance Grants	$	427,970	474,116	527,994
Capital Grants	$	232,638	333,220	238,528

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of patients refer to the " cases " treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	11	11	11	11
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	19	20	20	20	21
Country	105	108	109	110	110
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	1	1	2	4	5
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals . ..	9	9	9	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	5	5	6	7	8
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools ..	5	5	6	6	8
Total Hospitals	159	163	167	172	177
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	34	34	34	34	36
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare	3	3	3	3	3
Rescue Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	9	9	9	7	6
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	13	12	12	13	12
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	83	82	82	81	81

* Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

† In addition to the institutions shown above, there are others registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, including bush nursing centres, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organizations.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Institutions	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	36,130	37,290	41,912	42,562	42,018
Patients	11,196	14,312	15,188	17,460	20,392
Other	4,830	5,872	6,116	6,592	6,881
Total	52,156	57,474	63,216	66,614	69,291
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	23,198	25,226	27,596	29,260	32,318
Capital	8,488	10,088	12,354	12,960	10,138
Other	17,938	20,010	21,234	22,574	24,911
Total	49,624	55,324	61,184	64,794	67,367
Sanatoria—					
Receipts*	998	1,028	1,058	1,114	1,274
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	610	634	658	670	777
Other	388	394	400	444	497
Total	998	1,028	1,058	1,114	1,274
Mental Hospitals†—					
Receipts*	15,712	16,594	17,310	17,682	19,446
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	7,056	7,920	9,792‡	10,186‡	10,905‡
Capital	2,850	2,160	2,102	1,980	3,522
Other	5,806	6,514	5,416	5,516	5,019
Total	15,712	16,594	17,310	17,682	19,446
Other Charitable Institutions—					
Receipts—					
Government§	7,892	8,220	8,880	8,546	8,332
Patients	2,856	3,124	3,310	4,336	5,486
Other	4,898	5,050	5,056	6,124	5,391
Total	15,646	16,394	17,246	19,006	19,208
Expenditure— ..					
Salaries and Wages ..	5,434	5,982	6,514	8,008	8,659
Capital	3,002	3,798	3,122	3,520	3,644
Other	6,886	7,488	7,764	7,360	6,734
Total	15,322	17,268	17,400	18,888	19,039
Total Receipts ..	84,512	91,490	98,830	104,416	109,220
Total Expenditure ..	81,656	90,214	96,952	102,478	107,125

* Sanatoria and Mental Health Institutions are financed almost exclusively by Government contributions.

† Includes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

‡ Includes penalty rates, etc., previously included in "Other".

§ Includes municipal grants and contributions.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS: DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
INCOME					
Government Aid	60,124	61,976	67,774	69,352	69,834
Municipal Aid	600	640	734	732	810
Collections, Donations, and Legacies	1,716	2,050	1,928	2,024	1,919
Fees—					
Out-patients	1,558	1,718	1,870	1,950	2,175
In-patients—					
Public	7,008	8,970	9,616	12,362	15,331
Private and Intermediate ..	5,486	6,748	7,012	7,488	8,372
Other	8,020	9,388	9,896	10,508	10,778
Total	84,512	91,490	98,830	104,416	109,220
EXPENDITURE					
In-patients and Inmates	60,150	65,942	70,382	74,400	80,166
Out-patients	5,510	6,500	7,194	7,652	7,980
Capital	14,340	16,048	17,578	18,462	17,305
Other	1,654	1,724	1,798	1,964	1,675
Total	81,654	90,214	96,952	102,478	107,125

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS: ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1964

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals	2,030	401	1,546	251	50,441	10,924	193,986
General Hospitals— ..							
Metropolitan	3,197	931	2,409	806	69,132	39,684	286,530
Country	2,938	3,104	1,823	1,967	39,163	95,579	244,979
Auxiliary Hospitals	445	..	407	..	2,380	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals ..	44	..	34	..	314	..	..
Sanatoria	389	..	255	..	1,012	..	..
Total	9,043	4,436	6,474	3,024	162,442	146,187	725,495

NOTE.—This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres, and Schools, which had 9,586 beds and treated 22,942 cases.

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. Administration of the Association as a whole is by a Central Council in Melbourne comprising representatives of medical, nursing and welfare bodies, country members, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and business and professional men and women.

The Hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and the proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals and nursing centres receive Government maintenance grants. Capital requirements, such as for buildings and equipment, are initially found locally, supported where necessary by loans from the Association at nominal interest, all of which is subsidized on a two-for-one basis by the Government.

Each bush nursing hospital elects its own committee of management at an annual meeting of members. Members pay a small annual fee, giving them the right to stand or vote for the committee of management and entitling them also to a rebate on fees should they become patients.

During the year ended 31st March, 1964, there were 40 bush nursing hospitals and seventeen nursing centres in operation, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick. The total number of cases treated by hospitals and centres in the year was 30,366. Of the hospital in-patients, 2,110 were maternity cases. There was one maternal death, and the death rate amongst the babies was sixteen for each 1,000 live births.

Hospitals range in size from four beds at Trentham to 27 at Mornington. New buildings and extensions to the value of $182,000 were completed during the year and others costing $408,000 were in progress. All buildings and other capital expenditure must be approved by the Association and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Government maintenance grants are also made by the Health Department through the Association, and in 1963–64 amounted to $234,000.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31st March, 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government* and Municipal	404	372	362	500	509
Collections, Donations, &c.	142	98	102	128	136
Proceeds from Entertainments	22	16	8	12	13
Patients' Fees	452	514	484	504	542
Members' Fees	44	48	46	48	47
Interest and Rent	4	6	4	4	7
Miscellaneous	20	12	8	6	20
Total Receipts	1,088	1,066	1,014	1,202	1,274
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	336	394	340	378	395
Other	198	212	224	232	242
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c.	158	176	162	166	170
Surgery and Medicine	30	38	42	40	41
Repairs and Maintenance	28	36	36	34	36
Furniture and Equipment	18	26	46	64	57
Printing, Stationery, &c.	24	28	14	16	15
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c.	2	4	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	24	28	24	24	29
Loan and Interest Repayments	12	24	10	6	17
Land and Buildings	190	68	24	154	72
Alterations and Additions	50	92	78	32	86
Total Expenditure	1,070	1,126	1,002	1,148	1,162

* Includes $64,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1960, $70,000 for 1961, $68,000 for 1962, $76,000 for 1963, and $34,000 for 1964. Since 1963 some hospital benefit payments previously paid direct to hospitals have been paid direct to patients.

Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalize and regularize the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual "one day's" appeal to

parishioners (4th Sunday in October) by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from Church budgets.

The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions. Its appeal is presented to the public as directly as possible by advertising, personal correspondence, or by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1959–60 to 1963–64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
1960	472	68	540
1961	614	66	680
1962	512	60	572
1963	478	66	544
1964	486	65	551

Further Reference, 1962

Austin Hospital, Heidelberg

General

The personal interest of Mrs. Thomas Austin of Barwon Park in the Western District of Victoria as well as a Government grant of land and money made possible the establishment in 1882 of " The Austin Hospital for Incurables " at Heidelberg. The hospital, with 66 beds, cared for patients suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, heart conditions, and any other disease regarded by the medical profession as " incurable " or " chronic ". Later, a considerable proportion of the hospital's accommodation was given to the care of children with " difficult " or chronic diseases. During the poliomyelitis epidemics of the 1930's, the Austin Hospital was the Victorian centre for treatment of stricken children.

Over the years the name of the hospital was changed several times. In 1948 it was re-named " Austin Hospital—Heidelberg ". By that time the Hospital had expanded to its present 474 beds and included an air-conditioned block for 72 patients (opened in 1939) which has continued to cater for patients of " private and intermediate " financial status. In the public wards, patients still included the long-term " difficult " cases, who were cared for in specialized units, planned for the treatment of tuberculosis, cancer, and orthopaedic complaints, as well as for children.

In 1959 a radical change was introduced when a casualty and out-patient department was opened, and beds were made available for general medical and surgical cases. By 1964, the demand for these

services proved so great that casualty and out-patient accommodation was doubled and four wards were made available for general cases. This expansion brought about a diminution of beds available for long-term patients, who during the period were gradually moved to other more suitable institutions. The traditional work of the Hospital for " difficult " cases, however, continues in the specialized units, all of which treat both children and adults.

In the future, the Austin Hospital will probably develop in two directions—on the one hand as an expanding general hospital for the Heidelberg and north-eastern suburbs, and on the other as a specialized hospital serving the whole State.

A modernization programme begun ten years ago will continue for a further ten years by which time it is estimated expenditure on capital works will approach $10 mill. As part of this programme, Melbourne's second group laundry to serve metropolitan hospitals is under construction on the Austin Hospital site.

Specialized Units

The Thoracic Unit is the main centre for Victoria for chest surgery for tuberculous patients. The unit also includes the only complete ward in Victoria devoted to treatment of children who are tuberculosis suspects or who suffer from the disease.

The Orthopaedic Unit treats patients with fractures and bone diseases.

The Austin Consultative Clinic treats cancer patients and co-operates closely with the Peter MacCallum Clinic and the Department of Pharmacology of the University of Melbourne in research work on the disease and in pain reducing drugs.

The Spinal Injuries Unit is the recognized centre for treatment of paralysis and has achieved outstanding success in rehabilitation of paraplegics and quadriplegics.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961
Geelong Hospital, 1962
Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962
Alfred Hospital, 1963
Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964
Royal Children's Hospital, 1964
St. Vincent's Hospital, 1965
Dental Hospital, 1965

Cancer Institute Board

General Functions

The Cancer Institute, which was incorporated in 1949, has as its objects the following :—

(1) To provide facilities for research and investigation into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions ;

(2) to undertake such research and investigation ;

(3) to provide, in Victoria or elsewhere, for the special training of persons in this research and investigation ;

(4) to provide out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment at the Institute ;

(5) to arrange for the provision, at any hospital within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, of special clinics at which patients may seek relief from conditions for which appropriate treatment is available at the Institute ;

(6) to provide hostels, or make other arrangements where necessary, for the accommodation of out-patients who are undergoing treatment at the Institute or at any clinic associated with it ;

(7) to provide at the Institute, and at any clinic established at any hospital, to arrange for the provision of—

(i) teaching facilities for medical students ;

(ii) postgraduate instruction for medical practitioners ; and

(iii) instruction to nurses, technicians and physicists, with regard to cancer and allied conditions, including the diagnosis and treatment of those conditions ; and

(8) to co-ordinate all activities arising from the objects outlined above.

Developments

The construction of a new centre block in 1963 provided space for the installation of a second 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator which is now operating at full capacity.

The new building also provides for further megavoltage equipment, and any modern technical advances in this form of treatment. In 1964, an 8 MeV. Linear Accelerator was ordered for delivery in 1966. When this is installed, the Institute will have three pieces of megavoltage equipment, and be capable of treating 100 patients per day on these three units.

The development of oxygen therapy offers a promising aspect of clinical radiotherapy. This technique has been based on laboratory investigations into differentially increasing the effects of radiotherapy on tumours by comparison with surrounding normal tissues. A considerable contribution to the world-wide study has been made in the Research Unit, but with the unusual sequel that the radiobiologist, who is also a consultant radiotherapist, was able to lead the designers of the actual equipment for treatment of patients—to reach a decision on the dosage factors to be used, and to supervise the patients during the treatment and its subsequent reactions.

Already over 300 patients with advanced malignant disease have completed treatment. The Institute is the first to provide this facility for treatment of cancer patients in this country, and only two other centres (both in the United Kingdom) have barotherapy equipment available. Details of this Unit and its application have been reported in various medical and scientific journals.

Services in Operation

Metropolitan Hospitals

The Institute continues to collaborate with the metropolitan hospitals and has now extended its field of collaboration to several Departments of the University of Melbourne. These Departments have provided nominees to act as sessional consultants in the following specialties : Child Health, Clinical Medicine, Dental Medicine and Surgery, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

The Institute's specialists are permitted to accept honorary appointments to collaborating hospitals, and physics staff have been made available for advice and collaboration in radio-isotope planning and administration in these hospitals.

Extra Metropolitan Hospitals

Nineteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals. Two additional clinics were opened in the north-east of Victoria, at Wodonga (1960), and Wangaratta (1962). In addition, 140 Kv. Superficial Therapy Units have been installed at Bendigo and Geelong.

A chartered aircraft, which has been used for over two years, has proved to be a most economical way of dealing with clinics in country areas. There has been a considerable saving of time during which staff are absent from metropolitan clinics. This form of transport has now become an integral part of the country clinic service.

Visiting Nursing Service

The suggestion that the Cancer Institute Board should institute a domiciliary nursing service was first considered in 1950, because of the length of the waiting list for hospital beds for cancer patients at the Peter MacCallum Clinic. Later in that year, a Visiting Nursing Service under the control of the Cancer Institute Board was established for two districts of Melbourne. The staff consisted of a sister in charge and three trained nurses, with transport provided by two small motor cars. Initially, special selection and training of the nursing sisters attached to the Service was carried out with the aid of the Austin Hospital.

There was a great demand for this service from the beginning, and it was later extended to five districts with an extra five sisters and four additional cars. The service continued to grow and in 1960, as a result of another survey of areas likely to require the Visiting Nursing Service, it was agreed to cover the areas of Ringwood and surrounding districts, and a base was established at the Box Hill and District Hospital for this area. Further expansion was carried out in 1962, to cover Frankston and Dandenong districts, with a base at St. John of God Training Centre, which has subsequently changed to the Sandringham and District Memorial Hospital. In March, 1963, a Night Visiting Service to patients was introduced with sisters working in pairs between 5.30 and 9.30 p.m. Altogether, 30,860 visits were paid to patients during 1963–64.

Besides providing a saving of hospital beds, the visiting nursing service, in allowing the patients to remain in their own homes, maintains a feeling of confidence and security in the patients and, more importantly, in those caring for them. The service also provides expert care for convalescent patients after their discharge from hospital.

The visits of the sisters allow close supervision of the patient's condition and at the first sign of a complication or degeneration in condition, communication is made immediately with the patient's own doctor, who may arrange for the patient to be brought into the Peter MacCallum Clinic for an outpatient appointment, or to be admitted to hospital. The relationship with the patient's own doctor is very close and for the day-to-day variation in treatment the sister is in constant communication with him, and no change in treatment is brought about without his knowledge.

Statistics

During 1963–64, the Institute received 1,400 new patients. There were 53,306 attendances for treatment at clinics and 86,795 X-ray therapy fields were treated.

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established in 1936 by Act of Parliament which entrusted the Council with the responsibility of co-ordinating all research in Victoria into the causation, prevention, and treatment of cancer ; with the promotion and financial support of such research ; and with the encouragement of measures designed to improve and facilitate treatment of persons suffering from cancer.

The Council's annual budget for these purposes is at present approximately $360,000. Of this amount, about 75 per cent. is needed for the support of cancer research, 12½ per cent. for education of the lay public and the medical profession in cancer diagnosis, prevention, and treatment, and 12½ per cent. on assistance to cancer sufferers. The Council does not itself maintain institutions for treatment of cancer or for cancer research, but provides financial support for such activities in hospitals, universities, and medical research institutes. The Council does conduct an active educational programme, aimed at informing everyone of the early signs of cancer, and at encouraging those with suspicious symptoms to seek early medical advice.

Evidence has accumulated over recent years which shows that cancer of the uterus, one of the commonest cancers of women, can be detected at a very early stage by a simple test based on a cytological examination. The Council has for several years encouraged and financed provision of facilities for cytological diagnosis in hospitals. A State Centre to provide a free service for detection of uterine cancer has now been established at Prince Henry's Hospital, Melbourne, and the Council is contributing substantially to the establishment and maintenance of this unit. The Council is also conducting a State-wide educational campaign to encourage women to utilize the facilities provided.

The Council is advised how best to encourage the development of cancer research in Victoria by its Medical and Scientific Committee. This Committee includes representatives of the Faculties of Medicine and Science of Melbourne and Monash Universities, of the teaching hospitals, and of the major medical professional bodies. The Council wholly maintains three Cancer Research Units : at the Walter and Eliza Hall Medical Research Institute (pathogenesis of murine leukaemia), at the Baker Medical Research Institute (molecular genetics in relation to carcinogenesis), and in the Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne (chemical carcinogenesis). The Council also maintains the Central Cancer Registry, where full records of cancer patients from Melbourne teaching hospitals have been maintained since 1940. The Registry is a research centre for statistical aspects of cancer incidence in Victoria. In addition, the Council makes substantial grants in aid of some 40 cancer research projects in hospitals and universities. Funds for these purposes are derived wholly from public subscriptions.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE

($)

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Research	240,438	274,418	242,896	275,466	266,552
Education	25,884	34,812	37,190	29,540	42,390
Patient Aid	16,616	33,974	36,376	30,126	38,106
Other	42,548	74,182	150,290*	50,476	55,952
Total Expenditure ..	325,486	417,386	466,752	385,608	403,000

* Including a capital grant of $100,000 to Caritas Christi Hospice.

Medical Research at the University of Melbourne, 1964
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1964
Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1964
National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964

Mental Health Research Institute, Parkville

The Mental Health Research Institute of Victoria was established in 1955, and is a unit of the Victorian Mental Health Department. It is concerned with developing research from its own resources, as well as initiating research throughout the Department, which comprises some 80 units and contains biochemical, neuropathological, neurophysiological, and chromosome laboratories. Included in the structure of the Institute is a statistical-epidemiological unit which is concerned with determining the nature and distribution of mental illnesses and mental retardation in Victoria.

Since 1955, some 200 items of research in all have been undertaken. Among recent researches are a group of psychopharmacological investigations into the treatment of the mentally ill with tranquillizing and anti-depressive drugs.

In the field of epidemiology, significant work has been carried out in regard to the incidence of mongolism and congenital defects of the central nervous system. Regular statistical evaluation of the admissions to, discharges from, and deaths in mental hospitals, is carried out and published in the form of bulletins. The patterns of occurrence of various types of mental illnesses in the differing age groups are being established, as well as their relationship to such factors as migration, occupational status, and marital status. Special epidemiological studies have also been conducted into such matters as suicide and the number of mentally retarded persons in the community.

Other research projects have included studies into factors which lead to successful rehabilitation of patients in the community; the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded and the mentally ill; the links between mental illness, alcoholism, and crime; short-term offenders in Victorian prisons; and the characteristics of vagrants in the community.

At present more than 30 studies are in progress throughout the Mental Health Department under the supervision of the Mental Health Research Institute. An important liaison with mental health research at the University of Melbourne has been provided through the Mental Health Research Fund of Victoria.

Further Reference, 1964

Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital

Over the past two years the main research activities of this Unit have been concerned with three diseases, each of which is common, and each of which is important for quite different reasons. These diseases are rubella (German measles), infective hepatitis, and glandular fever.

Rubella is a disease which is mild in itself. When infection occurs in the early months of pregnancy, however, there may be grave consequences for the unborn baby and herein lies the importance of rubella as a human disease. Although earlier work had demonstrated that rubella was a viral disease, successful cultivation of the virus was not achieved until 1962. These new findings were confirmed in the Unit's laboratory and it was demonstrated, by means of human volunteer experiments, that the disease may be induced by spraying of the throat. Further work could result in the development of a vaccine. If vaccination of girls in secondary schools were possible this should minimize the risk of malformed babies in later life.

Hepatitis probably constitutes the biggest single public health problem at the present time because morbidity is high, loss in man-hours is great, and mortality by no means negligible. It is known that this disease is caused by a virus but, although many claims have been made, there is no acceptable evidence that the virus can be cultivated. One

line of investigation, inaugurated in Detroit, appeared especially promising but lapsed for want of confirmation. However, one of the key workers from the Detroit group is now working with the Unit on this line of hepatitis research. Viruses are being isolated from patients in the acute phases of disease and " blind trials " indicate that only such patients will yield virus with regularity. Much work remains to be done but it seems that the findings of the Detroit workers have already been extended.

Glandular fever is a common disease whose importance in medical science resides chiefly in the obscurity of its causation—is it in fact a specific viral disease or is it perhaps a hypersensitivity reaction to multiple agents? The unit has adopted a somewhat unusual approach to the problem. What seems to be " Antibody ", one of the body's main specific defence mechanisms in disease, has been isolated from patients' blood, and then concentrated and analysed by some of the newer techniques now available. "Antibody " is highly specific for glandular fever and has a unique chemical constitution so it is possible to seek some meaningful answers.

Further Reference, 1962

Medical Research at Monash University

General

Since the opening of Monash University, research has proceeded in all departments of the Faculty of Medicine which now includes Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Physiology and Pharmacology, and Surgery.

The preclinical departments are situated in the University itself and include Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology and Pharmacology. The paraclinical departments, Pathology and Microbiology, are in a new University building with research laboratories and teaching facilities and situated in the grounds of the Alfred Hospital with which the University is affiliated. The clinical departments are established in two other hospitals with which the University is affiliated—Prince Henry's Hospital (department of Medicine) and Queen Victoria Hospital (departments of Paediatrics and Obstetrics and Gynaecology)—while the department of Surgery is at the Alfred Hospital.

Eventually a comprehensive 800 bed University teaching hospital will be built at Monash as part of the medical school. The first stage of this hospital is expected to be in operation by the early 1970's when clinical and paraclinical departments will be closely co-ordinated with University departments in the running of hospital services.

Research at Monash University

1. *Anatomy*. The modern trend of diversification of anatomy is apparent in the research undertaken. This includes electron microscopic studies of various tissues particularly of the nervous system, neuroanatomical studies of respiratory muscles, and a wide range of neurological studies in various viscera. In addition, a metric and morphological study on Polynesian skeletal structure is proceeding.

2. *Biochemistry*. The projects developed include mechanisms controlling the synthesis of certain pituitary hormones using isolated rat glands, the development of mitochondria in various species of yeasts, the structure of various fibrous tissues of the animal body, mechanisms of inhibition of breast cancer by sex hormones, and a series of studies on brain metabolism and the chemistry of nerve conduction.

3. *Physiology (with Pharmacology)*. Research developments include studies of neurophysiological mechanism of nerve transmission on smooth muscle and cardiac muscle (its excitation and recovery) ; biosynthesis of hormones in marsupial adrenals ; extension of work in circulatory physiology, glandular secretory mechanisms, synaptic processing of information from the sense organs after arrival in the cerebral cortex ; and ultrastructure studies of smooth muscle innervation—another aspect of work for which the electron microscope is used. Pharmacological research has proceeded in drug action and its relation to intimate autonomic nerve fibre transmission to smooth muscle.

Research at Alfred Hospital

1. *Pathology*. The significance of organ-specific and cancer-specific antigens is being investigated by immunofluorescence and tissue culture methods. Studies are under way in ulcerative colitis and colonic neoplasia. Experimental autoimmune disease is being investigated in New Zealand mice.

2. *Microbiology*. An investigation is proceeding into the properties of infectious hepatitis virus. In addition, research is going on with pneumonias in children and adults to determine the prevalence of infection with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. This is being carried out in collaboration with the clinical and laboratory workers at the Fairfield Hospital. Relationships between antibiotic resistance, phage type, and virulence of staphylococci are being investigated. Research is also being done on enzyme activities of Clostridia.

3. *Surgery*. The major direction of research is into energy exchange in surgical patients, with particular reference to breathing, and also into nutritional programmes for surgical patients. Work is also proceeding on renal failure post-operatively, wound healing in uraemia, and, in collaboration with Alfred Hospital staff, renal dialysis.

It is intended to start electronic data processing of hospital data in collaboration with the department of Medicine at Prince Henry's Hospital and the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

Research at Prince Henry's Hospital

The main study here has been that of the secretion and metabolism of male sex hormones. Studies have been made of the factors that regulate the secretion of these hormones ; in addition, their concentrations in patients with a variety of endocrine disorders have been estimated, as a result of which treatment has been possible. The department has also accepted responsibility for the preparation of human hormone, and is using this compound in the treatment of patients with growth disorders.

Research has also been carried out in pancreatic function and oesophageal disorders.

Research at Queen Victoria Hospital

The departments of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics will commence in the new building, (occupied in 1964) with teaching, research, and hospital laboratory services. Their research programmes in perinatal conditions, with special reference to hypoxia and malignant conditions in children commenced in 1965.

Research into many aspects of the biological sciences, including the clinical and paraclinical fields, is also proceeding in the hospitals with which the University is affiliated and at the Baker Medical Research Institute with which the University also is affiliated.

Medical research by Monash University staff, apart from its normal University grants, has received support from a number of outside bodies.

Research Work at Alfred Hospital, 1965
Baker Medical Research Institute, 1965
Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1965
St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965

Social Welfare

Commonwealth Social Services

History of Social Services, 1962

Finance

When age and invalid pensions were introduced in 1909 and 1910, respectively, finance was provided from Consolidated Revenue. Maternity allowances, introduced in 1912, child endowment (1941), and widows' pensions (1942) were financed similarly.

A change was made when the National Welfare Fund was established in 1943. At first it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances, but as time went on, other benefits were made a charge on the Fund. At present, expenditure on all social and health benefits, except repatriation and a few minor benefits, is met from the Fund, but it is not used to finance the cost of administering benefits nor of the capital works associated with them.

Though the Fund was formerly financed by revenue from certain specific sources, e.g., the social services contribution, it was placed on a different basis in 1952. In that year, an amendment to the law provided that sums should be paid into the Fund from Consolidated Revenue equal to the amount of money paid out of the Fund. In addition to these appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, the Fund receives interest from its investments. The National Welfare Fund, as at present constituted, does not represent revenue from certain sources paid into a special fund for social services ; rather, it represents an appropriation from Consolidated Revenue equal to expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund in the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Service	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Funeral Benefits	181	184	193	216	210
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	71,871	77,469	89,365	93,728	100,236
Widows' Pensions	5,833	6,658	7,361	7,758	10,316
Maternity Allowances	2,016	2,137	2,114	2,118	2,065
Child Endowment	33,925	40,688	36,041	36,861	46,865
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	3,368	3,343	9,057	7,399	5,047
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	402	406	439	415	412
Medical Benefits	4,407	4,889	5,605	6,022	6,377
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	1,957	2,008	2,187	2,304	2,450
Hospital Benefits	8,424	9,648	10,984	11,303	13,094
Pharmaceutical Benefits	12,181	12,632	15,479	15,677	17,680
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	1,579	3,325	4,164	4,594	4,819
Nutrition of Children ..	1,816	2,037	2,069	1,898	2,183
Miscellaneous Health Services ..	109	109	109	102	138
Tuberculosis Benefits	2,617	2,544	2,620	2,930	3,149
Total	150,686	168,077	187,787	193,325	215,041

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30th June, 1965, are outlined below :—

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality, and residence requirements, and to a means test on income and on property.

The main provisions are as follows :—

Age : Qualifying age for men, 65 years ; for women, 60 years.

Residence : A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of ten years. If he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality : Aliens are ineligible.

Rate of Pension

From November, 1963, a new rate of pension known as the standard rate pension, has been payable to a single, widowed or divorced pensioner or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving an age or invalid pension, a wife's allowance, an unemployment, sickness or special benefit, a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension. The maximum standard rate of pension is $624 a year ($12 a week). The maximum married rate is $1,144 a year ($22 a week) for a married couple, both pensioners, i.e., $572 a year ($11 a week) each. For a married person whose spouse is receiving a pension, allowance or benefit, the maximum rate of pension is also $11 a week.

If the pensioner is an invalid or is blind, a wife's allowance of up to $6 a week may be paid, subject to the means test, to his non-pensioner wife. A child's allowance of $1.50 a week, free of the means test, may also be paid for the first child and extra pension of $1.50 a week, subject to the means test, for each other child under sixteen years. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is dependent on the pensioner and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Supplementary assistance of $1 a week is available to pensioners receiving the full standard rate pension if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on the pension.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, the maximum payable to him is $4.20 a week if he is eligible for the standard rate, or $7.80 a week in other cases. The rest is paid to the home, except where the pensioner is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Means Test

The rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's " means as assessed ". These consist of his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to $2 for each complete $20 of his net property above $400.

A person's " means as assessed " may consist entirely of income, entirely of property component or of various combinations of income and property component. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension the amount by which " means as assessed " exceed $364. Where the standard rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is $10,280 or more. Where the married rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is $9,760 or more. The wife's allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as the pension, i.e., it is reduced by the amount of " means as assessed " over $364.

" Income " includes earnings and any other form of income derived from any source, with certain exceptions.

The main exceptions are—Income from property ; gifts or allowances from children ; payments, other than annuities, by way of benefit from friendly societies ; payments for children ; Commonwealth health benefits ; and amounts received from registered benefit organizations.

For means test purposes, up to $1 a week of a claimant's income may be disregarded for each dependent child under sixteen. This also applies for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen if he is dependent on the claimant and is receiving full-time education.

" Property " includes all real and personal property, e.g., money, bonds, shares, real estate. The value of the claimant's home in which he lives permanently and his furniture and personal effects are disregarded in determining his eligibility for pension. The surrender value of life insurance policies (up to $1,500) and certain other types of property are also exempt.

Married Persons : For married couples, except where they are separated or in other special circumstances, the income and property of each is taken to be half the combined income and property of both, even if only one of the couple is a pensioner or claimant.

Numbers, &c. : On 30th June, 1964, there were 615,186 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 428,848 or 70 per cent. were women and 186,338 or 30 per cent. were men.

The number of pensioners has grown considerably since the scheme was introduced. A larger population and an increasing number of people in the pensionable age groups have contributed to this, as have liberalizations of the qualifying conditions, particularly those connected with the means test.

The proportion of age pensioners in those of pensionable age also shows a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32·0, at the 1921 Census 32·9, and at the 1933 Census 32·5. At the time of the 1947 Census it had risen to 38·1 ; at the 1954 Census it had reached 42·8; and at the 1961 Census 51·0 per cent. of those in the pensionable age group were receiving pensions. At 30th June, 1964, the estimated percentage was 53·3.

Invalid Pensions

The original pensions legislation (introduced in 1910) contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions, and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have always had many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions.

As with age pensions, the conditions governing invalid pensions have changed over the years, but there have always been fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, nationality, income, and property.

The main features of invalid pensions legislation are—

Age : Qualifying age is sixteen years or over.

Incapacity : To qualify, a person must be permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent., or permanently blind.

Residence : A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of five years. If he became permanently incapacitated or blind outside Australia, except during a temporary absence, ten years' continuous residence is necessary. But if he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence, and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality : As for age pensions.

Rate of Pension :
Means Test :
Supplementary Assistance : } As for age pensions, except for blind persons.

Blind Persons : Permanently blind persons, if qualified in other respects, receive the applicable maximum rate of pension, and child's allowance of $1.50 a week free of the means test. Wife's allowance, the extra pension for children other than the first, and supplementary assistance are subject to the means test. There are limits to the amount a blind person may receive from age and war pensions.

Numbers, &c. : At 30th June, 1964, there were 109,725 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 59,850 men and 49,875 women.

With a growing population and with changes in eligibility conditions, numbers of invalid pensioners have also increased since the inception of the programme.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population at 30th June, 1964, was 0·93.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners during the past five years :—

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Pensioners			Total Payments*
	Age	Invalid	Total	
				$'000
1960	136,098†	17,546†	153,644	71,870
1961	143,636	19,434	163,070	77,468
1962	152,533	21,519	174,052	89,364
1963	156,578	22,982	179,560	93,728
1964	159,658	24,962	184,620	100,236

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment 4,843 pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age Pensions during 1959-60.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of $20 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The rate of benefit has been unchanged since its inception in 1943.

Widows' Pensions

These pensions were introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis in 1942. There have been some changes in conditions but, like age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions have always been subject to residence and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. They are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

The main features of the programme are—

Classes : The various classes of women provided for are—

Class A.—A widow who has one or more children under sixteen years in her care.

Class B.— A widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has no children ; or a widow who is at least 45 years of age when the Class A pension ceases because she no longer has a child in her care.

Class C.—A widow, under 50 years of age, who has no children, but who is in necessitous circumstances within the 26 weeks following her husband's death. If the widow is pregnant, payment may continue until the birth of her child when she may qualify for a Class A pension.

For Classes A and B, the term " widow " includes a deserted wife, who has been deserted by her husband without just cause for a period of at least six months, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain " dependent females " may qualify for A, B or C Class pensions.

Residence : Five years' residence in Australia immediately prior to claiming the pension is required. This period is reduced to one year if the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Certain absences count as residence.

Nationality : Aliens are not eligible.

Rates of Payment : Maximum pension rates are—

Class A.—$16 a week. This includes the standard rate pension of $12 a week and a mother's allowance of $4 a week. In addition, a flat rate allowance of $1.50 a week for one child, and, subject to the means test, extra pension of $1.50 a week for each other child under sixteen are payable. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is wholly or substantially dependent on the widow and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Class B.—$10.25 a week.

Class C.—$10.25 a week.

Widow pensioners may receive Supplementary Assistance of $1 a week if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

Means Test : In general, the means test for Class A and Class B widows operates in a similar way to that for age and invalid pensioners. The maximum rate of pension is not affected unless the widow's " means as assessed " exceed $364.

A widow's " means as assessed " comprise her annual rate of income together with a property component equivalent to $2 for every complete $20 by which the value of her property is in excess of a stipulated sum. In the case of a Class B widow, $400 of her property is exempt. A Class A widow has a basic exemption of $2,000 where the value of her property exceeds $4,500, but no property component is calculated where she has property of no more than $4,500 in value.

A Class A pension is not payable where a widow has property valued at $13,700 or more ; no Class B pension is payable where property is $9,380 or more.

There is no specific means test for the Class C pension which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

The definitions of "income" and "property" are the same as for age and invalid pensions.

Women Disqualified : These include—

(1) A woman who is receiving a war widow's pension under the Repatriation Act because of her husband's death ;

(2) a deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

Numbers, &c. : The number of widow pensioners has not varied greatly since the pension scheme was introduced. On 30th June, 1964, there were in Australia altogether 62,124 widow pensioners, of whom 27,371 were in Class A, 34,659 in Class B, and 94 in Class C.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria during the past five years are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		$'000
1960	12,547	5,832
1961	13,311	6,658
1962	14,251	7,362
1963	14,549	7,758
1964	15,581	10,316

Maternity Allowances

When these were first introduced in 1912, they were paid to all mothers. During the depression years a means test was imposed, but this was abolished in 1943. The amount of allowance was increased at the same time.

The allowances are paid to mothers to help them with the expenses associated with childbirth and are additional to Commonwealth health benefits.

Current provisions are as follows :—

Eligibility : Mothers are entitled to the allowance if they live, or intend to live, permanently in Australia and give birth to a child in Australia. The allowance may be paid for a birth on board a ship travelling to Australia unless the mother is entitled to a similar benefit from another country. In some circumstances, an Australian who gives birth to a child while temporarily overseas is entitled to the allowance.

Payment may be made for the birth of a stillborn child, or a child which lives less than twelve hours, provided the child has developed for at least five and a half calendar months.

Rates : The allowance is $30 where there are no other children, $32 where the mother has one or two other children under sixteen years, or $35 where she has three or more such children.

An extra $10 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually has increased greatly in the post-war period, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births. The total number of allowances granted in Australia in 1963–64 was 233,451 and expenditure amounted to $7,457,320.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—	Number Granted	Total Payments
		$'000
1960	62,853	2,016
1961	66,511	2,138
1962	65,847	2,114
1963	66,021	2,118
1964	64,438	2,064

Child Endowment

Though there had been discussion for many years of a system of family allowances and though a Royal Commission on Child Endowment had been conducted in 1927, no Commonwealth scheme was introduced until 1941. Initially this provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of $0.50 a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first in a family. The rate was increased on two occasions, and in 1950 the first child was included. In January, 1964, the rate for third and subsequent children under sixteen years in a family was increased. Provision was also made for endowment to be paid for a student child over sixteen years but under 21 years who is in the custody, care, and control of the parent or guardian, is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, and is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

The main provisions are :—

Residence : Twelve months' residence is required if the mother and the child were not born in Australia. This requirement is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that they are likely to remain in Australia permanently.

Under certain conditions endowment may be continued while the mother is temporarily overseas.

Nationality : Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the child was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the Department is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Rates

The amount of endowment is $0.50 a week for the elder, eldest or only child under sixteen ; $1 a week for the next eldest child under sixteen ; and $1.50 a week for each other child under sixteen. Endowment for student children is payable at the rate of $1.50 a week for each eligible student child over sixteen years of age.

If a child is being cared for by an approved charitable or religious institution or organization, including a government institution (other than a mental hospital), endowment for the child is paid to the institution. Where a child is in a government mental hospital, endowment may be paid to the parent if a reasonable contribution is being made towards the child's maintenance.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. The total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1964, was 1,555,630, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,484,008. There were also 26,107 endowed children in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1963-64 was $165 mill.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1960 :—

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				$'000
1960	403,934	874,014	5,365	33,926
1961	411,744	900,153	5,761	40,688*
1962	417,482	921,582	4,627	36,042
1963	421,275	933,628	4,594	36,860
1964†	428,260	951,375	5,257	46,866*

* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during these years.

† The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children aged 16 but less than 21 years, from 14th January, 1964. At 30th June, 1964, there were 43,263 endowed student children in Victoria. Details of these are excluded from the numbers shown in this table, although payments made on their behalf are included in " Total Payments ".

Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944, and the programme came into operation the following year. Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1957, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. In March, 1962, the additional benefit for one dependent child was extended to all dependent children under the age of sixteen years in the family of the beneficiary.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. There is a means test on income, but none on property. There are no nationality requirements. Both benefits are payable subject to a waiting period of seven days. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics.

The following is an outline of the main features :—

Age : Men, sixteen to 65 years; women, sixteen to 60 years. Special benefits may be granted in certain cases.

Residence : Twelve months' residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of claim is required, or evidence of intention to reside in Australia permanently.

Other Qualifications :

(1) *Unemployment Benefit.*—To receive this benefit a person must (*a*) be unemployed and show that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike; (*b*) be capable of undertaking and willing to undertake suitable work ; and (*c*) have taken reasonable steps to obtain work. Registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service is necessary.

(2) *Sickness Benefit.*—To receive this benefit a person must be temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident, and have suffered a loss of income as a result.

A married woman is usually not qualified to receive sickness benefit in her own right if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. If her husband is able to maintain her only partially, some benefit may be paid.

Rates of Benefit : Maximum weekly benefit for an adult or a married minor is $8.25; unmarried minors are paid at lower rates. An additional $6 a week is paid for a dependent spouse, and $1.50 for each qualifying child.

Effect of Income : Income of up to $4 a week in the case of adults and married minors, and $2 a week in the case of unmarried minors does not affect the rate of benefit. If income exceeds these amounts, the benefit is reduced by the amount of the excess.

" Income " includes earnings and any other form of income. For unemployment benefit, the income of the spouse is also taken into account. For sickness benefit, the income of the spouse determines the extent of her dependency for the purposes of the payment of additional benefit.

Certain types of income are exempt, e.g., child endowment, war pension, Commonwealth health benefits.

The amount of war pension paid in respect of the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is a direct deduction from the rate of benefit otherwise payable. Similarly, workers compensation and like payments are a direct deduction.

(3) *Special Benefits* : This benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for an unemployment or sickness benefit if, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Maximum rate is the same as for unemployment or sickness benefit.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. During 1963–64, a total of 139,500 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1964, there were 18,129 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 22,633 and 3,380.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 69,503 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1963–64 (16,560 in Victoria), and there were 10,776 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,807 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1963–64 was $21,624,000 ; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was $5,046,000.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom unemployment, sickness, and special benefits have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Year	Number Admitted to Benefit during Year			Number Receiving Benefit at End of Year			Amount Paid in Benefits during Year		
	Unemployment	Sickness	Special*	Unemployment	Sickness	Special*	Unemployment	Sickness	Special†
								$'000	
1959–60 ..	17,635	13,672	11,139	3,676	2,082	793	1,872	1,092	404
1960–61 ..	32,126	13,809	10,435	16,089	2,121	1,854	1,792	1,084	468
1961–62 ..	72,201	14,833	4,595	14,338	2,479	1,123	7,206	1,294	556
1962–63 ..	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,511	5,194	1,648	556
1963–64 ..	22,633	16,560	2,205	3,380	2,807	1,186	2,750	1,766	531

* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

† Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

Rehabilitation

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is one of the more recent additions to the social security programme. In 1941, a limited scheme for the vocational training of invalid pensioners was introduced. Following war-time developments in the training of disabled ex-servicemen, a comprehensive civilian rehabilitation service was begun in 1948. Its general aim is to restore disabled men and women to a state of fitness enabling them to earn their own living and to lead independent, useful lives. Rehabilitation may be effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and employment.

Rehabilitation is provided free to (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension ; (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit ; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance ; and (4) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remediable (except in the case of the blind), and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work within three years of starting treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves or may be sponsored by governmental or private organizations.

During 1963–64, 1,635 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 361 of them being in Victoria; 1,299 were placed in employment, 256 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was $412,000.

Reciprocal Agreements

The Social Services Act provides, *inter alia*, for the Commonwealth to enter into reciprocal agreements with the Government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind have been made with New Zealand and with the United Kingdom.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. In return Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

National Health Benefits

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and nursing home benefits, medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the Pensioner Medical Service is authorized by the *National Health Act* 1953–1964.

Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits

Hospital benefits are available to patients receiving treatment in public and private hospitals approved under the National Health Act.

Insured patients, who are those fulfilling the conditions of eligibility regarding contributing to a hospital benefit fund registered under the National Health Act, or a dependant of any such person, are entitled to a Commonwealth hospital benefit of $2 a day. The benefit is paid through the contributor's registered benefit organization. Generally, the Commonwealth hospital benefit is paid direct to the contributor together with the fund benefit to which he is entitled.

The Commonwealth benefit of $2 a day is paid direct to hospitals who make no charge (for instance, infectious disease hospitals). Where a public hospital does not charge any fees for an eligible pensioner or a dependant of such a person who is a public ward patient, the Commonwealth pays the hospital a benefit of $3.60 a day. Eligible pensioners are those who are in possession of a Pensioner Medical Service entitlement card.

For uninsured patients a Commonwealth benefit of $0.80 a day is paid direct to the hospitals, the same amount being deducted from the patients' accounts.

A Commonwealth nursing home benefit of $2 a day is paid for a qualified patient who receives nursing home care in a convalescent home, rest home, or similar institution which is approved under the

National Health Act. The benefit is paid whether or not the patient is insured. It is paid direct to the hospitals and the same amount is deducted from the patient's account.

The following table shows details of registered organizations, members, and benefits for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Registered Organizations (At 30th June)	47	47	46	44	44
Number of Members (At 30th June) ..	768,773	860,323	901,596	923,469	955,902
Benefits Paid (Year Ended 30th June)—					
From Registered Organizations' Funds ($'000)	4,368	5,542	7,310	8,248	8,408
Commonwealth Benefits ($'000)	7,992	8,848	9,754	10,326	12,052
Total Benefits ($'000)	12,360	14,390	17,064	18,574	20,460

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid in respect of medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organizations, or by the dependants of such contributors. The benefits are usually paid on a fee-for-service basis for the medical services specified in the National Health Act. However, some registered organizations provide medical services for their members under contract arrangements with doctors.

Payments of Commonwealth medical benefits on a fee-for-service basis are made only to financial contributors to registered medical benefits organizations, which, subject to their rules, also pay a fund benefit equal to or greater than the amount of Commonwealth benefit. Where medical services are provided by contract, the Commonwealth benefit is provided by way of cash reimbursement to the organization of a proportion not exceeding one half of the payments made to the doctors for services covered by the contract.

The following table shows details of registered organizations, members, and benefits for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Registered Organizations (At 30th June)	23	23	23	21	21
Number of Members (At 30th June) ..	672,039	753,096	797,068	830,278	869,221
Number of Services Received (Year Ended 30th June)	4,929,790	5,078,882	5,644,558	6,059,989	6,378,157
Benefits Paid (Year Ended 30th June)—					
From Registered Organizations' Funds* ($'000)	4,672	5,410	6,470	7,200	7,752
Commonwealth Benefits ($'000)	4,408	4,828	5,494	5,934	6,270
Total Benefits ($'000)	9,080	10,238	11,964	13,134	14,022

* Excludes Ancillary Benefits.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations are available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical Benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Provision is made to approve hospitals for supplying pharmaceutical benefits and most public hospitals are thus approved. A few of the larger private hospitals having diagnostic facilities are similarly approved.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Within the list of benefits so determined, a doctor may prescribe, subject to any restriction on its use as a benefit, the drug of his choice in the treatment of his patient.

The following table gives details of pharmaceutical benefits granted in Victoria during the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars		Year Ended 30th June—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Prescriptions	..	6,325,727	7,727,184	9,578,615	10,540,865	11,597,283
Cost of Prescriptions—						
Commonwealth Contribution	..					
Pensioners	$'000	1,580	3,326	4,164	4,594	4,820
Other Population	$'000	11,288	12,732	12,942	13,160	13,314
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services	$'000	1,404	2,620	2,536	3,360	4,300
Patients' Contribution	$'000	512	2,752	3,508	3,858	4,246

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants.

The service includes treatment of a patient who has undergone a surgical operation from the time of his return home from hospital, but it does not extend to specialist treatment, general anaesthetics, or fractures. Doctors participating in the service are remunerated by the Commonwealth on a concessional fee-for-service basis. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription.

Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Dependent wives and children under sixteen years of age of persons who are eligible are also entitled to the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

The following table shows details of the pensioner medical service for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled (At 30th June)	173,183	186,010	197,215	207,603	215,373
Number of Participating Doctors (At 30th June)	1,665	1,732	1,788	1,758	1,744
Number of Services (Year Ended 30th June)—					
Surgery	799,720	827,117	921,946	967,381	1,015,961
Domiciliary	805,462	821,199	880,204	872,662	882,360
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (Year Ended 30th June) $'000	1,926	1,976	2,156	2,272	2,421

Social Welfare Department

Introduction

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provided for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. All the functions previously exercised by the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department have been absorbed by the new branch (the Social Welfare Department) and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have since been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Department there are the following divisions : Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

The Act was passed in June, 1960. In July, 1960, the provisions of the Act relating to central administration, the Prisons Division, the Research and Statistics Division, and the Training Division were proclaimed ; in December, 1960, those provisions relating to the Probation and Parole Division, and in July, 1961, those relating to the Family and Youth Welfare Divisions, and the Youth Parole Board were proclaimed. In July, 1965, the remaining sections concerning the 17-21 age group, in relation to committal or transfer to youth training centres, were proclaimed.

Family Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Family Welfare, is responsible for promoting family welfare in the community and for controlling and supervising children and young persons in need of care and protection within the meaning of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958.

It maintains reception centres and children's homes for the reception and treatment of children under the Department's care. It also supervises the care of wards placed in private foster homes and in approved children's homes conducted by the various voluntary agencies. The children's homes maintained by the Division include twelve family group homes, each caring for eight children, and four small homes for children in need of specialized care. Reception centres are at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further regional centres throughout the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. Apart from Ballarat and Mildura, there are regional officers at Geelong, Bendigo, and Morwell. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences* (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing	28	2	30	41	2	43
Breaking and Entering	29	..	29	47	1	48
Illegally Using†	3	..	3	16	..	16
Miscellaneous	7	..	7	20	3	23
Total	67	2	69	124	6	130
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	18	12	30	16	23	39
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode	109	93	202	128	90	218
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid	76	58	134	87	106	193
In Care of Unfit Guardians	53	54	107	61	56	117
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime	181	49	230	167	42	209
Exposed to Moral Danger	..	84	84	2	81	83
Truancy	3	3	6	6	..	6
Total	440	353	793	467	398	865
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act)	22	8	30	34	5	39
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts	529	363	892	625	409	1,034
Admissions on Application to Department	111	99	210	103	96	199
Total Made Wards	640	462	1,102	728	505	1,233

* From July, 1961 until February, 1964, children under fourteen convicted of an offence could be made wards by the Children's Court and admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department ; those fourteen and over could be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre (not involving wardship.) As a consequence of raising the school leaving age to fifteen years as from 4th February, 1964, children convicted of an offence may now be admitted as wards up to the age of fifteen years. Only those fifteen and over may be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre.

† E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Year	Boarded Out in Foster Homes	In Foster Homes with a View to Legal Adoption	Placed, without Payment, with Relatives or Foster Parents	In Departmental Institutions	In Non-Departmental Institutions	In Government Subsidized Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	On Parole	Total
1960*	711	78	1,044	568	2,178	80	116	..	4,775
1961†	734	127	1,053	561	2,387	81	107	..	5,050
1962†	759	193	1,061	540	2,168	92	108	17	4,938
1963†	760	191	1,063	610	2,443	123	132	30	5,352
1964†	824	152	1,336	692	2,472	136	126 ..	18	5,756

* At 31st December. † At 30th June.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Period	Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*
	Received	Approved		
				$'000
1960	1,468	962	4,881	484
1961 (to 30th June) ..	1,306	892	6,161	262
1961–62	3,762	2,750	7,413	818
1962–63	2,883	2,041	7,253	720
1963–64	2,538	1,806	5,626	632

* Excludes medical and school payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance at the dates shown from the Family Welfare Division of the

Social Welfare Department, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

Particulars	At 30th June—					
	1962		1963		1964	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	553	21·1	589	22·7	330	16·7
Deserted	1,113	42·5	1,224	47·3	1,013	51·2
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	457	17·4	237	9·2	79	4·0
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated ..	146	5·6	139	5·4	127	6·4
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner ..	194	7·4	234	9·0	251	12·7
In Gaol	125	4·8	127	4·9	134	6·8
Other..	30	1·2	41	1·5	44	2·2
Total ..	2,618	100·0	2,591	100·0	1,978	100·0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the periods shown :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1960	1961 (To 30th June)	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	246	248	258	260	227
Children Placed during Period ..	670	301	512	521	488
Children under Supervision at End of Period	248	258	260	227	208

Youth Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Youth Welfare, is responsible for all functions dealing with the social welfare problems of young persons. In addition to promoting co-operation between the various organizations and individuals interested in youth welfare in the community, it is responsible for administering institutions known as Remand Centres and Youth Training Centres for the detention and treatment of delinquent youths under the age of seventeen years. The Director is a member of the Youth Advisory Council which advises the Government on youth activities and recommends the allocations of grants from the Youth Organizations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES, 1963–64

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days	13	1	8	..	21	1
14 Days and under 1 Month ..	19	..	7	..	26	..
1 Month and under 2 Months ..	33	1	8	..	41	1
2 Months and under 3 Months ..	13	..	11	..	24	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	22	6	37	6	59	12
6 Months and under 9 Months ..	14	1	46	..	60	1
9 Months and under 1 Year ..	6	..	15	..	21	..
1 Year and under 2 Years	124	5	59	..	183	5
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	12	..	9	..	21	..
3 Years and over	2	..	2	..	4	..
	258	14	202	6	460	20

Note.—There were 359 boys and 15 girls involved in these sentences.

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1963–64

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Assault	37	2	39
Robbery with Violence	3	7	10
Sex	43	..	43
Breakings	357	19	376
Larceny	212	6	218
Motor Vehicles	384	..	384
False Pretences	..	..	..
Other Offences	216	10	226
	1,252	44	1,296

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30th June, 1964 :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

Location	At 30th June, 1964—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres ..	52	23	75
Non-Government Youth Training Centres ..	83	9	92
Prison	4	11	15
Escapees	10	5	15
Other Locations	2	21	23
Total	151	69	220

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 663 wards who were not under sentence at 30th June, 1964. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Location of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 277.

Prisons Division

This Division is under the Director of Prisons and is responsible for the control of all prisons. Victoria has eleven prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days. Further information about this Division is set out on pages 318–319 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1964 :—

VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1963–64

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30th June, 1964*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,210	..	1,159	..	10,912	..	1,189	..
Ballarat	73	..	60	..	396	..	53	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	113	..	123	..	109	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	113	..	123	..	110	..
Castlemaine	115	..	107	..	256	..	108	..
Cooriemungle Prison Farm	60	..	53	..	83	..	56	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	120	..	512	..	116	..
Sale	38	..	27	..	249	..	24	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	106	..	115	..	123	..
Langi Kal Kal Training Centre	128	..	111	..	318	..	106	..
Morwell River Re-forestation Prison ..	80	..	69	..	136	..	71	..
Won Wron	18	..	11	..	25	..	13	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	46	..	671	..	50
Total ..	2,230	100	2,049	46	13,248	671	2,078	50

* Including 129 males and eighteen females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years ended 30th June, 1961 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—				
Convicted	1,678	1,827	1,844	1,942
Awaiting Trial	158	138	150	102
Total	1,836	1,965	1,994	2,044
Received during Period—				
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, &c.	8,887	8,737	9,016	9,105
Transfer from—				
Other Gaols	1,178	1,528	1,594	1,778
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.	77	98	114	98
For Trial, not Subsequently Convicted	2,610	2,601	2,305	2,617
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation	374	289	310	93
Returned on Order	224	192	340	228
Total	13,350	13,445	13,679	13,919
Discharged during Period	13,221	13,416	13,629	13,835
Number in Confinement at End of Period—				
Convicted	1,827	1,844	1,942	1,981
Awaiting Trial	138	150	102	147
Total	1,965	1,994	2,044	2,128

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	At 30th June—			
	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1960	1,649	29	1,678	5·87
1961	1,797	30	1,827	6·23
1962	1,814	30	1,844	6·16
1963	1,908	34	1,942	6·36
1964	1,949	32	1,981	6·33

Research and Statistics Division

This Division conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any

investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organization or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

Training Division

Under Division 5 of the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, a Social Welfare Training Council is established. The functions of this Council are listed in detail on page 321 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Branch. These include physical and recreational education, as well as academic and vocational training for all persons in the care of the Department.

The Division controls a central reference library and institutional and circulating libraries throughout the Branch.

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act* 1958 and the *Crimes Act* 1958. The probation services available to Children's Courts have been greatly augmented. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of trainees on parole from Youth Training Centres and of prisoners on parole from prisons. Further information about this Division will be found on pages 321-325 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Adult Probation

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment and offenders may be admitted to probation for a period of between one and five years for any offence for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed. During the period of probation, probationers are required to observe the conditions laid down in the probation order to which they agree as a condition of probation being granted. They are under the supervision of trained probation officers who act as guides, philosophers, and friends to them. Further details are set out on page 322 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The probation service prepares pre-sentence reports for Courts if required. For the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964, the following were prepared :—

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	1962–63			1963–64		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supreme Court ..	17	..	17	9	..	9
General Sessions Court..	174	6	180	136	2	138
Petty Sessions Court ..	128	13	141	243	16	259
Total ..	319	19	338	388	18	406

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts in the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation by—						
Supreme Court ..	30	2	32	16	1	17
General Sessions Court	573	18	591	338	21	359
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,015	99	1,114	1,171	129	1,300
Total ..	1,618	119	1,737	1,525	151	1,676

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation in the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17–20	858	51	909	929	78	1,007
21–24	299	17	316	254	15	269
25–29	202	8	210	135	10	145
30–34	112	9	121	93	14	107
35–39	63	12	75	57	11	68
40 and over	84	22	106	57	23	80
Total ..	1,618	119	1,737	1,525	151	1,676

The following table shows the number of persons on probation for the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963			1964		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,618	119	1,737	1,525	151	1,676
Completed Probation ..	1,269	96	1,365	1,431	117	1,548
Breached Probation ..	171	5	176	208	3	211
On Probation (At 30th June)	3,294	196	3,490	3,180	227	3,407

Children's Court Probation

Provision for probation for persons under seventeen years charged in the Children's Courts has operated in Victoria since 1906. The duties of supervision were carried out by honorary probation officers.

Children's Court probation was transferred to the control of the Probation and Parole Division of the Social Welfare Branch by the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, Section 55, which amended the relevant sections of the *Children's Court Act* 1958. This change came into operation in December, 1960. In June, 1963, there was provision for five male and eight female stipendiary probation officers to supervise children on probation. The services of honorary probation officers are still extensively used ; a special course for honorary probation officers is provided by the Training Division.

In the year ended 30th June, 1964, 1,478 boys and 309 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 449 were under 14 years of age and 1,029 were 14–17 years. Of the girls, 75 were under 14 years of age and 234 were 14-17 years.

There were 1,541 boys and 367 girls still under supervision at 30th June, 1964.

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. Further details will be found on page 323 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962		1963		1964	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	580	9	686	7	749	10
Prisoners Released on Parole	778	7	802	7	787	18
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	167	..	177	1	161	2
Parole Cancelled by Board	35	..	62	1	53	2
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	470	9	500	2	580	9
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	686	7	749	10	742	15

Youth Parole

The Youth Parole section commenced its duties in July, 1961. Its major function is to implement the provisions relating to youth trainees and their supervision on parole as set out in the Social Welfare Act. Further details will be found on page 324 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1962–63 and 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Details	1962–63			1963–64		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	170	2	172	195	5	200
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	3	1	4	5	3	8
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	25	..	25	39	..	39
Paroles Successfully Completed	102	1	103	144	2	146
On Parole at End of Year ..	90	2	92	97	2	99

Further References, 1963–1965
Annual Report, Social Welfare Department, Victoria
Annual Report, Youth Parole Board, Victoria
Annual Report, Parole Boards (Adult), Victoria

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years ended 30th June, 1963 and 1964 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—	
	1963	1964
RECEIPTS		
Sale of Manufactured Goods	272	346
Child Endowment	22	37
Maintenance Collections	92	105
Miscellaneous Receipts	14	52
Quarters and Rations	40	40
Total Receipts	440	580
EXPENDITURE		
Administration, Research, &c.	138	158
Family Welfare	2,644	2,864
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organizations Assistance)	946	1,119
Prisons	2,354	2,466
Social Welfare Training	52	59
Probation and Parole Services	182	193
Total Expenditure	6,316	6,858
Net Expenditure	5,876	6,279

Old People's Welfare Council

The effects of social and economic changes brought about by the rising proportion and numbers of elderly people in the community are the subject of widespread study and activity in Victoria, based on a combination of voluntary and statutory systems. Such team work, properly co-ordinated, has proved effective in countries overseas as well as in other Australian States.

The co-ordinating body in this State is the Old People's Welfare Council of Victoria, founded in 1951 and consisting of representatives of 100 organizations working for the welfare of the elderly. They range from Government Departments and statutory bodies to voluntary organizations such as church and other philanthropic groups engaged in social work, local old people's welfare committees, and representatives of old people themselves, from their associations and clubs.

Other than an annual grant of $2,000 from the Government of Victoria, it is wholly dependent on voluntary donations from private citizens, business organizations, charitable trusts and similar sources. Its budget is about $40,000 annually.

Quite apart from its co-ordinating function, the Council is itself active in welfare work. It provides an information and advisory service for older people and their relatives and friends—in one year it handles more than 1,000 inquiries. It makes available a clubs consultant to work with elderly citizens' clubs, of which there are more than 150 in Victoria, with a combined membership of more than 20,000. It also employs a handcraft instructor whose services have given the satisfaction of accomplishment to many old people. The Council undertakes the study of and investigation into matters affecting older people such as accommodation, infirmary care, and education for retirement, and from time to time publishes reports on the results of its investigations. An important part of the Council's work is to bring the problems and needs of the elderly to the notice of governments and other appropriate authorities and to advise and assist when required.

Accommodation is a high priority problem with many older people. Much valuable work in providing specialized community housing and hostel and similar accommodation is undertaken by a number of church and other philanthropic groups, backed by Government subsidies. A proportion of the flats and other dwellings built by the Housing Commission of Victoria consists of low-rental and low-cost units, most of which are made available to elderly people in the low income group.

In most significant centres of population throughout the State the Council has assisted in the formation of old people's welfare committees, generally sponsored by local community service organizations. They comprise representative groups of citizens and co-operate with local elderly citizens' clubs. In a number of instances they have assisted in the organization and operation of domiciliary services for the aged such as meals on wheels, chiropody and friendly visiting, which, when incorporated in the activities of the clubs, are subsidized by the State Government through local municipal councils.

Outside the fields covered by the Commonwealth (such as age pensions, housing, health insurance, and medical and other social services), the Victorian Government, in addition to subsidizing club and municipal activities mentioned above, devotes particular attention

to hospital and infirmary care, rest homes, and transport and other services, administered largely through its appropriate Departments.

The activities outlined have developed into an Australia-wide system. Victoria was the first State to establish a co-ordinating Council and subsequently other States followed with similarly constituted Councils. These have all combined to form the National Old People's Welfare Council of Australia, with its headquarters in Melbourne, whose function is to correlate the work of the State bodies.

Voluntary Social Services, 1965

Friendly Societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as "Specially Authorized" Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorized Societies) for each of the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES*			
Number of Societies	21	21	20
Number of Branches	1,185	1,181	1,167
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	114,330	112,610	110,181
Medical Services†	207,777	216,794	227,652
Hospital Benefits†	212,114	233,370	238,979
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits	5,329	5,775	6,155
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	8,953	10,327	12,087
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	118	115	112
Number of Members	40,391	46,019	44,924
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay	27,975	29,252	27,224
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed	441,910	452,850	442,963
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,403	2,482	2,576
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows	691	782	818

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,316	1,314	1,210
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds	262	406	463
Medical Services Funds	3,910	3,948	4,215
Hospital Benefit Funds	2,934	3,254	3,757
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	1,278	1,440	1,281
Dividing and Other Societies	344	396	448
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	226	362	176
Total Receipts	9,818	10,396	11,198
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	870	950	858
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds	42	90	90
Medical Services Funds	3,870	3,996	4,291
Hospital Benefit Funds	2,686	2,972	3,371
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	1,264	1,206	1,162
Dividing and Other Societies	260	334	378
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	226	362	176
Total Expenditure	8,766	9,186	9,974
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	1,052	1,210	1,224

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS

($'000)

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	15,876	16,240	16,594
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds	768	1,084	1,454
Medical Services Funds	1,598	1,548	1,473
Hospital Benefit Funds	1,778	2,060	2,446
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	4,638	4,872	4,991
Dividing and Other Societies	778	842	912
Total Funds	25,436	26,646	27,870

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during each of the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS

($'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1962	1963	1964
Sick Pay	532	556	588
Funeral Benefits	178	212	232
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	80	58	42
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits	20	36	56
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	1,852	1,956	2,162
Government Subsidy	1,532	1,616	1,695
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	1,658	1,860	2,061
Government Subsidy	618	742	923
Medicine	260	244	247

Dispensaries

At the end of 1963–64 there were 36 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1963–64 was 83,366. As the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are to some extent interwoven with those of the medicine and management funds of ordinary societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1963–64 amounted to $2,395,300 and $403,350 respectively.

Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1963–64, there were four societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which do not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorized under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1963–64 was 78 and their assets amounted to $196,494.

Co-operative Societies

In December, 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act, which was proclaimed on the 2nd August, 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At the 30th June, 1964, 116 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being $1,236,690.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

A summary of the operations of Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1964, is given in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1963–64

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
				$'000	
Producers' Societies ..	57	23,827	2,867	3,912	6,779
Trading Societies ..	36	17,199	1,253	1,663	2,916
Community Settlement Societies	6	433	29	138	167
Community Advancement Societies ..	172	11,502	473	830	1,303
Credit Societies ..	105	12,841	157	2,138	2,295
Associations	1	61	1	46	47
Total ..	377	65,863	4,779	8,728	13,507

The following kinds of societies are provided for in the Co-operation Act :—

(1) Producers' society, which is intended in the main as an organization of producers, but is also given authority to act in many respects as a trading society ;

(2) trading society, which may carry on any business, trade, manufacture, or industry specified in its rules ;

(3) community settlement society, designed to settle and retain people on the land ;

(4) community advancement society, the object of which is to provide any community service or benefit ;

(5) credit society, which may make, arrange, or guarantee loans to assist members in many directions ; and

(6) investment society, which provides a means whereby individuals with small amounts of money to invest may combine in order to secure jointly investments which might otherwise be unobtainable.

Any of these societies may, if authorized by its rules, raise money on loan. With the exception of community advancement societies and investment societies, money may also be received on deposit—again if the rules permit.

Two or more societies of the same kind may form an association to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component societies. A producers' society, which is authorized to carry on trading business, may join an association of trading societies.

Any two or more associations may form a union of associations to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component associations.

The Act designates associations and unions as societies and provides objects and powers which may be written into their rules.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies for the five years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Producer	22	33	44	54	57
Trading	21	26	26	32	36
Community Settlement..	3	4	5	5	6
Community Advancement	43	63	100	128	172
Credit	39	57	72	86	105
Associations	2	2	2	1	1
Total	130	185	249	306	377

* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Further information regarding co-operative organizations is given on pages 677–679 of this Year Book.

Repatriation

Introduction

The Repatriation Department is responsible for the general administration of the Repatriation Act and related legislation which provides pensions, allowances, medical care, and other benefits for entitled ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen of the First World War, the Second World War, the Korea and Malaya Operations, the Australian component of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service in prescribed areas, and for native members of the Forces in the Territory of Papua–New Guinea and Torres Strait Islands.

War Pensions

A war pension is payable, by way of compensation, to an ex-serviceman and eligible dependants for incapacity accepted as due to war service (i.e., an occurrence which happened during war service, or has been attributed to it in any material degree, or has been aggravated by conditions of war service). The only exception is in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis. For an ex-serviceman who served in a theatre of war and at any time after discharge from the Forces suffers pulmonary tuberculosis, a war pension is payable even though the incapacity is not due to war service.

There are two main classes of war pensions, namely,

(1) The special rate war pension known as the T.P.I. pension, which is payable to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated and are unable to earn more than a negligible percentage of a living wage ; and

(2) the general rate war pension which is payable to those who suffer war-caused disabilities, but are not thereby prevented from working, though their earning capacity may be reduced.

In addition to war pensions there are special allowances paid for certain disabilities.

A wife and children under sixteen years of age also receive pensions at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the ex-serviceman. A pension is paid to widows of ex-servicemen who died as a result of war service and to children under the age of sixteen, and a domestic allowance is paid to certain classes of widows.

Service Pensions

This type of pension is not paid as compensation for war disablement, but is more in the nature of a social benefit to those who, because of age or inability to engage in permanent employment, are incapable of earning an adequate livelihood. It is equivalent in amount, and is subject to the same means test, as the Social Services Age and Invalid Pension. A service pension is payable to an ex-serviceman (who served in a theatre of war) on reaching the age of 60 (55 in the case of ex-servicewomen) or who is permanently unemployable. It is also paid to those who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis irrespective of the area of service.

Number of Pensions

Excluding 1,005 war pensions to miscellaneous personnel, there were 668,853 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependents at 30th June, 1964. Of these, 189,583 were payable in Victoria. The number of service pensions was 64,788, of which 15,874 were payable in Victoria.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					$'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1960..	61,057	112,763	14,688	188,508	32,202
1961..	61,452	113,670	14,989	190,111	36,644
1962..	62,285	114,781	15,374	192,440	36,840
1963..	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	41,816
1964..	63,300	110,274	16,009	189,583	45,526
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1960..	7,636	2,906	516	11,058	3,036
1961..	8,514	2,880	508	11,902	3,462
1962..	10,379	3,107	531	14,017	4,244
1963..	11,616	3,225	553	15,394	4,950
1964..	12,160	3,147	567	15,874	5,654

Medical Care

A major function of the Repatriation Department is the medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen, and a wide range of medical services is provided at departmental institutions and through general practitioners under the Local Medical Officer scheme.

In-patient treatment is provided at Repatriation General Hospitals in each capital city and at auxiliary hospitals in all States except Tasmania. For long-term patients, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland. In-patient treatment may also be provided at country hospitals at departmental expense in certain circumstances. Psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are accommodated, by agreement with the State Governments and at the expense of the Department, in separate Repatriation Mental Hospitals administered by the State authorities. In Victoria, ex-servicemen suffering mental illness and requiring custodial care are accommodated at the Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora, which is owned and financed by the Commonwealth, but is staffed and administered by State employees under the control of the Mental Health Authority of Victoria.

Out-patient treatment is provided through the Local Medical Officer scheme in which some 5,300 doctors in private practice throughout the Commonwealth participate. In Victoria there are 1,495 Repatriation Local Medical Officers.

These facilities are supplemented by the services of specialists employed or retained by the Commission or engaged by local arrangement. Artificial limbs, surgical aids, and appliances are provided for those eligible at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in each State. In addition, artificial limbs and appliances are provided for other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and, to the extent that production can be

made available, for State Government Departments and philanthropic organizations and for private persons who cannot be satisfactorily fitted elsewhere.

Dental treatment is also available to eligible ex-servicemen and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen at departmental institutions or from local dentists under the Local Dental Officer scheme.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service for the following :—

(1) Ex-servicemen and women receiving a war pension at or exceeding the maximum general (100 per cent.) rate ;

(2) ex-servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who have contracted pulmonary tuberculosis ;

(3) nurses who served in the First World War ;

(4) widows and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen whose deaths are due to war service and of deceased T.P.I. pensioners ; and

(5) service pensioners including ex-service pensioners of the Boer War.

The Department provides a comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service at its institutions, in which programmes for the social care and rehabilitation of disabled patients, particularly the elderly patient, are carried out. Emphasis is given to retraining and rehabilitation to slow down deterioration in the health of ex-servicemen as they grow older, and to help others return to employment. Where employment is not possible, because of age or other reasons, an effective rehabilitation service is planned at the out-patient and home level, enabling the patient to return home to live a reasonably normal life. This type of patient is accommodated in Victoria at the Macleod Repatriation Hospital, Mont Park.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognized postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital also include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30th June, 1964, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,251 and during 1963–64, 11,561 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 24 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda-road, Melbourne ; Out-patient Clinic Annexe, Kooyong-road, Caulfield ; Anzac Hostel, North-road, Brighton ; and Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne.

Educational and Vocational Training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Repatriation Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme which provides assistance in the form of school

requisites and fares for eligible children up to twelve years of age from commencement of primary education, and for those over twelve years an education allowance while primary and secondary education continue. Further assistance by way of fees and fares is provided where the child continues a course of specialized education or training in preparation for a career.

Vocational training is provided to an ex-serviceman who served in the Korea and Malaya Operations and to an ex-serviceman who through war-caused disabilities is substantially handicapped and where training appears to be the only means whereby satisfactory re-establishment may be effected. Training is also provided to a widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service and where training is necessary to enable the widow to follow a suitable occupation.

General Assistance

The Department also provides general assistance through loans and grants to certain categories of ex-servicemen and dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for seriously disabled ex-servicemen, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, furniture grants, business re-establishment loans and allowances, and recreation transport allowances.

Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in the State of Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organization and is maintained by donations and subscriptions. Its primary responsibility is the care of ex-service personnel and dependants, but since the Second World War its civilian activities have been extended to meet various needs of the community. The principal activities carried out by the Division are listed in the table below, which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :—

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Income$	887,416	940,160	955,316	1,001,974	1,048,224
Expenditure$	874,314	944,806	966,200	1,007,568	1,042,114
Gross Expenditure over Income ..$	..	4,646	10,884	5,594	6,110
Gross Income over Expenditure ..$	13,102	..	..	..	..
Accumulation Account$	1,302,518	1,315,608	1,291,164	1,340,498	1,319,740
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service$	343,682	357,576	379,778	412,048	436,370
Convalescent Homes and Hostels ..$	177,154	190,940	178,546	172,676	176,862
Handcraft and Curative Training ..$	31,646	37,238	40,144	42,218	44,300
Social Service and Welfare$	58,706	59,818	67,434	73,078	62,460
Service and Repatriation Hospitals, including Recreation Centres Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief }$	77,616	76,764	103,322	96,636	92,494
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	498	507	523	547	553
Junior Red Cross Circles .. No.	271	284	298	334	388
Blood Donations No.	79,541	82,540	89,795	89,249	96,825
Blood Distributed .. half-litres	52,402	54,670	57,964	58,331	66,118
Serum Distributed litres	1,557	1,349	836	367	39
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	56,092	64,103	66,813	73,062	78,200
Transport Mileage	*	*	*	526,168	613,267
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,240	1,212	1,122	1,061	1,020

* Not available on comparable basis.

Social Work Service

The Social Work Service provides a family welfare service for ex-servicemen or their dependants in cases of sickness or disability.

In each year, over 2,000 problems are brought to the Social Work Service and help is given in a variety of ways. The Service covers the whole range of social problems, from the behaviour problems of youth to planning and general problems of the elderly.

Social workers are available to help people with general counselling, marriage guidance, advice on community resources, budgeting, and, in some cases, by financial assistance. The trained social workers are assisted by welfare assistants, clerical staff, and some volunteers. The Social Work Service also helps to train students from the University who are doing the three-year Social Studies course.

As the service covers so many needs, it works closely with other departments in Red Cross such as the Handcraft Centre at Caulfield, " Rockingham ", Transport, and especially with the many Red Cross units throughout the State.

Country work is an important part of the Social Work Service, and Red Cross has a social worker working with more than 80 voluntary welfare officers attached to units throughout the State. The voluntary welfare officers, together with Headquarters staff, assist with many problems each year, particularly in advising people of available community resources. The welfare officers are helped in this work by training seminars held in the city and country.

Further References, 1962, 1963

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday ; to have each child medically and dentally examined ; and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. The Camp accommodates 150 girls and 150 boys.

Further Reference, 1964

Justice and the Administration of Law

Law in Victoria

Historical

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that " substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English ".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted

of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation; and Victoria, like its sister-States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal Profession

Prior to 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches, barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and in New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and instituted legal proceedings generally. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in Chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who "instructed" the barrister for him.

In 1891 Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Legal Departments and Officers

The political head of the Crown Law Department is the Attorney-General, under whose direction and control the department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed, under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative problems of the Crown Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the Department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the Prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and General Sessions Courts. There are eight such Prosecutors who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

Public Solicitor

The Office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General's Department through the Public Solicitor, who is appointed under the Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Act. The Act requires that the Public Solicitor shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and he is the person assigned to act for those persons eligible under the Act. Assistance is available in criminal and civil proceedings. A person who is admitted to sue under this Act does so *in forma pauperis*. The effect of this is that he or she has the services of the Public Solicitor without charge both as to disbursements and professional charges. Where required, a barrister is employed at Government expense. In the event of an assisted person succeeding in his or her action the opposing party may be ordered to pay costs at a lower scale than provided by the Rules.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1961 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Divorces	272	251	268	315
Custody Applications	93	64	42	32
Other Matrimonial Causes ..	70	73	48	41
Motor Accident Claims	155	106	93	90
Workers Compensation Claims ..	102	51	42	56
Other Claims for Damages ..	106	61	56	34
Criminal Matters	460	504	416	480
Miscellaneous	1,005	999	983	910
Total	2,263	2,109	1,948	1,958

Further Reference, 1964

Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria

The law governing retail sales is a branch of the law of contract. (See Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 318 to 321). However, a contract of sale has special features, in that, in addition to being a contract, i.e., containing enforceable promises, it also provides for a transfer of the ownership of certain goods from the seller to the buyer.

The law governing contracts of sale of goods was evolved by judicial decision. But by the late nineteenth century its special features were so well settled that the United Kingdom Parliament codified it, i.e., gathered the principles settled by decided cases and enacted them as statutory law in an Act of Parliament. The Act, the *Sale of Goods Act* 1893, has been copied by the legislatures of the Australian States and the Victorian copy is the *Goods Act* 1958.

The Act defines its subject matter, " a contract of sale of goods " as " a contract whereby the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a money consideration called the price ". It distinguishes between a contract under which the property or ownership of the goods is transferred from seller to buyer at the time the contract is made, which is called " a sale ", and a contract under which the ownership of goods is to pass from seller to buyer at some future time, which is called " an agreement to sell ".

The time at which the property or ownership of the goods sold is to pass from seller to buyer is crucial to the whole scheme of the Act. Upon it depend the answers to such varied questions as " Who is the owner of the goods for the purposes of the general law? ", " Who has the power to pass a good title to the goods to third parties? ", " Who is to bear the risk of accidental loss or destruction of the goods ? ", "Is the seller entitled to sue for the price? ", " Can the buyer reject specific goods if their condition is defective and in breach of contract? ", " Who is entitled to the goods in the event of the seller's bankruptcy? ", and " Who has an insurable interest and can thus validly insure the goods? "

The Act specifies that, provided the subject matter of the contract is ascertained, the ownership of it passes from seller to buyer at the time when the parties intend it to pass. But if, as often happens, the parties do not express an intention, the Act lays down certain rules which will apply. The Act distinguishes between contracts of sale of specific goods, i.e., goods identified and agreed upon at the time the contract is made (e.g., " this pair of shoes ") and contracts of sale of unascertained goods, i.e., goods not identified and agreed upon at the time the contract is made, (i.e., " please deliver a ton of briquettes "). In the case of an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the ownership passes to the buyer at the moment when the contract is made and it is immaterial whether the time of payment or the time of delivery be postponed. Thus if one tries on a pair of shoes in an emporium and agrees to buy them, in the absence of any indication of a contrary intention one becomes owner of the shoes at the time the contract is made, even though the shoes may be charged to one's account and delivered next week. If the emporium accidentally burns down the next night and the shoes are lost, the buyer as owner must bear the loss and still pay the price. In the case of a contract for the sale of unascertained goods by description, when goods of the contract description and in a deliverable state are unconditionally appropriated to the contract by one party with the assent of the other, then and only then does the ownership of those goods pass to the buyer.

The parties to a contract of sale may in general make their own bargain, e.g., " with all faults " or " of first-class quality ". The seller may contract expressly to provide goods of a certain quality or the buyer may contract that he will not complain of the quality. But if the parties have not made their own bargain about certain matters, the Act implies certain promises or terms on the part of the seller.

Thus the Act implies a promise on the part of the seller that he has the right to sell the goods. If the goods turn out to belong to some third party who reclaims them, the seller will have to compensate the buyer. Again where goods are sold under a description, e.g., " Renmark oranges ", the Act implies a promise by the seller that the goods shall correspond with the description.

In regard to questions of quality the rule was once " Caveat Emptor "—the buyer should take his own precautions. But in relation to sales by dealers the Act may imply certain promises as to quality on the part of a seller. Where the buyer makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required so as to show a reliance on the seller's skill or judgment, the seller is taken to promise that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose. Where the buyer buys goods by a description, the seller is taken to promise that the goods shall be of merchantable quality under that description.

If a seller without authority sells goods which belong to a third party the general rule is that the buyer gets no better title to the goods than the seller had. But this rule is qualified by several important exceptions under which for reasons of mercantile convenience the buyer may acquire a good title to the goods and the original owner loses his.

In relation to the performance of a contract of sale the fundamental rule is that, unless the parties otherwise agree, the seller is not bound to hand over possession of the goods unless and until the buyer pays the price in exchange, and the buyer is not bound to pay the price unless and until the seller is ready to hand over the possession of the goods.

However, buyers who have not the price in cash often desire to acquire goods on credit, i.e., to obtain immediate possession of the goods upon paying a deposit and undertaking to pay the balance of the price and interest thereon by instalments over a period of time. The seller in such a case naturally wishes to retain security rights over the goods. Such a transaction may take the form of an ordinary contract of sale with provision for the payment of the price by instalments, the seller reserving the ownership of the goods until the last instalment is paid. But such a transaction has two great disadvantages to the seller. A fraudulent buyer in possession of the goods may dispose of them to an innocent third party and, under one of the exceptions to the general rule, the third party in such a case obtains a good title to the goods. Again, in certain circumstances the transaction, if in writing, may be void if not registered as a " bill of sale " under legislation requiring the registration of certain security transactions.

It was to meet these disadvantages that the hire-purchase contract was evolved by sellers in the late nineteenth century. Under the classic hire-purchase contract a person who wishes to acquire immediate possession of goods, but cannot pay the price in cash, undertakes to hire the goods at a periodic rent equal to the instalments of purchase money he would pay if purchasing on credit. He is given an option to purchase the goods on payment of the final instalment and in the meantime has a power to return the goods and terminate the hiring. The original owner reserves his ownership until all the instalments are paid and is given a right to retake possession of the goods if the hirer defaults in

payment of instalments or otherwise breaks the contract. Such a hirer, if fraudulent, cannot pass a good title to the goods to an innocent third party, as he can in the case of a credit sale. The agreement if properly drawn does not require registration as a " bill of sale ". A common form of the transaction is that where a person cannot pay the price of goods in cash, the dealer sells the goods for cash to a finance company and the finance company then lets them on hire-purchase terms to the potential " buyer ".

Such transactions are not " contracts of sale of goods " governed by the provisions of the Goods Act and their legal effect was originally determined by the common law of contract. But the great popularity of hire-purchase contracts in the modern economy led to cases where finance companies drew up standard forms of hire-purchase contract which inflicted considerable hardships upon unwitting buyers. In particular such contracts often contained sweeping " exemption clauses " which relieved the finance company from any liability for the supply of defective goods. Again such contracts often contained onerous " minimum hiring " clauses which obliged the hirer in the event of voluntary return or re-possession of the goods to pay sums which with value of the goods and hire already paid far exceeded the original terms price.

In Victoria the legislature has intervened and today hire-purchase contracts and equivalent credit sales of goods are regulated by the *Hire-Purchase Act* 1959, one of a series of uniform Acts in the Australian States. The Act lays down rigid requirements as to the form and contents of hire-purchase agreements so that the hirer may know the liabilities he is undertaking. The Act implies promises by the original owner of the goods as to his right to sell the goods, that they are of merchantable quality and reasonably fit for any particular purpose which the hirer may make known. Save in relation to second-hand goods the owner cannot exempt himself from liability under these implied promises as to title and quality.

Moreover, the Act confers wide rights upon the hirer in relation to voluntary return or re-possession of the goods. The owner cannot validly stipulate in such events for a " minimum hire " which with the value of the goods and deposit and hire already paid would exceed the original terms price (less a statutory rebate for the early finalization of the transaction). In certain cases the hirer upon re-possession may recover from the owner his " equity " in the goods so that the owner does not get more out of the transaction than the equivalent of his original terms price less the appropriate rebate. It has indeed been said that the hirer is so well protected by the Act that hire-purchase transactions are going out of favour with finance companies.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963
Law of Torts in Victoria, 1964
Law of Contract in Victoria, 1965

Courts in Victoria

The courts of justice are the base upon which administration of the legal system is built. They are graduated in status, according to the gravity of the matters which may be brought before them, and

may be conveniently classified into three divisions: the Supreme Court, the County and General Sessions Courts, and Petty Sessions Courts.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, and by virtue of the Supreme Court Act, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, criminal and civil (including probate and divorce), which have not been excluded by statute. It is the counterpart of the English Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Court consists of a Chief Justice and twelve puisne* judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years' standing, and retiring at the age of 72.

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and General Sessions Courts.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go " on circuit " to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (two at present), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court, and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master taxes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years' standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant—the Masters and Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act—is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with Section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's Office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to " enter an appearance " within a specified time, otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a " memorandum of appearance " in the Prothonotary's Office.

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

When the matter comes before the Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn filing documents, stating his own case, and answering that of his opponent. Such statements and answers are called " pleadings ", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial, before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law ; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Court usually provides for payment by the loser of his opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The disappointed party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *fieri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Petty Sessions Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

An appeal lies as of right from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia. An appeal from the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council lies as of right in certain cases, and at the discretion of the Court in other cases.

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	..	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—						
For Assessment of Damages	..	15	16	28	26	24
For Trial	..	1,795	1,868	2,156	1,615	1,242
Number of Cases Tried—						
By Juries of Six	..	283	347	1,247*	1,577*	1,045*
By a Judge	..	73	107	387*	394*	496*
Verdicts Returned for—	..					
Plaintiff	..	289	343	263	287	144
Defendant	..	45	52	28	36	18
Amounts Awarded	$'000	1,528	1,488	1,690	1,920	1,783
Writs of Summons Issued	..	5,452	5,106	4,978	5,647	5,542
Other Original Proceedings	..	155	164	174	276	315
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—						
By Full Court	..	86	65	73	68	59
By a Judge	..	76	73	81	59	83

* Includes cases settled before trial.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed $2,000 in ordinary cases and $5,000 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1964, there were nineteen County Court judges, who are also Chairmen of General Sessions, and three acting Chairmen of General Sessions. In General Sessions, all indictable criminal offences (i.e., broadly, those in respect of which the accused will be tried by a jury) are triable save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions. General Sessions also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Petty Sessions Courts. In theory, justices of the peace may sit with the Chairmen of General Sessions, but in fact they never do. County Court judges (and Chairmen of General Sessions) must be practising barristers of seven years' standing and retire at the age of 72. No judge, either of the Supreme Court or County Court, is, of course, under the Public Service Act. All are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Government, and once appointed become independent of the executive.

The County and General Sessions Courts sit continuously at Melbourne, and visit eight circuit towns throughout the State as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. The principal officer of the court is the Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant, appointed from among senior clerks of courts. The clerk of courts at each circuit town is also Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court for his particular bailiwick.

Particulars of County Court cases for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year	Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
		$'000	$'000
1960	2,336	14,590	1,194
1961	2,567	20,560	1,704
1962	2,816	23,986	2,066
1963	4,040	25,848	1,980
1964	3,465	22,295	1,684

* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1960	7	3	387	397
1961	7	11	581	599
1962	23	8	635	666
1963	12	7	745	764
1964	3	14	744	761

Courts of Petty Sessions and Stipendiary Magistrates

Petty Sessions Courts, which sit at Melbourne and suburbs, and at approximately 200 other towns throughout Victoria, are presided over by stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, the administrative work being done by a clerk of courts. Stipendiary magistrates are public servants, appointed under the Public Service Act, but independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They retire at the age of 65. Justices of the peace are citizens of standing in the community—both men and women—who have been granted a Commission of the Peace, and who serve in an honorary capacity, being retired from judicial functions at the age of 72. As well as having practical experience in Petty Sessions Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Petty Sessions Bench as vacancies occur.

Petty Sessions Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases ; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences ; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed $200 in ordinary debt cases, $600 in cases of contract, and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and $1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Petty Sessions Court holds a preliminary inquiry to decide, not his guilt or innocence, but whether there is sufficient evidence to justify him being tried at all. If the evidence warrants it, the magistrates transmit the matter to the appropriate court—Supreme Court or General Sessions. There the accused stands trial before a judge and jury, the prosecution case being conducted by a prosecutor for the Queen. The judge directs the jury on the law, and sentences the prisoner if he is convicted. The jury are the sole judges, on the facts, of the guilt or otherwise of the accused, who is presumed to be innocent until (and unless) they find him guilty. The onus is upon the prosecution to prove such guilt to the satisfaction of the jury, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt.

In accordance with a cardinal principle of English law, justice in Victoria is administered publicly. In the words of a Lord Chief Justice of England : " It is not merely of some importance, but it is of fundamental importance, that justice should not merely be done, but that it should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done ".

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 310 to 312.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Civil Cases—						
Number Heard		164,792	208,219	192,656	194,502	197,073
Debts or Damages—						
Claimed ..	$'000	7,912	10,144	10,640	8,876	10,220
Awarded ..	$'000	6,038	7,946	8,680	7,400	8,400
Other Cases—						
Appeals against Rates ..		344†	191†	779†	479†	697
Eviction Cases*		3,240	3,198	2,858	3,156	3,043
Fraud Summonses ..		10,230†	10,963†	12,744†	14,809†	12,102
Garnishee Cases ..		8,013	10,456	13,585	15,513	19,176
Maintenance Cases ..		1,992	2,159	2,309	2,461	2,502
Show Cause Summonses ..		17,336	20,766	29,845	34,970	36,485
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts ..		237	58	23	23	11
Miscellaneous		17,877	30,025	48,338	66,780	57,520
Licences and Certificates Issued		19,430	19,829	20,129	19,710	19,463

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts. Eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only ; see next table.

† Revised figure.

Details of eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only, which, for these purposes, consists of the Courts listed in the footnote to the following table :—

VICTORIA—EVICTION CASES AND ORDERS GRANTED IN THE MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*

Year	Cases Heard	Eviction Orders Granted
1960	2,522	1,745
1961	2,459	1,771
1962	2,085	1,523
1963	2,245	1,649
1964	2,056	1,639

* In this table the Metropolitan Area is considered to include Courts of Petty Sessions at Box Hill, Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, Carlton, Cheltenham, Coburg, Collingwood, Dandenong, Elsternwick, Eltham, Fitzroy, Flemington, Footscray, Geelong, Glenroy, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Melbourne, Moonee Ponds, Northcote, North Melbourne, Oakleigh, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Ringwood, Sandringham, South Melbourne, Springvale, St. Kilda, Sunshine, and Williamstown.

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during the five years 1960 to 1964, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924–60, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30th June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act	Total
		NUMBER		
1960	395	4	95	494
1961	362	5	122	489
1962	438	16	129	583
1963	511	35	79	625
1964	546	23	57	626
		LIABILITIES ($'000)		
1960	2,450	176	1,412	4,038
1961	2,036	126	1,740	3,902
1962	2,832	374	1,606	4,812
1963	3,360	932	1,288	5,580
1964	4,381	575	1,038	5,994
		ASSETS ($'000)		
1960	1,316	42	1,006	2,364
1961	984	90	1,522	2,596
1962	288	326	1,392	2,006
1963	1,244	778	1,340	3,362
1964	1,597	242	808	2,647

Children's Court

General

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Court of Petty Sessions sits in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the Metropolitan Area the Court is usually held on the same day as the Court of Petty Sessions and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the Metropolitan Area, two Stipendiary Special Magistrates are appointed and they visit about 30 Courts at regular intervals ; all Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Children's Welfare Act.

Offences

The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Courts of Petty Sessions. However, it has considerably wider powers than Petty Sessions and may deal with any offence except homicide.

The child (or the parent if the child is under fifteen years of age) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

Applications

The police and certain others may apply to the Court for an order declaring a child " in need of care and protection ". The Children's Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

Order of the Court

The primary aim of the Children's Court is reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment is considered for consistent offenders and where attempts at reformation have failed. Indeed, the Court is bound by the *Children's Court Act* 1958 to give primary consideration to reformation. " The Court shall firstly have regard to the welfare of the child."

The most important method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A Probation Officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period with reformation and rehabilitation as the goal (see page 284).

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's background. More Stipendiary Probation Officers are now being appointed to supplement the large number of Honorary Probation Officers throughout the State. Some Honorary Probation Officers are employed by the churches.

As a last resort children under fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fifteen or over may be ordered detention in a Youth Training Centre for periods up to two years.

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

The number of cases prosecuted by the Victoria Police and summarily disposed by the Children's Courts for the years 1963 and 1964 are given in the following tables. As prosecutions by other authorities, such as the Victorian Railways, are not included, figures quoted are not comparable with those previously published.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: NUMBER OF CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF

Nature of Offence	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person ..	452	5	457	668	8	676
Against Property ..	6,595	265	6,860	7,714	474	8,188
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	64	5	69	78	27	105
Against Good Order ..	564	7	571	853	41	894
Driving Offences ..	276	1	277	416	1	417
Other Offences ..	147	19	166	160	11	171
Total	8,098	302	8,400	9,889	562	10,451

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: RESULT OF HEARING OF CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF

Result of Hearing	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	731	21	752	1,101	32	1,133
Placed on Probation ..	2,634	106	2,740	3,441	190	3,631
Admitted to Social Welfare Department	1,127	59	1,186	1,410	93	1,503
Sentenced to Youth Training Centre	1,046	24	1,070	995	34	1,029
Adjourned without Probation	1,922	66	1,988	1,953	140	2,093
Other..	117	2	119	355	43	398
Total Convictions ..	7,577	278	7,855	9,255	532	9,787
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	521	24	545	634	30	664
Total	8,098	302	8,400	9,889	562	10,451

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING OF CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF, 1964

Nature of Offence.	Result of Hearing					
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, &c.	Convicted				
		Fined	Placed on Probation	Social Welfare Branch*	Adjourned without Probation	Other
Against the Person—						
Homicide	1	..	..	..	..	..
Assault and Grievous Bodily Harm	67	76	52	57	51	12
Sex Offences	34	19	118	55	99	35
Total	102	95	170	112	150	47
Against Property—						
Robbery	7	..	17	17	..	1
Breaking and Entering ..	70	38	1,072	974	413	46
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles)	175	205	1,385	576	741	153
Motor Vehicles (Larceny and Illegal Use)	70	239	585	508	339	68
Wilful Damage	28	61	60	38	67	8
Other Offences against Property	25	13	92	33	54	10
Total	375	556	3,211	2,146	1,614	286
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	..	..	47	33	18	7
Against Good Order—						
Indecent Behaviour, &c. ..	4	3	33	22	22	1
Other Offensive Behaviour ..	39	101	10	5	35	15
Obscene and Insulting Language	10	68	6	4	16	6
Firearms	22	76	19	10	91	8
Other Offences against Good Order	70	53	53	37	36	19
Total	145	301	121	78	200	49
Driving Offences	20	145	70	79	96	7
Miscellaneous Offences ..	22	36	12	84	15	2
GRAND TOTAL ..	664	1,133	3,631	2,532	2,093	398

* Includes "Admitted to Care" and "Placed in Custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963

Crime Statistics

Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions

In the following statistical tables details are given of the total number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, but excluding Children's Courts, details of which have been shown under that heading, and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 306.

If it is desired to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same ; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness ; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population.

Comparison with Victorian figures for earlier years may be affected by changes in the population structure in regard to sex and age, or by changes in the law. An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February, 1963, enables Courts of Petty Sessions to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Also, improved methods of statistical collection were commenced in 1963. Accordingly, figures shown for Courts of Petty Sessions for 1963 and 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1963 AND 1964

Nature of Offence	1963				1964			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,799	69	764	26	1,831	73	807	35
Against Property ..	7,260	461	865	74	7,828	588	912	71
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	1,115	69	102	6	863	87	77	8
Against Good Order ..	5,005	696	1,059	86	4,819	758	1,044	77
Driving Offences ..	2,336	25	1,178	14	2,240	25	1,200	14
Miscellaneous ..	428	15	71	6	437	26	106	4
Total ..	17,943	1,335	4,039	212	18,018	1,557	4,146	209

NOTE.—This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1963, 27,606 persons were arrested for drunkenness ; the corresponding figure for 1964 was 24,048. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1963 AND 1964

Result of Hearing	1963		1964	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	8,533	784	7,879	850
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 month	1,206	53	1,033	51
1 Month and under 6 Months	3,303	93	3,473	128
6 Months and under 12 Months	672	14	911	18
1 Year and over	284	1	402	6
Released on Probation	1,719	149	1,635	144
Adjourned for a Period without Probation ..	977	78	774	102
Released on Bond or Recognizance	1,072	151	1,758	236
Other	177	12	153	22
Total	17,943	1,335	18,018	1,557

NOTE.—See footnote to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1962 TO 1964

Nature of Offence	1962		1963		1964	
	Convicted	Dismissed, With-drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With-drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With-drawn, Struck Out
Against the Person ..	738	600	902	722	837	813
Against Property	2,395	1,116	2,527	981	2,532	891
Against Good Order ..	1,833	476	2,351	457	2,395	462
Driving Offences	148,261	6,479	163,939	6,993	178,068	8,149
Miscellaneous	37,915	4,541	38,214	3,522	40,638	4,061
Total ..	191,142	13,212	207,933	12,675	224,470	14,376

Offences

Offences against the Person and Property

Almost all serious crimes are offences against the person or offences against property. The first named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and sexual offences. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences, but include burglary, house and shop-breaking, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences

The only other serious crimes are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. Most of the remaining cases are breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged, or are offences against good order (including drunkenness), offensive behaviour, indecent language, vagrancy, &c.

Drunkenness

During 1964, 24,048 persons, including 1,275 females, were charged with drunkenness.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners

have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (*a*) when the coroner considers it desirable ; (*b*) when in any specified case a law officer so directs ; and (*c*) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only where the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder or manslaughter, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder or manslaughter, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

The following table shows the number of inquest cases in Victoria during the years 1960 to 1964, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial :—

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1960	1,533	674	2,207	43	1	44
1961	1,503	762	2,265	44	7	51
1962	1,511	788	2,299	43	8	51
1963	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35
1964	1,636	846	2,482	23	5	28

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1960	17	1	18	26	..	26
1961	19	6	25	25	1	26
1962	29	7	36	14	1	15
1963	16	1	17	18	..	18
1964	9	5	14	14	..	14

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

The effect of the amendment to the Justices Act in February, 1963, by which the jurisdiction of the Courts of Petty Sessions was extended, has been that the number tried in the higher courts has shown a decrease for some of the offences nominated in the amendment.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Offence *	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person—						
Murder	8	1	9	6	1	7
Attempted Murder	3	1	4	5	..	5
Manslaughter	7	..	7	8	1	9
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	2	..	2	5	..	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	32	1	33	28	1	29
Assault	10	..	10	18	..	18
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	315	..	315	364	..	364
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	9	..	9	6	..	6
Incest	22	..	22	17	..	17
Rape	33	..	33	15	..	15
Indecent Assault on Female	43	..	43	44	..	44
Indecent Assault on Male	28	..	28	34	..	34
Unnatural Offences	31	..	31	49	..	49
Bigamy	11	4	15	7	4	11
Other Offences against the Person	4	..	4	13	3	16
Total	558	7	565	619	10	629
Against Property—						
Robbery	41	2	43	47	4	51
Breaking and Entering—						
Houses	153	5	158	168	8	176
Shops	131	..	131	54	1	55
Other	139	..	139	54	..	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	105	12	117	111	17	128
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	42	..	42	57	..	57
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	5	..	5	16	1	17
Other Offences against Property	51	3	54	45	6	51
Total	667	22	689	552	37	589
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	95	11	106	130	12	142
Other Offences—						
Driving under the Influence	31	..	31	34	..	34
Dangerous, &c., Driving	193	1	194	138	2	140
Miscellaneous Offences†	192	2	194	247	12	259
Total	416	3	419	419	14	433
GRAND TOTAL	1,736	43	1,779	1,720	73	1,793

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1964

Offence*	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Group (Years)							
	Under 17	17–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40 and over	Total
Against the Person—								
Murder	..	..	2	..	3	1	1	7
Attempted Murder	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	5
Manslaughter	..	..	2	3	1	..	3	9
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	..	3	6	7	4	3	6	29
Assault	..	4	5	3	2	..	4	18
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	1	163	154	23	8	7	8	364
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	6
Incest	..	1	4	..	1	6	5	17
Rape	..	1	8	2	..	2	2	15
Indecent Assault on Female	..	8	15	3	4	2	12	44
Indecent Assault on Male	..	2	4	5	4	5	14	34
Unnatural Offences	..	4	8	13	6	2	16	49
Bigamy	..	..	..	3	..	3	5	11
Other Offences against the Person	..	1	7	1	1	1	5	16
Total	2	188	221	66	35	33	84	629
Against Property—								
Robbery	..	21	12	5	4	1	8	51
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	3	65	43	23	11	12	19	176
Shops	2	13	11	8	7	7	7	55
Other	..	10	18	7	6	7	6	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	..	15	30	17	20	21	25	128
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	3	29	16	2	3	3	1	57
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	1	1	6	5	1	2	1	17
Other Offences against Property	..	6	12	9	3	8	13	51
Total	9	160	148	76	55	61	80	589
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	..	9	20	18	32	23	40	142
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	..	2	2	2	8	7	13	34
Dangerous, &c., Driving	1	3	20	15	28	21	52	140
Miscellaneous Offences†	..	36	79	31	33	23	57	259
Total	1	41	101	48	69	51	122	433
GRAND TOTAL	12	398	490	208	191	168	326	1,793

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1964

Offence*	Result of Hearing							
	Fined	Imprisoned Twelve Months and under	Imprisoned over Twelve Months	Death Sentence ‡	Sentence Suspended on Entering a Bond	Placed on Probation	Other	Total
Against the Person—								
Murder	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	7
Attempted Murder	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	5
Manslaughter	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	4	10	7	..	5	3	..	29
Assault	2	7	1	..	6	1	1	18
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	..	71	13	..	125	148	7	364
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	6
Incest	..	1	13	..	1	2	..	17
Rape	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	15
Indecent Assault on Female	1	11	15	..	10	6	1	44
Indecent Assault on Male	1	9	8	..	9	7	..	34
Unnatural Offences	..	3	15	..	9	22	..	49
Bigamy	1	4	1	..	3	2	..	11
Other Offences against the Person	..	6	2	..	5	2	1	16
Total	9	123	104	4	175	200	14	629
Against Property—								
Robbery	..	17	22	..	6	6	..	51
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	..	75	30	..	20	48	3	176
Shops	..	22	19	..	4	10	..	55
Other	..	29	14	..	6	4	1	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	6	51	14	..	38	16	3	128
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	1	25	7	..	4	17	3	57
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	..	4	..	..	5	8	..	17
Other Offences against Property	2	12	13	..	13	11	..	51
Total	9	235	119	..	96	120	10	589
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	2	43	28	..	40	29	..	142
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	26	5	..	..	..	1	2	34
Dangerous, &c., Driving	125	8	..	..	7	..	..	140
Miscellaneous Offences†	31	87	32	..	51	55	3	259
Total	182	100	32	..	58	56	5	433
GRAND TOTAL	202	501	283	4	369	405	29	1,793

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

‡ The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED

Age Group	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 17 Years ..	11	..	11	12	..	12
17 to 19 Years ..	330	5	335	381	17	398
20 to 24 Years ..	507	9	516	477	13	490
25 to 29 Years ..	181	7	188	197	11	208
30 to 34 Years ..	199	2	201	178	13	191
35 to 39 Years ..	175	8	183	160	8	168
40 to 44 Years ..	135	5	140	127	4	131
45 to 49 Years ..	82	4	86	77	1	78
50 to 54 Years ..	57	2	59	50	3	53
55 to 59 Years ..	35	1	36	30	2	32
60 Years and over ..	24	..	24	31	1	32
Total	1,736	43	1,779	1,720	73	1,793

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1963			1964		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined..	227	2	229	198	4	202
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 Months ..	39	3	42	60	4	64
3 Months and under 6	73	2	75	80	4	84
6 Months and under 12	139	..	139	159	4	163
12 Months ..	155	3	158	183	7	190
Over 12 Months and under 2 Years ..	111	2	113	76	1	77
2 Years and over ..	270	2	272	201	5	206
Death Sentence* ..	6	..	6	4	..	4
Placed on Probation ..	357	11	368	384	21	405
Released on Recognizance or Bond	326	18	344	348	21	369
Other..	33	..	33	27	2	29
Total	1,736	43	1,779	1,720	73	1,793

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

Licensing Court

All fees taken under the Licensing Act are paid into the Licensing Fund and, after payment of all administrative expenses, compensation for licences deprived or surrendered, statutory payments to municipalities, and transfers to the Police Superannuation Fund, the balance is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	5,990	6,438	6,728	6,950	7,005
Interest on Investments	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	48	60	64	72	68
Total	6,058	6,518	6,812	7,042	7,093
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	114	114	112	112	112
Compensation ..	18	30	8	16	5
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.	280	256	260	262	289
Transfer to Revenue	5,600	6,072	6,386	6,606	6,639
Total	6,058	6,518	6,812	7,042	7,093

Number of Liquor Licences

The following table gives details of liquor licences of various types in force in Victoria for the years stated :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES

Type of Licence	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Hotel	1,590	1,583	1,577	1,572	1,567
Registered Club	219	235	246	255	265
Grocer	376	408	424	450	472
Wholesale Spirit Merchant ..	64	66	66	66	64
Australian Wine	91	73	65	51	36
Railway Refreshment Room ..	21	21	20	20	20
Vigneron	11	11	11	11	11
Brewer	8	8	6	6	6
Restaurant	..	18	33	49	59
Total	2,380	2,423	2,448	2,480	2,500

Further Reference, 1965

Racing

The *Racing Act* 1957 collated and presented, in consolidated form, existing legislation from various sources dealing with horse, pony, trotting and dog racing, and allied subject matter.

Legislation from these sources is represented in the Act in six parts dealing, respectively, with racecourses and race-meetings, trotting control, dog racing, registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, totalizators, and payments to racing clubs.

This Act was further consolidated in 1958 with the general consolidation of Victorian statutes and, therefore, the law on this subject is now to be found in the *Racing Act* 1958.

The Act provides that race-meetings for horse-races or for trotting races can only be held on the racecourses licensed for the purpose. The number of days on which race-meetings can be held on the metropolitan racecourses during the year is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act (e.g., Flemington on seventeen days). A racecourse not being within 30 miles radius of the General Post Office, Melbourne, can hold race-meetings on twelve days in the year.

The days on which, and the hours during which, race-meetings may be held are also governed by this legislation and can be found in Sections 13 and 14 of the Act.

Trotting and dog racing are under the control of the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board respectively. These Boards are both established under the Racing Act.

The registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks is also dealt with under the Act by a registration committee. Bookmakers are required, besides obtaining registration, to obtain a permit from the management of the racecourse before they can operate.

The Third Schedule to the *Stamps Act* 1958 sets out the fees required to be paid by bookmakers and their clerks for the issue to them of a registration certificate in accordance with the Racing Act. These fees vary according to the racecourse and the enclosure on that racecourse at which they field. The Stamps Act also provides for a stamp duty on all betting tickets issued by a bookmaker, and the amount of the tax is set out in the Third Schedule to the Act.

As already mentioned, the Racing Act also deals with the use of the totalizator at a race-meeting, its management during the meeting, and the commission on the revenue received which is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

The *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960 established the Totalizator Agency Board, a corporate body of eight members appointed by the Governor in Council, representative of racing clubs and associations and of the Trotting Control Board. The principal function of the Totalizator Agency Board is to establish agencies and to provide the necessary facilities enabling persons, who might place a bet lawfully on a totalizator operating on a racing or trotting course, to place a bet lawfully through an agency away from the course. Bets may be placed in cash or through a credit previously established with the Board. The Board commenced operations early in March, 1961.

The following table gives details of horse race-meetings and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31st July, 1962 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars		Year Ended 31st July—		
		1962	1963	1964
RACING				
Number of Meetings—				
Metropolitan Courses		67	66	66
Other Courses		320	322	330
Number of Events—				
Metropolitan Courses		516	497	497
Other Courses		2,400	2,395	2,450
Amount of Stakes—				
Metropolitan Courses	($'000)	1,454	1,590	1,755
Other Courses	($'000)	400	484	788
TROTTING				
Number of Meetings—				
Metropolitan Course		36	36	37
Other Courses		152	155	175
Number of Events—				
Metropolitan Course		252	252	259
Other Courses		1,012	1,030	1,090
Amount of Stakes—				
Metropolitan Course	($'000)	252	284	377
Other Courses	($'000)	144	158	236

Victoria Police

Introduction

The basic function of the Police Force is the enforcement of law and order in the community. As life becomes increasingly complex, the successful implementation of this function will involve new methods and modifications of past ideas. The following aspects of police activity today illustrate both how this pattern is developing and how the Victoria Police Force carries out the various duties which ensure the protection of lives and property in the community.

Recruitment

The Victoria Police endeavours to maintain a ratio of one policeman to about 700 persons. In order to maintain recruitment at a high standard, cadetships which enable students to be trained to the matriculation level are now being offered. The minimum age for joining the Force was reduced recently to eighteen and a half years. Although this is a young age, it is felt that after a strictly supervised probationary period of one year, the recruit is ready to begin serious training.

Training

The Victoria Police conducts its training programme on three levels. The 20 weeks' primary training covers law, English, arithmetic, geography, social studies, physical training, unarmed combat, drill, use of firearms, first aid and swimming. Most of a policeman's work is concerned with people and it is, therefore, essential that he is trained in understanding them. Primary training includes practical work at Russell Street Police Station and theory of law. A retention examination at the end of the first year determines whether an appointment is confirmed or not.

The secondary course consists of training at the Detective Training School, where officers are given a ten weeks' course in the use of scientific methods of investigation ; at the Sub-Officers' Training School (training in law, prosecution, and management of men and stations) ; at the Vehicle Safety Testing and Motor Driving Schools ; and at the Motor Cycle Riders and Traffic Schools. Training is also given to men in special branches such as the Finger Print Branch and the Forensic Science Laboratory.

Tertiary training is provided for members about to be promoted to Inspector. A six months course at Airlie, the Officers' Training College in South Yarra, covers administration, social studies, and human relations, and aims to fit policemen for high administrative posts. The College has won world-wide recognition, and attracts students from interstate and overseas.

Criminal Investigation Branch

This Branch represents about 10 per cent. of the Force. All detectives are drawn from uniformed ranks and must have at least four years' service before becoming eligible for selection to the Detective Training School. This School has attracted students from every South East Asian country, and Tanganyika and Uganda in Africa. The training is aimed at teaching detectives to work in co-operation with scientists and other specialists in criminal investigation. Special squads, such as Homicide and Company and Arson Squads are manned by detectives who have had the special training offered at the Detective Training School and who have shown special abilities in these fields.

Communications

The communications network of the Victoria Police is being continually widened. Fifteen metropolitan police stations are now linked by a teleprinter system, and the larger country stations are being linked with D24 (the Police Communications Headquarters in Melbourne) on two-way radio. These radio sets can also be used to direct police cars in the local areas. In addition, Melbourne Headquarters are linked on a wireless telegraphic system with all State capitals and several large East Coast cities, and the existing system has been widened with the introduction of new machinery and mechanical transmitting apparatus enabling greater speed and efficiency to be achieved in communications.

The Victoria Police will provide the communications systems for the recently developed State Disaster Organization (see page 404), which brings together Government departments and many volunteer

organizations including fire, ambulance, and transport services. The Organization has been designed to direct rescue and similar work in everything from minor accidents to major floods and bushfires, and even nuclear attack.

Traffic Control

The largest problem facing the Victoria Police is the efficient control of traffic. This task absorbs more manpower and time than any other function of the Force. There are over a million registered motor vehicles in Victoria, and in 1964, the Police received an average of 92 accident reports per day. The police constable handles more traffic problems, such as accidents, registrations, and licence tests, than he does criminal investigation. The task is demanding more and more time as motor registrations and drivers' licences are continually increasing in Victoria.

The following statement gives details of the strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : STRENGTH

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Authorized Strength	3,881	4,011	4,143	4,264	4,409
Actual Strength*	3,867	4,025	4,127	4,223	4,330
Number of Inhabitants per Active Police Officer..	737	719	725	714	723

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

Further References, 1961–1965

Housing and Building

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1964

The most significant building completed in 1964 was the new home of the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd. at 435–455 Collins-street. The Association originally commenced business many years ago in the Western Market building which formerly occupied this land. The contrast between the old building and the new building is interesting. The original Western Market was erected around the perimeter of land with frontages on to Collins-street, William-street, Flinders-lane and Market-street, leaving the market court yard in the centre. The new building is set to the rear of the same land along the Flinders-lane frontage leaving an open plaza with an area of three-quarters of an acre to Collins-street. It has 25 floors rising 284 feet above Collins-street and 304 feet above Flinders-lane, and can accommodate over 500 cars in the basement.

An increasing trend in building is seen in the modernization of buildings erected some years ago. It was difficult, and seldom economic, to renovate older brick or stone buildings because interior walls were

integral parts of the structure and usually had to be demolished prior to rebuilding. Now, however, although some of the earlier steel and concrete buildings are beginning to show their age, they lend themselves more readily to modernization. For example, the building known as 233–239 William-street was erected in 1924 as a warehouse, which at that time was appropriate for the locality. As the area became less suitable for warehouses and more suitable for offices it became increasingly difficult to let. After purchase it was renovated and converted to a modern air-conditioned block of offices and is now satisfactorily let.

The number of major buildings in the course of erection is large, and many more are likely to be rebuilt in areas where sites have been purchased and for which plans are being prepared. Therefore, substantial re-building is likely to continue in Melbourne for some years to come.

Major new buildings (of over $1,000,000 each) completed in 1964 include :—

Alfred Hospital, Medical School for Monash University, Commercial-road.
Hammerson Group of Companies, corner of Bourke and Swanston streets.
H. C. Sleigh Ltd., corner of Bourke and Queen streets.
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd., 435–455 Collins-street.
Victorian Railways (Office Block), Spencer-street.
Waltons Stores Ltd., 206–218 Bourke-street.

Major new buildings (of over $1,000,000 each) in course of erection at the close of 1964 include :—

Alfred Hospital, W. S. Phillip Block, Commercial-road.
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., 31–37 Elizabeth-street.
Commonwealth Centre (Second Stage), Latrobe-street.
Corporation Properties Pty. Ltd., 128–146 Queen-street.
Customs House, corner of Flinders and William streets.
Embank House Pty. Ltd., 319–325 Collins-street.
English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd., 460 Bourke-street.
Kings Parkade Ltd., 34–60 Little Collins-street.
Lend Lease Development Pty. Ltd., 437 St. Kilda-road.
Motor Registration Branch and Transport Regulation Board, Lygon-street.
Mutual Underwriting and Development Ltd., (Savoy Project), corner Russell and Little Bourke streets.
Reserve Bank of Australia, corner of Collins and Exhibition streets.
Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., 444–450 Collins-street.
Royal Melbourne Hospital, Clinical Sciences Block, Royal-parade.
Royal Women's Hospital, Swanston-street.
State Accident and Motor Insurance Office, 480–490 Collins-street.
State Electricity Commission, William-street.
State Government (Public Offices), Treasury-place.

Trans-Australia Airlines, 36-42 Franklin-street.
Union Fidelity Trustee Co. of Australia Ltd., 96–102 Exhibition-street.
United Land Properties Pty. Ltd., 184–190 Queen-street.

Building Materials

Historical Background

In 1839, some years after the landing at Port Phillip, the first house was built of hand-made, sun-dried bricks and occupied by John Batman. In the same year St. James's Old Cathedral was started and completed two years later. This was one of many churches built in Melbourne between 1841 and 1890. Other notable buildings completed during this period were the Customs House, Old Melbourne Gaol, Old Melbourne Hospital, the Exhibition Building, Parliament House, the Treasury buildings, Royal Mint, Melbourne Grammar School, State Government Offices, Government House, Princess Theatre, University Buildings, banks, and other commercial buildings and hotels.

For several decades the only materials available were wood, stone, clay, and sand, and these had to be worked from natural sources, as all other materials were imported until local manufacture began towards the end of the century. For example, the changeover from hand to machine-made clay bricks took place between 1870 and 1910; galvanized corrugated iron was first rolled at Newcastle in 1921; the manufacture of Marseilles tiles began in 1908; and glass was first manufactured in Australia in 1931.

Changes in Construction

Before the war, all buildings in Victoria were constructed of traditional heavy materials. Today, with multi-storey blocks of offices and flats, it is necessary to reduce their weight by the use of special materials such as lightweight concrete and plaster, hollow concrete blocks, perforated bricks, large areas of glass instead of masonry, and lightweight metals for cladding, roofing, and partitions.

In framed buildings, the frame, floors, and roofs are constructed of various forms of steel, concrete, or timber. Savings in weight can be made as a result of technological advance in design, together with the use of lightweight materials. Reduction in the weight of a building is made in the walls, partitions, and in some cases the roof. External walls between the framework are frequently constructed of a thin panel infill known as curtain walling; or glazed panels are suspended in front of (and hide) the frame to give the impression of a glass wall. Partitions are being constructed of lighter materials such as compressed straw and foamed polyurethane faced with thin decorative sheet materials.

These reductions in weight usually involve new methods of construction and influence other aspects of design, such as thermal and noise insulation; fire-resistant construction; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; and the high level of artificial lighting (which increases the heat inside a building.)

A system of load-bearing construction developed in Victoria and used for multi-storey flats consists of precast load-bearing lightweight reinforced concrete wall units which are lifted into position with a crane, and grouted and weatherproofed as each storey is completed. This eliminates scaffolding.

Materials

Stone, Bricks, and Masonry :—Stone (including marble and reconstructed stone), clay and sand-lime bricks, concrete bricks and blocks, precast exposed aggregate concrete panels, ceramic tiles, glass, metals including troughed and ribbed cladding, porcelain enamelled and vinyl coated metal, and asbestos cement are all available for external walling. Except for domestic work and small industrial and office buildings, masonry is mainly used today as a facing.

Clay stiff-plastic bricks were predominant in Victoria until 1961 with only a minor production of extruded bricks, but since then, production of extruded bricks has risen greatly. Sand-lime bricks (white, or off-white, or coloured by the addition of pigments) are manufactured from silica-sand, lime, and water. Concrete masonry units, either solid or hollow, are manufactured in various textures and colours. Until recently, bricks were approximately 9 inches long and 3 inches high, but bricks and blocks are now manufactured in varying sizes based on a 4-inch module. The use of larger blocks can reduce the number handled by about half. Another innovation is the packaging of clay bricks at the kiln in packs of 50 which are delivered in batches of 40 packs direct to the site by special lorries. This reduces handling time, costs, and the risk of damage (with less frequent handling).

Glass :—The most significant development in high-rise building cladding in relation to glass has been the rapid growth in the use of precast concrete for window frames. In some buildings, glass is set with conventional oleo-resinous compounds straight into concrete ; in others aluminium sub-frames are used to assist in setting the glass in concrete ; and in others the glass is set directly into grooves in concrete panels with synthetic rubber gaskets.

Other developments are the use of a completely dry glazing system based on P.V.C. extrusions designed to provide adequate drainage (rather than " wet " sealants) to prevent water that enters the glazing rebate from entering the building, and the use of a newly developed family of elastomeric sealants which is based on silicone rubber, and has significant advantages in adhesion to glass under conditions of extreme exposure to sunlight.

Victoria now manufactures solar insulating double glazed units. These units, which were previously imported, consist of two sheets of glass with a metal shading screen between them, sealed under vacuum. Their use can result in a reduction of up to 60 per cent. in solar heat gain compared with clear glass. Other trends in glass are increases in glass sizes (particularly for ground floor areas) with a concomitant increase in glass thickness ; increased use of heat absorbing and glare reducing grey coloured sheet glass, and bronze coloured polished plate glass ; and increased interest, for ecclesiastical design and decorative screens, in coloured sheet glass and 1-inch thick coloured glass slabs.

Plaster :—Fibrous plaster was originally made by hand and reinforced with hessian. Machine-made sheets using hemp are now manufactured, and larger sizes than were previously available can now be made. Recently there has been a trend towards the use of plasterboard. This consists of a core of plaster between and bonded to paperboard. Following official tests, special fire-resistance ratings have been given to laminated and framed partitions, and to floor/ceiling and roof/ceiling structures incorporating these materials.

One roofing system which has been rated as non-combustible consists of one-half inch plasterboard supported on secondary roof framing on to which is poured plaster reinforced with galvanized mesh. Any form of waterproof covering can be applied to the surface. Fire resistance ratings are also approved for structural steel members cased in lightweight perlite plaster.

Until recently, the decoration of metal faced fire doors was not permitted. Fire doors, hung on a metal frame, can now be made with an approved gypsum based fire-resistant core, faced with flame/water proofed decorative plywood, or with plain proofed plywood or steel for painting.

Timber :—To meet the increasing requirements of the building industry, it is necessary to use timber economically and to make provision for the future. Economies can be effected by reducing the size and increasing the spacing of timber framing members ; constructing roofs with trusses (this can save as much as 40 per cent. of the timber used in a normal domestic roof) ; glueing together short pieces of timber, which would otherwise be unacceptable because of their limited length, to produce long lengths free of warping and serious defects (this is known as finger jointing) ; utilizing waste products in the manufacture of wall-board and particle board for use in place of timber ; and using preservative treated timber to prevent decay.

Several types of lightweight trusses are available in stock designs, each having a low pitch and a long span. Pitch and spacing are governed by the design of the truss and the roof covering, i.e., tiles or sheet material. Members vary in size and can be joined by either hardboard or plywood gussets, or by steel connectors. Trusses can be designed considerably in excess of 40 feet.

Finger jointing consists of joining pieces of timber end to end, by first cutting tapering " fingers " in the end of each piece and then locking the fingers together by glueing under pressure. The timber is used for flooring, architraves, mouldings and wall studs. Laying time for floors can be reduced by about one third by the use of room length pre-cut finger-jointed flooring, and the usual 10 per cent. allowance for cutting is not necessary.

Timber is now being cut from trees planted about 25 years ago in anticipation of an increasing demand which could not have been satisfied by slow-growing native timbers now becoming increasingly scarce. The species chosen is *Pinus radiata* (Radiata pine) of which there were 123,000 acres in plantations in Victoria producing 40,000,000 super ft. sawn measure in 1964–1965.

Plastics :—Thermoplastics, which soften on heating and can be re-set in a new form, and thermosetting plastics, which are permanently hard, are included in this group. With the addition of fillers, pigments and reinforcement, plastics are manufactured into moulded products with external or internal coatings which are suitable for brush, spray or trowel application ; floor and wall covering ; exceptionally durable cutting tools ; piping ; adhesives ; laminates ; bonding agents ; electrical fittings ; flat and corrugated sheeting ; jointing materials ; roof coverings ; glazing sealants ; and paint.

Materials for Roofing :—Until recently a sheet of corrugated galvanized iron was limited to 10 feet in length, but now is available continuously rolled up to 30 feet. Aluminium was first manufactured to the same profile of corrugations as galvanized iron and used at the same pitch. There are now three types of sheet metal roofing available. They are mostly self supporting, and can be laid with only sufficient fall to allow for rain to run off. The metals from which most of these roofings can be made are steel (galvanized by the new continuous galvanizing process), aluminium, and copper.

Protected metal roofing is available in troughed and corrugated steel which is protected with asbestos and bitumen, and finished with coloured vinyl. Also some of the interlocking rib type is protected with coloured vinyl. Corrugated asbestos, autoclaved (high pressure steam cured) to produce white, dense corrugated sheets can be laid with a low pitch. A built-up bituminous waterproof membrane is used on near-flat roofs, and for pitched or shaped roofs liquid applied coverings have been recently introduced.

Clay and concrete tiles are still popular roof coverings for domestic work, although sheet metal and corrugated asbestos are gaining favour. Reconditioned slates removed from old houses are also being re-used when they are obtainable.

Materials for Internal Walling and Flooring :—There are many materials now available for facing walls internally. Masonry units previously considered as suitable for external work only are being introduced indoors. Coverings such as linoleum, cork, and plastic tiles, which are usually associated only with floors, are now being used on walls. Newer materials also suitable for both purposes include epoxy based jointless coatings. Other walling or partition surfacing materials are plaster that is either painted or used as a base for vinyl coated fabric or wallpaper, decorated laminated plastic sheet, wall-boards, timber, tiles, marble, sound absorptive materials, vinyl coated metal, and asbestos cement.

Metals used for external and internal work include natural or anodised aluminium, copper, stainless steel, and bronze.

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1958 and the *Local Government Act* 1958, provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and Country Planning

The passing of the Town and Country Planning Act enabled statutory planning schemes to be prepared and approved and resulted in the setting up of a Town and Country Planning Board charged with certain duties and responsibilities. Details of the responsibilities, planning procedures, responsible authorities, the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and Interim Development Control, may be found on page 325 of Victorian Year Book 1961, and page 370 of Victorian Year Book 1964.

Local Government Act

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958, Uniform Building Regulations provide for the uniform control of building operations in Victoria. Particulars relating to some of the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of Victorian Year Book 1961.

Building Statistics

General

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from the construction of railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, &c. Additions of $10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included as new buildings. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues. Thus, some buildings on farms are excluded, but this should not affect the figures materially.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :—

Building Approvals : These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- or local government authorities.

Private or Government : Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day-labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent purchase, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person is classed as private.

Owner-built : A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced : A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed : A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) : Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, *once* a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are *excluded.*

Numbers : The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values : All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated cost of the buildings on completion.

Building Approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1960	193,416	127,872	38,554	359,842
1961	166,396	128,988	36,420	331,804
1962	150,426	128,196	36,674	315,296
1963	186,268	142,074	40,548	368,890
1964	229,472	163,456	40,782	433,710

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (*a*) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans may be re-submitted later, because of rising costs caused by the lack of, or delay in, supply of finance, and shortages of labour and materials, (*b*) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (*c*) as previously mentioned, building permits do not embrace the whole of the State.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64. It should be noted that additions of $10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDING COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES

($'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Houses	159,038	136,532	137,754	159,002	186,816
Flats	22,692	31,814	17,530	20,898	38,624
Shops	12,990	10,352	7,490	10,522	9,618
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	4,566	11,440	6,270	2,788	3,130
Factories	38,540	42,252	44,894	46,890	40,532
Offices	21,252	18,378	27,968	14,146	48,346
Other Business Premises	13,386	12,382	9,414	11,396	17,486
Educational	17,980	20,622	24,116	21,734	18,916
Religious	3,316	3,534	5,418	3,466	3,980
Health	4,650	10,422	8,892	11,834	14,952
Entertainment and Recreation ..	2,214	5,476	4,022	4,254	5,072
Miscellaneous	6,584	7,548	10,418	9,552	7,226
Total	307,208	310,752	304,186	316,482	394,698

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realized that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, &c., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may spread over several years.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64. As with commencements, additions of $10,000 and over

to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES

($'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Houses	163,496	157,596	142,536	154,358	175,846
Flats	10,920	27,072	26,686	23,184	23,734
Shops	10,764	13,802	8,604	8,326	9,456
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	3,386	4,984	4,894	12,894	2,754
Factories	43,012	53,162	36,094	50,444	46,212
Offices	15,972	22,246	13,108	12,486	18,042
Other Business Premises	14,630	12,140	10,870	10,754	12,324
Educational	13,042	15,400	25,154	20,494	21,396
Religious	4,712	3,250	4,060	4,482	3,532
Health	5,826	5,448	12,308	21,032	10,054
Entertainment and Recreation ..	2,584	2,480	4,396	4,498	4,620
Miscellaneous	7,980	8,724	7,640	10,616	6,860
Total	296,324	326,304	296,350	333,568	334,830

The text to the previous table, regarding the reasons for movements in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table.

Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from $243,910,000 at the end of year 1962–63 to $306,278,000 at the end of year 1963–64.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1959–60 to 1963–64. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of increases in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES

($'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Houses	161,080	151,160	140,298	155,716	180,342
Flats	15,484	31,682	21,520	22,058	28,772
Shops	13,212	11,728	7,956	8,444	10,946
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	3,262	6,690	10,188	5,308	2,864
Factories	39,136	46,596	41,906	45,290	48,362
Offices	19,302	22,304	14,328	16,932	28,204
Other Business Premises	13,356	13,210	10,316	10,786	15,320
Educational	14,344	19,336	23,618	22,332	21,660
Religious	3,010	3,940	4,658	4,224	3,680
Health	7,658	9,404	11,080	10,408	9,172
Entertainment and Recreation	2,498	3,550	5,096	4,534	5,190
Miscellaneous	7,372	7,204	7,508	10,618	8,228
Total	299,714	326,804	298,472	316,650	362,740

NOTE.—The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed and under construction in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS CONSTRUCTED : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30th June—	Commenced		Completed		Under Construction at End of Period	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
METROPOLITAN AREA*						
1960	15,628	3,437	16,125	1,966	9,314	2,766
1961	11,915	4,478	14,729	4,034	6,500	3,210
1962	11,990	2,885	12,395	3,954	6,389	2,145
1963	14,099	3,410	13,745	3,564	6,743	1,991
1964	16,218	6,601	15,638	3,954	7,323	4,638
REMAINDER OF THE STATE*						
1960	7,573	84	8,032	96	6,273	56
1961	6,602	194	7,365	149	5,510	101
1962	6,549	116	6,574	116	5,191	97
1963	6,712	252	6,583	208	5,320	141
1964	7,430	488	7,161	316	5,589	313
STATE TOTAL						
1960	23,201	3,521	24,157	2,062	15,587	2,822
1961	18,517	4,672	22,094	4,183	12,010	3,311
1962	18,539	3,001	18,969	4,070	11,580	2,242
1963	20,811	3,662	20,328	3,772	12,063	2,132
1964	23,648	7,089	22,799	4,270	12,912	4,951

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962, 1963, and 1964, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961. The line shows where comparability ends.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 367.

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction in Victoria for government and private ownership for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS CONSTRUCTED CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses and Flats Erected for—				Total Houses and Flats
	Government Ownership*	Private Ownership*			
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders	Total Private	
			COMMENCED		
1960	2,623	20,270	3,829	24,099	26,722
1961	1,756	18,177	3,256	21,433	23,189
1962	2,648	15,645	3,247	18,892	21,540
1963	2,355	18,939	3,179	22,118	24,473
1964	3,130	24,832	2,775	27,607	30,737
			COMPLETED		
1960	2,713	17,549	5,957	23,506	26,219
1961	2,318	19,141	4,818	23,959	26,277
1962	2,523	16,529	3,987	20,516	23,039
1963	2,111	18,016	3,973	21,989	24,100
1964	2,425	21,203	3,441	24,644	27,069
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD		
1960	1,397	8,093	8,919	17,012	18,409
1961	835	7,129	7,357	14,486	15,321
1962	960	6,245	6,617	12,862	13,822
1963	1,204	7,168	5,823	12,991	14,195
1964	1,909	10,797	5,157	15,954	17,863

* See definitions on page 329.

NOTE : The foregoing table now includes flats. Similar tables in previous issues of the Year Book did *not* include flats.

Number of New Houses

Particulars of the number of new houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED : CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses					
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone*	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other	Total
			COMMENCED			
1960	1,517	11,228	8,436	1,808	212	23,201
1961	1,312	9,726	6,064	1,260	155	18,517
1962	1,023	10,526	5,122	1,728	140	18,539
1963	772	13,838	4,508	1,578	115	20,811
1964	750	17,516	3,387	1,870	125	23,648
			COMPLETED			
1960	1,732	10,131	9,987	2,020	287	24,157
1961	1,415	11,043	7,748	1,689	199	22,094
1962	1,339	10,058	5,751	1,673	148	18,969
1963	865	12,555	5,203	1,574	131	20,328
1964	929	15,998	4,020	1,728	124	22,799
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD			
1960	1,412	5,732	6,057	2,216	170	15,587
1961	1,309	4,415	4,373	1,787	126	12,010
1962	993	4,883	3,744	1,842	118	11,580
1963	900	6,166	3,049	1,846	102	12,063
1964	721	7,684	2,416	1,988	103	12,912

*Includes Housing Commission Holmesglen prefabricated concrete houses.

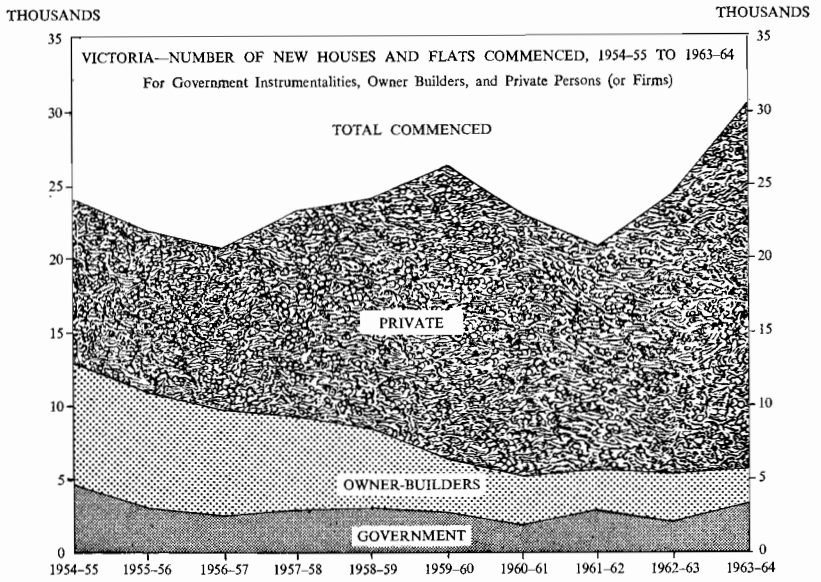


FIGURE 10.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

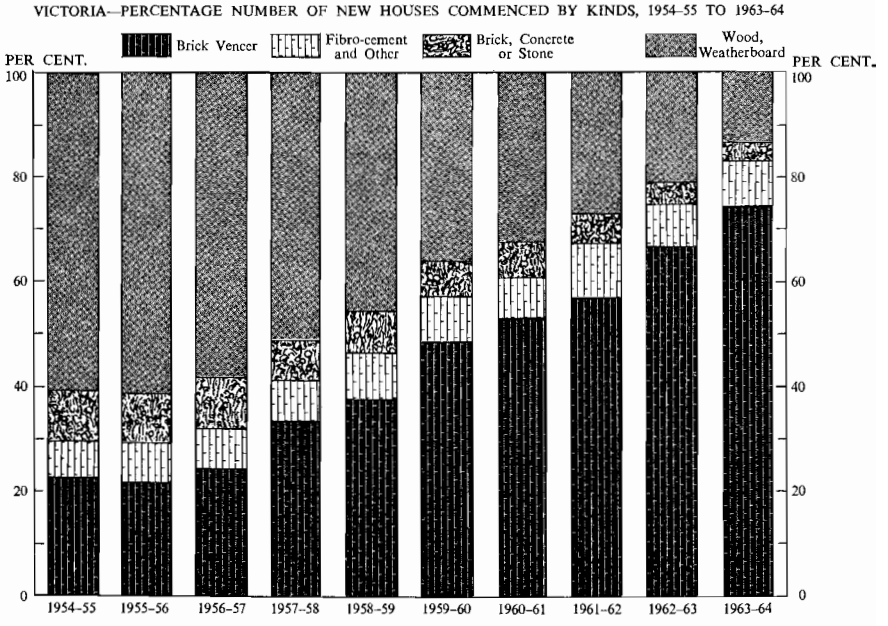


FIGURE 11.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

The following table shows comparative State figures of new buildings completed for the year 1963–64 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS AND VALUE OF OTHER NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, 1963–64

State or Territory	New Houses		New Flats		Other New Buildings ($'000)	Total New Buildings ($'000)
	No.	$'000	No.	$'000		
New South Wales ..	25,954	193,046	7,776	43,276	235,358	471,680
Victoria	22,799	175,846	4,270	23,734	135,250	334,830
Queensland	10,012	69,280	949	4,390	59,348	133,018
South Australia ..	10,488	73,174	989	4,844	40,284	118,302
Western Australia ..	7,276	51,774	1,295	5,596	35,498	92,868
Tasmania	2,511	17,332	164	738	15,906	33,976
Northern Territory ..	310	3,110	26	182	4,670	7,962
Australian Capital Territory	1,764	18,696	150	800	20,668	40,164
Total Australia	81,114	602,258	15,619	83,560	546,982	1,232,800

Building Materials and Fittings

The requirements of the building industry in Victoria for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of undressed timber, tiles, floor coverings, colour pigments, plate glass, washing machines and minor quantities of some other items are imported from oversea countries and other Australian States.

The following table shows the principal building materials and fittings currently produced in Victoria. Monthly production of some of these items is shown in the publication "Victorian Production Statistics".

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Timber—Produced from Logs (Excludes Imported)— ..						
Softwood	'000 sup. ft.	27,137	28,419	28,331	30,640	31,343
Hardwood	'000 sup. ft.	323,321	293,706	270,119	283,387	289,132
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	1,796	1,410	1,015	1,173	1,454
Imported Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	600	481	646	622	692
Floorboards—						
Australian Timber	'000 sup. ft.	24,271	23,269	22,957	22,711	22,630
Imported Timber	'000 sup. ft.	505	*	227	180	145
Plywood	'000 sq. ft. †	*	7,348	10,262	13,037	15,766
Bricks (Clay)	mill.	283	289	264	281	355
Tiles (Terracotta and Cement) ..	mill.	37·1	34·4	31·6	36·0	42·8
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yds.	8,199	7,658	6,942	7,465	7,463
Concrete, Ready-mixed	'000 cub. yds.	754	1,028	1,230	1,389	1,683
Paints and Enamels‡	'000 gall.	3,605	3,640	3,847	4,051	4,496

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS—*continued*

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
BUILDING FITTINGS						
Stoves, Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel	No.	13,099	12,907	14,249	15,067	16,787
Gas	No.	44,074	39,649	29,388	29,442	50.874
Sinks, Stainless Steel	No.	88,399	75,254	68,176	72,908	79,999
Wash Boilers, Gas	No.	4,957	3,735	3,811	2,757	1,911
Bath Heaters—						
Gas	No.	6,115	5,506	5,751	3,605	*
Electrical	No.	1,086	734	579	673	*
Solid Fuel	No.	5,979	4,234	4,139	4,083	3,415
Hot Water Systems (Storage)	No.	30,137	28,302	27,660	34,021	39,370

* Not available.

† ⅛-in. basis.

‡ Paints, ready-mixed (Not water) and enamels ; includes primers and undercoats.

Employment

An indication of the labour resources of the building industry is shown in the following table. The information is obtained from returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities and relates to persons actually working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings, and on the jobs of government instrumentalities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance, when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and instrumentalities. The figures include working principals and their employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Contractors and government instrumentalities are asked to give details of the persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, &c.) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously by different contractors, some duplication may occur. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960*	1961*	1962	1963	1964
CLASSIFIED BY STATUS					
Contractors†	2,688	2,390	2,882	2,910	3,239
Sub-contractors†	6,267	4,949	5,886	6,729	8,122
Wage Earners	28,578	24,856	25,395	27,305	28,336
Total Persons Working	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697

VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS—*continued*

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960*	1961*	1962	1963	1964
CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION					
Carpenters	14,044	12,049	12,708	14,056	14,784
Bricklayers	3,964	3,081	3,733	4,358	4,892
Painters	3,174	2,872	3,381	3,410	3,666
Electricians	1,783	1,466	1,715	1,897	2,103
Plumbers	3,163	2,702	3,028	3,192	3,541
Builders' Labourers	5,363	4,794	4,195	4,688	4,590
Other	6,042	5,231	5,403	5,343	6,121
Total Persons Working	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats	19,487	14,162	16,315	18,318	21,071
Other Buildings	12,814	14,213	12,965	13,421	13,884
Total	32,301	28,375	29,280	31,739	34,955
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats	706	734	754	1,035	1,133
Other Buildings	2,898	1,793	2,795	2,559	2,004
Total	3,604	2,527	3,549	3,594	3,137
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total	1,628	1,293	1,334	1,611	1,605
Total Persons Working	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697

* Figures up to year 1961 exclude persons actually working on new private buildings (other than houses) which were erected without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

† Excludes persons not actually working on jobs.

Governmental Housing Activities

Commonwealth Authorities

Department of Housing

Following the formation of the Federal Ministry in December, 1963, a new department was created to administer housing. The decision was implemented under the Administrative Arrangements Order issued on 17th January, 1964, and the Department of Housing commenced operations immediately.

The principal matters dealt with by the Department of Housing are the administration of the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, and the Home Savings Grant Scheme.

Commonwealth–State Housing Agreements

Under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956 and 1961, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State of Victoria for the provision of housing. The advance (including supplementary advances for Service Housing) made to Victoria for the year 1963–64 was $27,627,500. The total value of advances made to Victoria since 1945–46 was $359,349,890.

War Service Homes

The War Service Homes Commission was set up in 1919 by the Commonwealth Government after the First World War. In 1947, the Commission was reconstituted as a Division of the Department of Works and Housing ; in 1951, it was transferred to the Department of Social Services, in 1956, to the Department of National Development ; and in 1964 to the Department of Housing.

The *War Service Homes Act* 1918–1962 is a measure for the provision of homes for ex-servicemen and their dependants, and other classes of eligible persons as defined in the Act. The War Service Homes Division does not provide homes for occupation solely on a tenancy basis, but is empowered to build houses for sale on easy terms and to make long-term loans at a relatively low rate of interest for the erection of houses, the purchase of existing homes, and the discharge of mortgages.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted under the Act is $7,000. The period of repayment may be up to 45 years but, in the case of a widow or widowed mother of an ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years.

The sum of $70 mill. was provided by the Commonwealth for expenditure under the War Service Homes Act during 1963–64. This amount, together with an additional amount of $16,296 available for expenditure from miscellaneous receipts, was expended, making a total capital expenditure of $70,016,296 for the year. The Victorian share was $21,300,000.

The following table, which is compiled from annual reports published by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of Housing, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 and since the scheme's inception in 1919 :—

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES ACTIVITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Applications Approved	Homes Built and Assisted to Build	Homes Purchased	Mortgages Discharged	Transfers and Resales
1960..	4,070	725	2,964	219	302
1961..	3,808	698	2,170	440	315
1962..	3,832	778	2,327	429	200
1963..	2,812	575	1,823	443	198
1964..	2,786	515	1,752	520	260
From Inception to 30th June, 1964	78,577	20,032	40,146	12,056	5,507

Home Savings Grant Scheme

Following the necessary legislation by Federal Parliament in 1964, the Home Savings Grant Scheme came into being. The scheme provides a grant of $2 for every $6 saved for a home, by one or both of the members of a married couple aged less than 36 years. Certain terms and conditions are laid down for eligibility for a grant which is a tax-free gift. The maximum grant for a home is $500, payable on savings of $1,500.

The purpose of the scheme is to encourage young people to save, before or after marriage, for the first home owned by either member of a couple after marriage.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

Legislation passed by Federal Parliament in 1965 approved the establishment of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation. The object of the Corporation is the elimination of high-interest second mortgage housing loans by providing insurance against loss to approved lenders when the loans are above the normal first mortgage limit.

State Authorities

Housing Commission of Victoria

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March, 1938, to be the central housing authority of the State.

The main objects of the Commission as now laid down are the improvement of existing housing conditions ; the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and for persons of limited means ; the sale of houses to eligible persons and the making of advances to such persons to enable them to own their homes ; the development of land for housing and related purposes ; and the responsibility of maintaining housing standards.

Until the 1945 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement was completed, the construction of dwellings by the Commission had been financed by loan funds provided by the State and by three specific debenture issues raised by the Commission. Since the signing of the 1945 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement, finance for the construction of dwellings has been obtained from the Commonwealth Government.

Very few houses were sold by the Commission until 1954, but the added emphasis given to the construction of homes for private ownership by the amendments in the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement in 1955–56 has had the effect of substantially increasing the number of houses sold.

The following tables, which are compiled from annual reports published by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	COMPLETED				
Metropolitan Area*	1,329	1,387	1,452	1,351	1,382
Remainder of State*	1,265	830	948	671	942
State Total	2,594	2,217	2,400	2,022	2,324
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Metropolitan Area*	962	758	829	1,096	1,351
Remainder of State*	751	817	358	766	1,127
State Total	1,713	1,575	1,187	1,862	2,478

* Figures until the year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962, 1963, and 1964, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 367.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Rentals	11,124	11,074	11,096	11,410	12,024
Gross Surplus—House Sales ..	2,060	3,070	2,490	2,286	2,221
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	260	320	236	248	258
Interest—House Sales (Net) ..	906	1,176	1,382	1,540	1,672
,, —Sundry	84	162	150	144	179
Miscellaneous	48	40	114	80	88
Total Revenue	14,482	15,842	15,468	15,708	16,442

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalized and Applied to House Sales ..	5,158	5,182	5,196	5,220	5,469
Loan Redemption—					
Commonwealth–State Agreement	1,558	1,558	1,574	1,612	1,690
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	12	12	12	12	12
Administration—General ..	720	768	762	810	883
" —House Sales ..	332	368	406	406	467
Rates—Less Amount Capitalized	1,686	1,742	1,804	1,962	1,990
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	1,998	1,950	1,926	1,928	2,104
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	12	20	32	32	15
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	342	420	464	478	482
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,880	2,458	1,962	1,540	1,649
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve ..	..	..	..	..	991
Other	290	360	410	422	458
Total Expenditure ..	13,992	14,842	14,552	14,426	16,214
Surplus	490	1,000	916	1,282	228
Fixed Assets at 30th June ..	193,062	191,964	198,930	207,382	216,646
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June*—					
Government Advances ..	221,138	234,668	253,190	270,792	288,815
Debenture Issues	1,020	1,016	1,012	868	864
Death Benefit Fund Advances ..	..	514	834	1,046	871

* Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further Reference, 1965

Aborigines Welfare Board

Under the *Aborigines Act* 1958, as amended by the *Aborigines (Housing) Act* 1959, the Aborigines Welfare Board is empowered to buy houses, or land on which to erect houses, for occupation as dwellings by Aborigines.

At 30th June, 1964, 46 houses had been completed and six were still under construction. Of these houses, the Housing Commission had completed thirteen and two were still under construction.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March, 1962, by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act* 1961, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission provides for the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. During the year 1963–64, 51 houses were erected. At 30th June, 1964, a total of 3,113 houses had been completed since the inception of the Commission in 1945, and 55 were still under construction or not started.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorized to receive money on deposit, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, from any institution, person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of a first or second mortgage of a dwelling-house.

Loans granted by the Trust and subsisting at the 30th June, 1964, totalled 2,719 on the security of first mortgages, and 709 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being $16 mill. and $611,110 respectively.

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee an approved institution repayment of part of a housing loan made by the institution on the security of a first mortgage.

At the 30th June, 1964, there were 25 approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer, and subsisting at that date, totalled 177, the amount involved being $271,576.

Co-operative Housing Societies

The Act under which co-operative housing societies operate provides for the financing of home building and purchase on a purely co-operative basis. It empowers societies to raise loans and to make advances to their members under certain terms and provisions.

Finance, which at 30th June, 1964, totalled $160·8 mill., had all been raised under Government guarantee as provided by the Act. The 1956 Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement provided that, in each of the five years of the Agreement, portion of this State's housing loan allocation would be made available solely for home ownership purposes through co-operative housing societies. Subsequent Agreements have continued this policy. During the first five-year period, $16.8 mill. was allocated to societies, and at 30th June, 1964, an amount of $50.4 mill. had been made available to 213 societies.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides aggregate particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30th June of each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	As at 30th June—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Societies Registered ..	No.	518	632	689	740	797
Members Registered ..	No.	36,641	41,389	44,743	46,022	47,803
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	1,544,714	1,781,982	2,005,749	2,102,446	2,249,624
Nominal Share Capital ..	$ mill.	158·4	180·7	204·1	213·5	228·1
Advances Approved ..	No.	31,645	33,917	37,231	39,174	41,419
	$ mill.	142·6	157·5	179·0	192·4	210·1
Government Guarantees Executed	No.	408	441	480	524	581
	$ mill.	123·7	133·2	141·1	149·4	160·8
Indemnities Given and Subsisting	No.	2,694	2,464	2,188	2,039	2,246
Indemnities Subsisting ..	$'000	914·2	882·5	830·1	787·8	947·2
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account	$ mill.	20·4	26·6	34·7	42·4	50·4
Dwelling-houses completed to date	No.	34,007	37,565	42,127	46,001	49,504
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection	No.	4,698	4,157	3,937	3,101	3,123

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to enable eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes, upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners.

Most, but not all, of the loans are made by the Crédit Foncier Department of the Bank. Particulars of advances, repayments, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1964, may be found on page 663.

Other State Authorities

State Government Authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, &c., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other Lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. Other sources of funds for housing are savings banks (other than State Savings Bank for which information is shown on pages 661 to 663), trading banks, life insurance companies, registered building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, &c.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The objective of the National Trust is to preserve the finest of Australia's historic heritage as a basis for educational and cultural purposes and to endeavour to save places and things of natural and historic importance or beauty.

Further Reference, 1962

Dwelling Statistics: 1961 Census

Definitions

The following tables contain an analysis, in summary form, of the dwellings in Victoria as enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and in some instances, show comparison with earlier Censuses. Changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items, and the revision of boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban Division and composition of the other urban and rural divisions must be borne in mind when making intercensal comparisons.

In the tables, " Metropolitan Urban " relates to the City of Melbourne and adjacent cities and shires within boundaries determined for Census purposes. (See pages 120–121.) " Other Urban " relates to (i) all separately incorporated cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Urban Division, except for any portions within the city or town which were specifically regarded as rural for Census purposes or where the population of the whole town was less than 1,000 ; and (ii) other towns not separately incorporated with a population of 1,000 persons or more. " Rural " relates to the remainder of the State.

Terms used in the tables to describe various types of dwellings are defined below.

Occupied Dwellings. An occupied dwelling is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term, therefore, has a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a great variety of " dwellings " ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. Occupied dwellings are classified into " private " and " other than private " dwellings.

Private Dwellings. Private dwellings are further classified into the following four categories :—

Private House : Private houses include houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c., used for dwelling purposes, and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Share of Private House : A share of a private house is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat : A flat is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

Other Private Dwellings : These include private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, &c., which are parts of buildings but are not self-contained units.

Other than Private Dwellings. These include hotels ; motels ; boarding houses, lodging houses and hostels ; educational, religious, and charitable institutions ; hospitals ; defence and penal establishments ; police and fire stations ; clubs ; staff barracks and quarters, &c.

Unoccupied Dwellings. These include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting ; dwellings such as " week-ender ", " holiday home ", " second home ", " seasonal workers' quarters ", which were not occupied on the night of the Census ; dwellings normally occupied but whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census ; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census ; dwellings described as " to be demolished ", " condemned ", " deceased estate ", " exhibition home ", &c., and buildings constructed as dwellings but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings shown must not, therefore, be read as representing the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

A table showing the unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas as well as the reasons why these were unoccupied will be found on page 348.

The following table gives particulars of the various classes of occupied dwellings for the Metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at the Census of 30th June, 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF DWELLING AT CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1961

Class of Dwelling	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
Private Dwellings—				
Private House—				
House	431,570	139,498	107,418	678,486
Shed, Hut, &c.	1,510	1,398	2,802	5,710
Total Private Houses ..	433,080	140,896	110,220	684,196
Share of Private House ..	24,497	3,148	1,104	28,749
Flat	46,674	5,433	757	52,864
Other	14,225	1,394	105	15,724
Total Private Dwellings ..	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF DWELLING AT CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1961—*continued*

Class of Dwelling	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
Dwellings Other than Private—				
Hotel, Licensed	583	535	466	1,584
Motel	8	46	30	84
Boarding House, &c. ..	4,757	724	227	5,708
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	307	165	52	524
Hospital	187	108	63	358
Other	290	184	264	738
Total Dwellings Other than Private	6,132	1,762	1,102	8,996
Total Occupied Dwellings	524,608	152,633	113,288	790,529

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

The table which follows shows particulars of the various classes of dwellings in Victoria at each Census since 1933 :—

VICTORIA—CLASS OF DWELLING

Class of Dwelling	Number at Census				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings			
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933	1947	1954	1961
Occupied Dwellings Private—								
Private House—House ..	404,977	449,357	566,779	678,486	93·55	85·20	85·78	85·82
Shed, Hut, &c. ..			5,742	5,710			0·87	0·72
Share of Private House ..	..	33,542	34,140	28,749	..	6·36	5·17	3·64
Flat	17,300	23,046	28,148	52,864	4·00	4·37	4·26	6·69
Other ..		11,890	16,064	15,724		2·25	2·43	1·99
Total Private Dwellings ..	422,277	517,835	650,873	781,533	97·55	98·18	98·51	98·86
Other than Private—								
Hotel, Licensed	1,783	1,676	1,650	1,584	0·41	0·32	0·25	0·20
Motel ..	6,409	6,426	6,195	84	1·48	1·22	0·94	0·01
Boarding House, &c.				5,708				0·72
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution	372	374	436	524	0·09	0·07	0·07	0·07
Hospital ..	532	363	380	358	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·05
Other ..	1,499	732	1,156	738	0·35	0·14	0·17	0·09
Total Dwellings Other than Private ..	10,595	9,571	9,817	8,996	2·45	1·82	1·49	1·14
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	432,872	527,406	660,690	790,529	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Unoccupied Dwellings	18,763	11,412	27,491	47,389	..	..	..	..
Total Dwellings	451,635	538,818	688,181	837,918	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

Particulars showing the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings in Victoria, as at the 1954 and 1961 Censuses, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

Nature of Occupancy	Census, 30th June, 1954		Census, 30th June, 1961				
	Victoria		Victoria		Division of State		
	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural
Owner	313,429	48·15	368,653	47·17	220,063	75,777	72,813
Purchaser by Instalments ..	104,050	15·99	196,728	25·17	157,014	30,806	8,908
Tenant (Governmental Housing)	29,589	4·55	28,030	3·58	17,342	10,324	364
Tenant	187,988	28·88	170,990	21·88	117,373	30,964	22,653
Caretaker ..	6,493	1·00	7,046	0·90	3,163	1,309	2,574
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	6,588	1·01	6,500	0·84	1,718	1,019	3,763
Not Stated ..	2,736	0·42	3,586	0·46	1,803	672	1,111
Total ..	650,873	100·00	781,533	100·00	518,476	150,871	112,186

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

Particulars of occupied private dwellings in Victoria at Census dates 1954 and 1961, classified according to the material of outer walls, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Material of Outer Walls	Division of State			Total Victoria	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural		Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
	Census, 30th June, 1954				Census, 30th June, 1961			
Brick	182,378	18,109	7,016	207,503	229,998	24,439	8,731	263,168
Stone	2,043	1,857	1,831	5,731	1,699	1,919	1,648	5,266
Concrete	9,116	2,992	2,930	15,038	17,201	4,684	3,066	24,951
Wood	205,811	87,993	82,347	376,151	249,764	102,366	78,917	431,047
Iron	975	575	2,756	4,306	400	464	2,058	2,922
Fibro-Cement ..	13,571	8,655	14,662	36,888	16,504	15,720	16,511	48,735
Other	1,822	1,268	1,687	4,777	2,330	1,149	1,127	4,606
Not Stated	273	108	98	479	580	130	128	838
Total	415,989	121,557	113,327	650,873	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

The following table shows the average number of inmates and the average number of rooms in the occupied private dwellings in the Metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at each Census, 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES AND ROOMS

Division of State	Census, 30th June, 1954			Census, 30th June, 1961		
	Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—		Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—	
		Inmates	Rooms		Inmates	Rooms
Metropolitan Urban ..	415,989	3·42	4·99	518,476	3·50	5·06
Other Urban	121,557	3·56	5·08	150,871	3·57	5·13
Rural..	113,327	3·71	5·27	112,186	3·76	5·40
Total Victoria ..	650,873	3·50	5·06	781,533	3·55	5·12

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

Below is an analysis of unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas according to the reasons why they were unoccupied :—

VICTORIA—UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS AND REASONS WHY UNOCCUPIED, CENSUS, 1961

Area	Reasons Why Unoccupied					Total
	For Sale or Renting	"Holiday Home", "Week-ender", Seasonal Quarters	Occupants Temporarily Absent	To be Demolished, Condemned	Other and Not Stated	
Metropolitan Area ..	4,555	1,671	6,386	427	3,794	16,833
Urban Areas—						
Geelong	158	3	304	17	181	663
Ballarat	127	..	360	30	116	633
Latrobe Valley ..	137	..	155	4	46	342
Bendigo	80	9	260	19	139	507
Other Urban ..	1,181	5,842	2,297	128	1,370	10,818
Rural Areas.. ..	1,466	7,850	3,735	576	3,966	17,593
Total ..	7,704	15,375	13,497	1,201	9,612	47,389

NOTE.—See text on pages 344-345.

Part 5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Administration

Local Government Department

General Description

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23rd December, 1958, by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette* on that date. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result of this, transferred and attached to the new Department.

The following Acts of Parliament come within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government :—

Local Government Act
Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong
Cultural and Recreational Lands Act
Dog Act
Drainage Areas Act
Litter Act
Local Authorities Superannuation Act
Markets Act
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
Newmarket Sheep Sales Act
Petrol Pumps Act
Pounds Act
Public Authorities Marks Act
Public Contract Act
Town and Country Planning Act
Tramways Act
Valuation of Land Act

Constituting and Altering the Constitution of Municipalities

The *Local Government Act* 1958 provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the *Government Gazette*. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following :—

1. To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities will almost inevitably be created from the

territories of existing ones. Any portion of Victoria containing ratable property of a net annual value of at least $120,000 may be constituted a shire.

2. To constitute new boroughs. Any portion of Victoria may be constituted a borough provided that it—
 (*a*) does not exceed nine square miles in area. (Special Acts of Parliament have been passed to permit larger areas to become boroughs, towns, or cities, and any existing city, town, or borough may annex additional territory even though its area is, as a result, increased beyond nine square miles) ;
 (*b*) has no point within its area distant more than six miles from any other point ;
 (*c*) contains a population of at least 500 inhabitant householders ;
 (*d*) contains ratable property of a net annual value of at least $80,000 ; and
 (*e*) does not comprise portions of different boroughs.
3. To sever parts of one municipality and annex such parts to another.
4. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality. (The subdivisions of a city, town, or borough are called *wards* and those of a shire *ridings*. The maximum number of subdivisions permitted in any municipality, except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards. Twenty-eight municipalities, including seven shires, are not subdivided.)
5. To declare boroughs, cities, or towns. If its revenue from general and extra rates in the preceding year is not less than $30,000, a borough may be declared a town. If the revenue is not less than $60,000, it may be declared a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances, a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

Changes in the status, etc., of municipalities during the period 1st July, 1964 to 30th June, 1965 were as follows :—

1964—The Shire of Diamond Valley was constituted by severance from the City of Heidelberg on 30th September, 1964.

The Shire of Fern Tree Gully was renamed the Shire of Sherbrooke on 15th December, 1964.

1965—The Borough of Echuca was declared the City of Echuca on 1st March, 1965.

The Borough of Swan Hill was declared the City of Swan Hill on 12th March, 1965.

The Borough of Benalla was declared the City of Benalla on 26th May, 1965.

The Shire of Talbot and Clunes was constituted by amalgamation of the Shire of Talbot and the Borough of Clunes on 31st May, 1965.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

The purpose of the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 (to which amendments affecting valuation matters have been made in 1961 and 1964) is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities, the elimination of unnecessary duplication of these valuations, and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria.

Valuations will continue to be carried out by municipalities and, where appropriate, by other rating authorities, but the Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give guidance and advice during the valuation or at any time following its completion.

The legislation provides for appointment of a Valuer-General, a Deputy Valuer-General, and other necessary officers who are to be members of the Public Service within the Local Government Department. The Valuers' Qualification Board, under powers vested in it by the legislation, may either conduct examinations of persons desiring to qualify themselves as valuers under the Act, or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for this purpose. (It was also empowered to issue certificates of qualification, at its complete discretion, to certain persons practising as valuers, who made application before 14th December, 1961 and who were practising as valuers when the legislation was enacted in 1960.) The Board is also empowered to grant certificates of qualification covering the whole of Victoria or for any part or parts of the State, according to the scope of the applicant's experience.

Inspection of Scaffolding

Since 1922, councils of cities and towns have been responsible for supervision of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or carrying out other works, and they were required to administer the regulations made under legislation enacted in that year. This legislation was incorporated in the Local Government Act in 1928. In 1960, the provisions of the Local Government Act relating to scaffolding inspection were re-enacted in amended form. This new legislation came into operation on 1st October, 1962, and has effect throughout the whole of Victoria. Provision was made for a Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection and Assistants to supervise the administration of the Scaffolding Regulations by municipalities, and also for a Scaffolding Regulations Committee to prepare

draft Scaffolding Regulations for consideration by the Minister. The Committee includes representatives from Government Departments, the Municipal Association, the Master Builders' Association, the Trades Hall Council, and the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors. The Chairman is the Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection.

Municipalities

General Description

At 30th June, 1965, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 209 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area. This latter was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act* 1947. For certain purposes, it is deemed to be a borough, and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 209 municipalities comprised :—

Cities	56
Towns	5
Boroughs	8
Shires	140
	209

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 square miles) in Westernport Bay, Lady Julia Percy Island (1·02 square miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (1·51 square miles), Gippsland Lakes (Part) (128 square miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2·28 square miles) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal Councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters' rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than 24 (except the City of Melbourne, which has 33 councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a ratable annual value of at least $40, is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough the chairman is called the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation.

Generally speaking, a councillor, at a council meeting, may not discuss or vote on any matter in which he has a pecuniary interest, and he may become incapable of being or continuing as a councillor if he is in any way concerned in a contract with the municipality.

A councillor who acts while so incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality, a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and be liable to be rated on ratable property in the municipality. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has an annual value of less than $10, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there. An occupier of ratable property is entitled to be enrolled instead of the owner. In the City of Melbourne both owners and occupiers are entitled to be enrolled. Plural voting is provided for, up to a maximum of three votes per person, according to the value of the ratable property for which the enrolment is made.

Voting is compulsory in 58 municipalities.

Officers

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and a shire secretary in a shire), a treasurer and an engineer, together with such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed Certificate of Competency. In the terms of the Valuation of Land Act an appropriate certificate must also be held by municipal valuers.

Powers and Duties of Municipalities

The Local Government Act and other Acts of Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :—

By-laws

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by Parliament, and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

Roads and Bridges

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads

Board or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, by-pass roads, tourist roads, and forest roads, and shares with local councils the cost of maintaining main roads. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is wholly responsible for any roads or bridges declared to be metropolitan main highways or metropolitan bridges.

Private Streets

A " Private Street " as defined in Division 10 of Part XIX. of the Local Government Act is, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned land, as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or of a public authority. Under certain circumstances, councils may construct such private streets and charge the cost, or part of the cost, to the owners of the land abutting on the street.

After construction, the maintenance of a private street becomes the responsibility of the council. When a council constructs a street which is not a private street as defined above, it may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb (or the kerb and channel if these are cast in one piece).

Sewers, Drains, and Watercourses

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district, or, of which it has the management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefiting as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

Water Supply and Sewerage

In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (see pages 385–386). The members of the Board are municipal

councillors nominated by the councils in the Metropolitan Area. Outside the Metropolitan Area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the Latrobe Valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board respectively. Elsewhere in the Extra-Metropolitan Area of the State, the Governor in Council may constitute Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see pages 395 to 400). Members of a municipal council may, together with Government nominees, be the members of the Sewerage Authority or Waterworks Trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities. The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Seventeen councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, thirteen municipalities have been constituted local governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

Building Control

Since 1945, building in most municipalities in Victoria has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. These regulations apply in cities and towns and may be applied in the whole or any part of any borough or shire, if the council concerned so desires. At 30th June, 1965, only fourteen shires had not adopted the regulations.

Municipalities have power to make by-laws regulating buildings, but the Uniform Building Regulations, in the municipalities where they apply, would over-ride any provisions of such by-laws. The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council.

Town and Country Planning

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business areas, and, by this means, may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts and may join with other councils to prepare a joint planning scheme. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an Interim Development Order to control use of land in the planning area until a scheme is in force. Both the Interim Development Order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may itself prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with the duty of preparing a planning scheme

for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. This does not debar metropolitan councils from preparing individual schemes, and some municipal councils in this area already have planning schemes in force or are preparing schemes.

These will be absorbed, eventually, as part of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works scheme for, on approval being given to the Board's scheme by the Minister, it will control all development within the Metropolitan Area. The Town and Country Planning Act was amended and consolidated in 1961. The new legislation came into force in February, 1962.

Other Powers and Duties

Councils are empowered to deal with slum reclamation and to provide dwellings for persons of small means. Some councils have entered into this field in conjunction with the Housing Commission.

Financial agreements between councils and the Housing Commission for the purpose of slum reclamation have committed the following councils to provide the amounts stated up to 1966–67 :— City of Melbourne $1,224,000, City of Port Melbourne $39,600, City of Prahran $280,000, City of Richmond $15,850, City of South Melbourne $75,800, and City of Williamstown $34,000.

To enable the erection of dwellings for elderly persons with limited means many councils in various parts of the State have acquired land and donated it to the Housing Commission.

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipal gasworks and the number of municipalities generating electricity (at present four) is steadily dwindling. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are :—

(1) Supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property ;
(2) removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
(3) sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
(4) supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of foodstuffs in shops ;
(5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
(6) registration of dogs ;
(7) establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
(8) establishment of emergency home-help services ;
(9) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
(10) supervision of weights and measures ; and
(11) traffic engineering.

Revenue

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of ratable property in each municipal district.

Other sources of revenue include income from public works and services, Government grants, licence fees, and miscellaneous income.

Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary, and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks, and, for the 1963 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately $38 mill.

Rating of Land and Property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is ratable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-ratable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Government, by certain public bodies, churches and charitable organizations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all ratable property within the municipal district.

The *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 required all metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate payable to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to arrange for a valuation to be returned by 30th September, 1964, to be assessed at the level of general value current at the 31st December, 1961, unless the valuation in force at that latter date fulfilled those conditions. Future valuations in these municipalities will be at not more than four-year intervals.

The Minister, acting under the authority of the same Act, required municipalities in the provincial areas of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo–Castlemaine, and Mildura to do the same, though in these cases future valuations will be at not more than six year intervals.

These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria, a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of ratable property unless, at the instance of the council, or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has adopted the provisions of Part XI. of the Local Government Act for the purpose of rating on unimproved capital valuations.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances, but shall not be less than 5 per cent. of the capital value.

The unimproved capital value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realize if sold in an unimproved state. It is the amount a purchaser might reasonably expect to pay for land, assuming that no improvements had been effected to it.

Of the 210 municipalities in Victoria at 30th September, 1964, 159 were rating on net annual value and 51 on unimproved capital values. The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year, and in any one year is limited to 20c. in the $1 of the net annual value of the ratable property. For certain special purposes, however, a municipality may raise its general rate above the limitation imposed by the Local Government Act.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the Council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided.

Except for the special purposes mentioned above, the aggregate amount of general and extra rates levied in any subdivision is not to exceed 20c. in the $1 of the net annual value of the ratable property. An extra rate may be made for a period not exceeding one year or less than three months, as the council thinks fit.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates, which may be levied by municipalities, include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act, for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse, rubbish, or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government Grants

Although Government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board) form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. These purposes include pre-natal and infant

welfare centres, crèches and pre-school centres, elderly citizens' centres, immunization, home help service, libraries, public halls, recreation areas and swimming pools, vermin destruction bonuses, main drains in country centres, and drainage works in drainage areas. Since 1884, when the Government took over the collection of fees under the Licensing Act, a licences equivalent has been paid annually to municipalities. It is the nominal equivalent of the amount collected in that year. For the year ended 30th June, 1964, the amount paid to municipalities from the Licensing Fund was $112,488. (A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund appears on page 318.) Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the Depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made annually for a number of years, for various municipal works, and, after the Second World War, an amount of $200,000 was provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950, the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act* 1950 provided that one-half of the revenue received from motor drivers' licence fees, less the cost of collection, was to be paid into a Fund to be known as the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The Fund was established on 1st January, 1951.

From 1st January, 1965, the fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from $3 to $6 (licence current for a three year period) by the *Motor Car* (*Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees*) *Act* 1964 and, as the whole of this increase was payable to Consolidated Revenue, the Act provided that henceforth one-quarter of the amount collected from such licences, less the cost of collection, was to be paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund. One-half of the amount of all motor driving instructors' licence fees, less the cost of collection, paid under the *Motor Car Act* 1958 is also credited to the Fund.

Payments are made from the Fund, firstly, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and secondly, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make. The municipal works, usually subsidized from the Fund, are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at $200,000. The *Local Government* (*Municipalities Assistance Fund*) *Act* 1961 increased this to $400,000.

For the year ended 30th June, 1964, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to $401,388, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was $522,442.

Country Roads Board Recoups and Grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries, on behalf of the Country Roads Board, under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work is required, however, to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads (known as unclassified roads), municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts.

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied in providing works and services for its ratepayers. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Borrowing Powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed on the credit of the municipality for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers, the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all ratable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas or electric supply, water, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all ratable property in the municipal district, as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for any of the following purposes :—

(*a*) Temporary accommodation on current account ;

(*b*) private street construction ;

(*c*) works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or

(*d*) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connexion with certain specified schemes.

Investment of Municipal Funds in the Short-term Money Market

Since June, 1962, it has been lawful for any municipality to invest by deposit part of its municipal fund, or other moneys belonging to it, in the short-term money market.

The councils, however, may invest only with authorized dealers who have been so declared for the purpose under the provisions of section 38 of the *Companies Act* 1961. Through these dealers (at present nine in number) municipalities may invest at call, or for short-term, minimum amounts of $50,000.

Loans to this market are fully secured by Australian Government securities equal in market value to the amounts deposited. The Reserve Bank stands behind the dealers as a lender of last resort. Authorized dealers are thus at all times in a position to meet their obligations.

Investment in the short-term money market can be a useful source of additional revenue for councils. Frequently, municipalities have substantial loan funds idle for short periods, and at certain times of the year may accumulate substantial revenue credits on current account. These are likely sources of municipal investment in the short-term market.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of account in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to the 30th September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act, and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association which began its existence in 1879 and was given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established—to quote the preamble to that Act—" for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations ". The State Government has also found the Association a valuable organization, because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act* 1964 was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils, water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement at the age of 65 years, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching that age.

Important changes in the scheme, however, were provided for by the *Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act* 1960. Prior to this amending legislation, the scheme had been operated by the Board in conjunction with several approved life assurance organizations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved

assurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on the retirement of the assured at 65 years of age. Those who became permanent employees when over 55 years of age, however, were required to contribute to a provident fund which was invested for their benefit by the Board. Benefits, in each case, took the form of lump sum payments on retirement at 65 years of age, or on prior death.

The amending Act reconstituted the Board by providing for the addition of two new members, increasing its membership from three to five. Provision was also made, as from the commencement of the amending Act, for the discontinuance of policies of insurance, and for the Board to take over and administer the insurance section of the scheme. It provided for the Board to " enter into contracts to provide benefits by way of superannuation, annuities, retiring allowances, or payments on death, in respect of permanent employees ".

Two important advantages seen in the new provisions are :—

(1) Substantially increased benefits to contributors, payable on death prior to the age of 65 years, and expected increased benefits on retirement at the age of 65 ; and

(2) an important new source of loan funds for local authorities.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers.

Prior to 1962, the accounting period of the Board ended on the 30th June, whereas the premium and contribution year closed at the end of February. The Board has now adopted the year ending February as its accounting period.

Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961. Transactions in the Account for the year ended 29th February, 1964, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 29TH FEBRUARY, 1964

Particulars	Amount
	$
Premium and Investment Income	2,397,864
Less Contributions, Refunds, and Death and Withdrawal Benefits	484,886
,, Contributions to Management	97,928
Operating Surplus for Year Ended 29th February, 1964 ..	1,815,050
Accumulated Funds (At 29th February, 1964)	9,101,574

The accumulated funds at 29th February, 1964, consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

History of Local Government Administration, 1961

Melbourne City Council

Organization and Functions

Melbourne shares with Geelong the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of a city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25th June, 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments, although all other municipalities created subsequent to 1842 receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Police Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1963–64) of $35·2 mill., rate income of $4·8 mill., other revenue of $16·0 mill., and a work force of approximately 2,700 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its population of 75,700 at 30th June, 1964, ranked only seventh amongst Metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes, it is divided into eleven wards, and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of 33 members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation annually, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 7,765 acres, no less than 1,779 acres are parklands and reserves. On those reserves under its control, the City Corporation annually expends some $860,000.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale-street, it is able to generate, at a maximum, 120,000 kilowatts.

A separate section on the town planning activities controlled or administered by the Council appears on pages 366–367.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number nine, whilst special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organization is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Of the nine committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, whilst the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative Organization

The work force is organized on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organization has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organized by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments comprising the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks and Gardens, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Cattle Markets, Market (fruit, vegetable, and fish), and Health. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work which achieves the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organized by committees and the administrative staff as organized by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are married to committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when organized by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :—

Public Works and Traffic Committee	City Engineer's Department City Architect's Department
Health Committee	Health Department
Finance Committee	City Treasurer's Department City Valuer's Department
Electric Supply Committee	Electric Supply Department
General Purposes Committee	Town Clerk's Department
Abattoirs and Markets Committee	Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Department Markets Department (fruit, vegetables, and fish)
Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Committee	Parks and Gardens Department
Building and Town Planning Committee	Building Surveyor's Department
Town Hall and Properties Committee	No specific links. Departmental services available as required.

Town Planning

In its development over 131 years, Melbourne has progressed from a newly-established village to a community of over two million people, now growing at the rate of 50,000 a year. This rapid growth has brought about many changes and has created many problems which are acutely evident in the central business area. So long as Melbourne continues to grow, the resulting problems will multiply. Growth and development must be effectively controlled to ensure that business can be transacted conveniently and efficiently without sacrifice of the amenity, character, and dignity of the central city area.

To this end, the Council in 1961 directed that a town-planning scheme for this central area should be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act. The first step in the preparation of any planning scheme is to ascertain, and record, how the land in the area is being used and to carry out such detailed surveys as are necessary to evaluate the problems for which solutions have to be found. As a result of the Council's decision, the necessary town planning surveys were put in hand and the results analysed. On the basis of these surveys a planning scheme was prepared by the Town-planning Branch. The scheme, together with an explanatory report on it, was submitted to the Council in 1964.

The planning scheme, as submitted to the Council, is designed to overcome some of the problems of the City and to enable works of civic improvement as outlined above to be carried out.

The main features of the scheme as submitted are as follows:—

(1) The area is divided into zones in which the uses to which land may be put are restricted and regulated. This will eliminate from areas of greatest congestion land uses that tend to cause congestion and will also bring about a better distribution of future development.

(2) Existing opportunities for preventing the decline of the retail area will be grasped by providing more adequate facilities for customer parking, for separating to some degree the movement of pedestrians and vehicles, and generally, adding to the attractiveness and amenity of the retail area.

(3) More car-parking facilities will be provided generally.

(4) There will be pedestrian thoroughfares.

(5) The " little " streets will be widened to provide carriage-ways capable of accommodating two lanes of moving traffic as well as two lanes for vehicle parking.

(6) A major area will be reserved for development either as a civic centre or for more general purposes.

(7) Development will be controlled in the area bounded by Swanston-street, Lonsdale-street, Elizabeth-street, and Therry-street, pending a more detailed study for re-development of the area to provide for retail shopping, car parking, office and commercial development, bus terminals, and open space.

Further References, 1961–1965

Statistics of Local Government

General

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables which follow, municipalities have been divided into the following classes :—

City of Melbourne ;

Other Metropolitan Municipalities ; and

Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.

For statistical purposes, the Metropolitan Area is as set out in the table on pages 120–121. In compiling local government finance statistics, however, it is not practicable to dissect those municipalities which lie only partly within this area. Accordingly, in municipal tables in this section, the classification " Other Metropolitan Municipalities " varies from the defined area as follows :—

1958–59 to 1959–60—Includes the whole of the Shires of Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Frankston and Hastings (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Hastings), and Lillydale (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Croydon), and excludes the whole of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla, and Whittlesea.

1960–61 to 1962–63—As for 1958–59 to 1959–60, with the exception that the whole of the Shire of Whittlesea and the Shire of Frankston are included, and the Shire of Hastings is transferred to " Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area ".

At 30th September, 1963, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,289 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 513 in 43 other metropolitan municipalities, and 1,743 in 164 municipalities outside the Metropolitan Area.

Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding, &c.

In the following table, the number of properties rated, the value of ratable property, General Account income, the amount of loans outstanding, &c., are shown for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year Ended 30th September—	Number of Rate-payers	Number of Properties Rated	Value of Ratable Property		General Account Income	Loans Out-standing
			Net Annual Value	Estimated Capital Improved Value		
	'000	'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CITY OF MELBOURNE						
1959	35	36	22,598	451,946	6,012	25,260
1960	35	35	24,594	491,878	6,755	27,439
1961	35	36	27,877	557,547	7,123	30,028
1962	35	35	30,530	610,589	7,674	34,383
1963	35	35	33,114	662,277	8,108	36,004
OTHER METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES*						
1959	650	629	134,746	2,657,073	28,440	28,157
1960	699	653	146,120	2,892,479	32,772	33,382
1961	731	664	161,650	3,176,177	35,890	39,491
1962	751	673	183,608	3,640,458	39,777	45,783
1963	784	678	199,725	3,960,949	43,016	57,852
MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA						
1959	384	450	101,018	2,010,432	25,741	21,890
1960	407	470	107,512	2,124,526	28,212	24,303
1961	422	489	117,222	2,342,249	30,805	25,732
1962	443	505	125,990	2,497,204	33,271	28,149
1963	459	518	137,296	2,740,959	35,362	31,650
TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES						
1959	1,069	1,115	258,362	5,119,451	60,193	75,307
1960	1,141	1,158	278,226	5,508,883	67,739	85,124
1961	1,188	1,189	306,749	6,075,973	73,818	95,251
1962	1,229	1,213	340,128	6,748,251	80,722	108,315
1963	1,278	1,231	370,135	7,364,185	86,486	125,506

* See definition on previous page.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following tables show, for each of the years ended 30th September, 1959 to 1963, the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria.

The first table gives particulars of revenue and expenditure on account of the ordinary services provided by municipalities, while the second table shows similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control. Transactions presented are generally on a revenue basis.

Particulars relating to Loan Accounts and Private Street Accounts are excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ($'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1959 ..	6,012	28,440	25,741	60,193	5,971	28,449	25,513	59,933
1960 ..	6,755	32,772	28,212	67,739	6,387	32,098	27,909	66,394
1961 ..	7,123	35,890	30,805	73,818	7,291	36,468	31,042	74,801
1962 ..	7,674	39,777	33,271	80,722	7,560	39,693	33,080	80,333
1963 ..	8,108	43,016	35,362	86,486	8,089	42,935	35,026	86,050

* See definition on page 367.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ($'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1959 ..	9,988	18,178	2,318	30,484	10,011	17,436	2,183	29,630
1960 ..	10,638	20,116	2,256	33,010	10,703	19,559	2,142	32,404
1961 ..	10,714	20,739	2,316	33,769	10,785	20,484	2,195	33,464
1962 ..	11,089	22,071	2,264	35,424	11,319	21,832	2,202	35,353
1963 ..	12,264	23,717	2,324	38,305	12,259	23,482	2,240	37,982

* See definition on page 367.

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the General Account, and such account is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30th September, 1963, are given below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1962–63

($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (Net)	4,482	29,857	20,934	55,273
Penalties	28	151	76	255
Licences—				
Dog	5	183	130	318
Other	15	98	49	161
Total Taxation	4,530	30,289	21,189	56,008
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains	118	1,441	1,811	3,370
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	140	587	669	1,396
Markets	850	252	326	1,428
Halls	55	216	230	501
Libraries	1	77	40	117
Weighbridges	19	1	35	55
Sale of Materials	16	341	612	968
Plant Hire	..	1,062	4,159	5,222
Other	399	540	417	1,357
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	54	1,633	1,203	2,890
Other	21	443	176	640
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	593	157	250	1,000
Building Fees	72	585	184	842
Supervision of Private Streets	..	749	104	854
Other	12	139	139	290
Total Public Works and Services	2,351	8,223	10,355	20,929
Government Grants—				
Roads, &c.	12	161	617	790
Parks, Gardens, &c.	..	100	730	830
Infant Welfare	22	325	242	589
Pre-school	24	128	99	251
Home Help	12	443	131	586
Libraries	29	406	318	753
Other	23	299	426	747
Total Government Grants	123	1,861	2,563	4,547
Transfers from Business Undertakings	90	684	134	909
Transfers from Other Council Funds	375	1,336	834	2,544
Interest on Investments, &c.	118	138	76	333
Fines	417	224	50	691
Other Revenue	104	260	161	525
Total Revenue	8,108	43,016	35,362	86,486

* See definition on page 367.

After exclusion of $2,544,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1962–63 was $83,941,000. Of this total, 66·8 per cent. was derived from taxation (66·2 per cent. from rates and penalties, and 0·6 per cent. from licences); 24·9 per cent. from public works and services; 1·1 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 5·4 per cent. from Government grants; and 1·8 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation ($56,008,000) was equivalent to $18.44 per head of population or to $43.82 per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30th September, 1963, are set out below:—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES: EXPENDITURE, 1962–63

($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General Administration	1,131	4,750	4,715	10,597
Debt Services (Excluding Business Undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	1,303	1,669	1,179	4,151
Overdraft	..	103	179	282
Redemption	464	2,451	2,316	5,231
Other	7	81	8	95
Total Debt Services ..	1,774	4,304	3,682	9,759
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains—				
Construction, Maintenance, Plant, &c.	654	10,575	13,680	24,910
Cleaning and Watering ..	391	1,530	411	2,332
Street Lighting	†	1,266	457	1,722
Other	10	739	209	958
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	779	3,849	2,577	7,205
Markets	295	114	246	655
Halls	249	891	534	1,674
Libraries	55	973	625	1,653
Weighbridges	12	1	22	35
Materials	..	16	168	184
Plant (Excluding Road Plant)..	193	1,070	394	1,656
Elderly Citizens' Centres ..	5	200	78	284
Other	69	974	691	1,733
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	309	3,457	1,387	5,153
Infant Welfare	55	703	475	1,232
Pre-school	85	241	112	438
Home Help	20	773	207	1,000
Other	85	778	434	1,298
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking..	517	704	244	1,465
Building Inspection	24	280	88	393
Other	4	455	271	730
Total Public Works and Services	3,812	29,587	23,311	56,710

* See definition on page 367. † Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1962–63—*continued*
($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Country Roads Board ..	..	411	1,127	1,538
Metropolitan Fire Brigades ..	187	1,018	†	1,206
Hospitals and Other Charities ..	39	128	82	249
Superannuation	90	454	327	870
Other	365	317	129	811
Total Grants ..	681	2,328	1,665	4,674
Transfers to Other Council Funds..	502	1,025	810	2,336
Pay-roll Tax	87	386	269	741
Insurances	103	412	418	933
Miscellaneous	..	144	157	301
Total Expenditure ..	8,089	42,935	35,026	86,050

* See definition on page 367. † Under $500.

Excluding $2,336,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1962–63 was $83,714,000. Of this total, 12·7 per cent. was for administration ; 11·6 per cent. for debt services ; 10·9 per cent. for health services ; 18·0 per cent. for parks, gardens and other council properties ; 35·7 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 3·1 per cent. for other public works and services ; 5·6 per cent. for grants and contributions ; and 2·4 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

Municipal Administrative Costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure, other than pay-roll tax, during each of the years ended 30th September, 1959 to 1963, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Salaries*	6,217	6,763	7,431	7,917	8,325
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	173	186	205	215	242
Audit Expenses	66	77	82	85	89
Dog Registration Expenses ..	95	108	125	153	162
Election Expenses	53	57	77	69	69
Legal Expenses	101	160	167	205	244
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone..	778	1,004	1,078	1,169	1,254
Other	177	163	195	186	211
Total	7,660	8,518	9,360	9,999	10,597

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries, which are included under " Health—Other " on previous page.

Municipal Business Undertakings

In Victoria, during 1962–63, 18 municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive. A list of the principal local authorities which have assumed responsibility for water supply is to be found on page 385.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30th September, 1963, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1962–63
($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply—				
Rates, Sale of Water, &c. ..	..	459	472	932
Electricity—				
Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	11,401	22,936	834	35,171
Abattoirs—				
Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	817	263	628	1,709
Other†—				
Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	45	58	390	493
Total Revenue ..	12,264	23,717	2,324	38,305

* See definition on page 367.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1962–63
($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply—				
Working Expenses	..	405	298	702
Depreciation	..	..	43	43
Debt Charges	..	3	122	126
Other Expenditure	..	50	9	59
Total Water Supply ..	..	458	471	930

* See definition on page 367.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1962–63—*continued*
($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Electricity—				
Working Expenses	10,419	20,801	622	31,842
Depreciation	567	503	12	1,082
Debt Charges	283	836	100	1,219
Other Expenditure	90	654	95	839
Total Electricity ..	11,359	22,794	829	34,981
Abattoirs—				
Working Expenses	681	137	427	1,246
Depreciation	25	15	23	64
Debt Charges	73	12	86	171
Other Expenditure	64	8	33	105
Total Abattoirs ..	844	172	570	1,585
Other†—				
Working Expenses	57	30	303	390
Depreciation	..	10	24	34
Debt Charges	..	..	25	25
Other Expenditure	..	18	18	37
Total Other	57	58	371	486
Total Expenditure ..	12,259	23,482	2,240	37,982

* See definition on page 367.
† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal Loan Finance

Municipal Loan Receipts

The following tables show loan receipts of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans and loans raised for works on private streets.

The first table shows total loan receipts for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, and the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30th September, 1963.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN RECEIPTS

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)

($'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1959	4,284	4,388	4,093	12,765
1960	3,665	5,224	4,267	13,156
1961	4,833	6,511	4,269	15,613
1962	4,739	7,096	4,932	16,767
1963	3,628	11,281	5,987	20.897

* See definition on page 367.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN RECEIPTS, 1962–63

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)

($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services	1,063	9,639	4,938	15,640
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply	..	..	148	148
Electricity	1,600	1,254	331	3,185
Abattoirs	..	..	240	240
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, &c., to Loan Fund) ..	965	389	330	1,684
Total Receipts ..	3,628	11,281	5,987	20,897

* See definition on page 367.

Municipal Loan Expenditure

Particulars of the total loan expenditure exclusive of expenditure on private streets, for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, are given in the first of the following tables. The second table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year ended 30th September, 1963.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1959	3,381	4,095	4,182	11,658
1960	3,678	4,439	3,985	12,102
1961	3,312	5,516	4,267	13,095
1962	3,129	6,780	4,614	14,523
1963	2,661	8,116	5,366	16,143

* See definition on page 367.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1962–63

($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains ..	146	3,441	2,530	6,117
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	134	1,184	528	1,846
Markets	33	5	223	262
Plant†	83	23	97	203
Halls	70	1,199	1,057	2,327
Other	40	515	392	946
Infant Welfare Centres ..	..	68	22	90
Pre-school (Crèches, &c.) ..	..	109	6	115
Other	203	303	68	573
Total Ordinary Services	707	6,847	4,923	12,478

* See definition on page 367

† Excluding road plant, which is included with "Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains."

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1962–63—*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply	..	25	145	170
Electricity	1,874	1,244	172	3,289
Abattoirs	80	..	126	205
Total Business Undertakings	1,954	1,269	443	3,665
Total Expenditure ..	2,661	8,116	5,366	16,143

* See definition on page 367.

At 30th September, 1963, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to $16.8 mill.

Municipal Loan Liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1958–59 to 1962–63, is given below. Liability of municipalities for private street construction is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN LIABILITY

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability	Accumulated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
			$'000			$
1959 ..	1,716	73,591	75,307	6,290	69,017	24·38
1960 ..	1,902	83,222	85,124	6,753	78,371	27·26
1961 ..	2,253	92,998	95,251	6,221	89,030	30.24
1962 ..	4,991	103,324	108,315	6,690	101,625	33·82
1963 ..	5,446	120,060	125,506	6,633	118,874	38·69

Construction of Private Streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable

from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account, or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, for 1962–63, of the Private Street Account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account):—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1962–63
($'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities (Excluding City of Melbourne)*	Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total Victoria
Receipts—			
Loans	4,486	582	5,068
Owners' Contributions	9,668	1,506	11,174
Other	253	101	354
Total	14,407	2,189	16,596
Expenditure—			
Works	9,748	1,464	11,212
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	247	84	331
Debt Charges—			
Redemption of Loans	991	245	1,236
Interest on Loans	655	144	799
Interest on Overdraft	134	22	155
Other	59	20	79
Other	774	105	880
Total	12,608	2,084	14,692
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30.9.1963	4,107	929	5,036
Bank Overdraft at 30.9.1963	6,211	989	7,200
Loan Indebtedness at 30.9.1963	12,561	2,922	15,482

* See definition on page 367.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Receipts—					
Loans	1,306	2,380	3,399	3,106	5,068
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	202	..	1,433	819	..
Owners' Contributions ..	5,514	7,351	7,486	9,311	11,174
Other	271	557	359	446	354
Total	7,293	10,288	12,677	13,682	16,596
Expenditure—					
Works	5,526	7,236	10,451	11,404	11,212
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	..	480	..	..	331
Debt Charges—					
Redemption of Loans ..	361	484	675	882	1,236
Interest on Loans ..	200	281	403	598	799
Interest on Overdraft ..	154	159	124	171	155
Other..	11	11	22	71	79
Other	452	540	595	777	880
Total	6,704	9,191	12,270	13,903	14,692

Length of Roads and Streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1963. The mileage of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, was supplied by the Country Roads Board, and the mileage of other roads and streets has been compiled from information furnished by all municipal authorities.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS AT 30th SEPTEMBER, 1963

(Miles)

Type of Road or Street	State Highways	Tourists' Roads	Forest Roads	Other Roads and Streets	Total
Wood or stone	..	..	..	68	68
Portland cement concrete ..	4	..	..	151	155
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt	30	..	..	1,047	1,077
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements	4,101*	230	172	17,939	22,442
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements ..	367	214	289	30,640	31,510
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	..	..	21,318	21,318
Surveyed roads (not formed) which are used for general traffic ..	..	..	..	23,533	23,533
Total	4,502*	444	461	94,696	100,103

* Includes 28 miles by-pass roads.

*Semi-Governmental Authorities**

Country Roads Board

General

The Country Roads Board is the statutory authority for the principal road system in Victoria. The Board's declared road system consists of some 14,500 miles of roads which are classified as State highways, main roads, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads. The Board pays all charges in respect of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, and at least two-thirds of the cost of maintenance of main roads. Substantial assistance is also given to municipal councils in financing the cost of works on unclassified roads.

Victorian Highways

The word " highway " is synonymous with road. Under legislation dating from 1924, however, a " State highway " in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a route declared as such by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council, and thereupon the Board becomes responsible for the total cost of works on these highway carriageways and bridges. State highways were developed to cater for road traffic between capital cities and provincial centres of importance. At 30th June, 1964, there were 4,465 miles of State highways.

The standard of construction of State highways depends on the amount of traffic carried and the availability of road construction materials. There are at present 37 miles of concrete or bituminous concrete pavement and 4,106 miles of road with bituminous sealed surfaces. The remaining mileage is of gravel or other improved wearing surface.

The Princes Highway, National Route 1, runs from the South Australian border to New South Wales, passing through Warrnambool, Geelong, Melbourne, Warragul, Sale, and Bairnsdale in southern Victoria. Other State highways include the Calder Highway, named after the first Chairman of the Country Roads Board, which joins Melbourne and Mildura, passing through Bendigo, Charlton, and Ouyen. The Western Highway provides another route between Melbourne and Adelaide and passes through Ballarat, Horsham, and Nhill, while the Sturt Highway crosses the north-west corner of Victoria on the direct route from Sydney to Adelaide through Mildura.

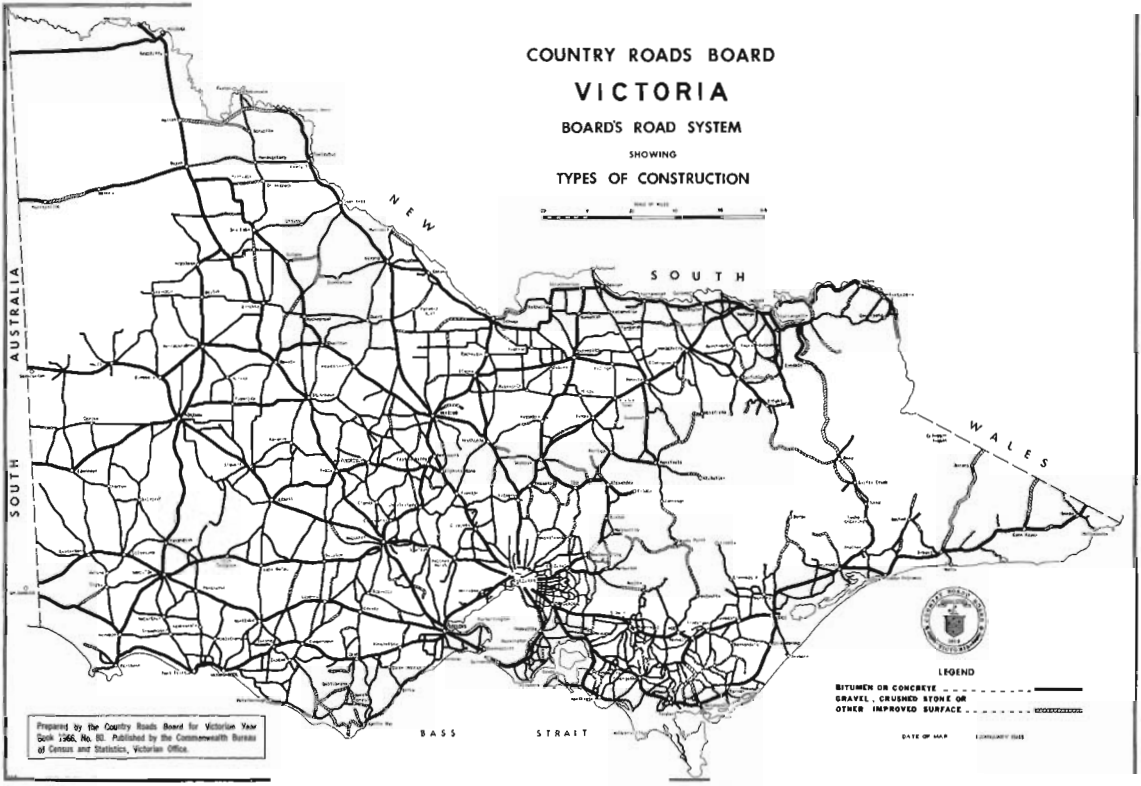
The Murray Valley settlements are joined by the Murray Valley Highway which runs from Corryong in north-eastern Victoria to Hattah in the north-west, while the Omeo Highway passes through the mountainous country from Tallangatta in the north-east to Bairnsdale in the south-east.

By-pass Roads

" By-pass road " is the statutory term for defining a road having no direct access from adjoining properties and completely isolated from cross traffic which is taken over or under the route of the by-pass road. By-pass roads which are constructed with multi-lane carriageways are commonly known as freeways.

In some sections, State highways are converted into by-pass roads by providing alternative access to properties adjoining the route. In other cases, a by-pass road may be constructed on a new route which

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.


COUNTRY ROADS BOARD
VICTORIA
BOARD'S ROAD SYSTEM
SHOWING
TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION
NEW
SOUTH
WALES
SOUTH
AUSTRALIA
BASS
STRAIT
LEGEND
BITUMEN OR CONCRETE
GRAVEL, CRUSHED STONE OR
OTHER IMPROVED SURFACE
DATE OF MAP
Prepared by the Country Roads Board for Victorian Year Book 1966, No. 80. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Victorian Office.

avoids townships and other congested areas. Traffic is only permitted entry to or exit from a fully developed by-pass road at planned interchanges which, by clover leaf or other specially designed structures, allows for smooth transfer of traffic on or off the road.

An example of a planned freeway route is on the Princes Highway between Melbourne and Geelong. At present the Maltby By-pass Road of 6½ miles has been fully developed to by-pass Werribee, while the 10½-mile section from Kororoit Creek 7 miles from Melbourne to the start of the Maltby By-pass Road has been declared as the Princes By-pass Road and is being converted to freeway standards as funds become available. Other by-pass roads declared by the Board include the Hume By-pass Road between Chiltern and Barnawartha, the Princes By-pass Road at Morwell, the Frankston By-pass Road, and the Whitelaw By-pass Road near Korumburra on the South Gippsland Highway.

Tourists' Roads

As a result of the Tourists' Roads Act of 1936, the Board has been empowered to carry out permanent works on and maintain tourists' roads which are proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council. Of the 445 miles of tourists' roads, the best known is the Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Peterborough. The Ocean Road is believed to be the only memorial road in Australia and was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust to give employment to returned soldiers and sailors and as a memorial to their fallen comrades. It was proclaimed a tourists' road in 1936. Other tourists' roads have been built to open up places of interest such as the Grampians and the alpine ski resorts.

Forest Roads

Forest roads are proclaimed or constructed in those areas of the State within or adjacent to any State forest area or which the Board considers to be timbered, mountainous or undeveloped areas. Under the Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act 1943, municipalities are relieved of all costs of construction and maintenance of such roads, of which there are now 461 miles.

Main Roads

Under the Country Roads Act main roads are roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of settlement. Within this definition there are 295 miles of main roads within the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Area and 8,799 over the rest of the State.

At 30th June, 1964, the mileage of declared roads in each classification, and the mileage with bituminous surface were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MILEAGE OF DECLARED ROADS AT 30th JUNE, 1964

Classification	Mileage	Mileage Sealed
State Highways	4,465	4,143
By-pass Roads	37	37
Tourists' Roads	445	235
Forest Roads	461	185
Main Roads	9,094	7,567
Total	14,502	12,167

Road Design

In carrying out its task of developing the State road system, the Board must pay strict attention to the standards to which roads and bridges must be constructed. A road which carries a large volume of fast-moving heavy traffic must be constructed to higher standards than one which carries mainly light tourist traffic. It is necessary, therefore, for the Board to take a census from time to time of all vehicles using its roads to discover the volume and nature of the traffic using them. This practice was begun in 1928 on State highways and was subsequently extended to other categories of roads.

Construction Methods and Materials Research

In addition to determining standards of construction, the Board also reviews the materials and methods used and continually carries out research to determine which are the most effective and economical. The Board, in 1923, established a laboratory in conjunction with the engineering school at the University of Melbourne. As its activities increased, the Board established its own laboratory, and today, materials research is one of the most important of its many tasks.

Bridges

In 1913, most of the bridges in Victoria were of timber construction and many of these were in poor condition. It was obvious that they should quickly be replaced with bridges of more durable materials such as reinforced concrete. Between the two wars, many reinforced concrete bridges were constructed, although, because of limited funds, it was still necessary to construct some timber bridges. In recent years, considerable progress has been made with the production of pre-cast reinforced concrete components and this, together with standardization of design, is enabling the Board to make good the deficiencies as quickly as its finances permit.

Plant

Fifty years ago, there was very little road construction plant in Victoria and most of the work of construction was carried out by horse-drawn equipment and pick and shovel labour. Today, pneumatic drills, front-end loaders and mechanical excavators are used and transport by wheel barrows on short leads has been replaced by the use of the bulldozer and its variations. In addition, many other types of plant have been designed for special purposes.

Maintenance

The Board has always emphasized that a road must be properly maintained if the asset provided by its construction is not to be lost. In early days, maintenance was carried out by patrolmen equipped with horses and drays, each looking after a length of the order of 5–10 miles. Where the pavement was of gravel, the patrolman was also provided with a drag to assist him in maintaining a good riding surface. With the increase in the length of bituminous roads the necessary work could be carried out more economically by truck patrols generally responsible for lengths of up to 40 or 50 miles of " black " road. As a result of economies obtained, this form of patrol was extended in the 1930's to unsealed roads, by providing the patrols with small graders which could be towed behind the truck. This system is now practically universal, while, on roads carrying heavy traffic, assistance of a heavy power grader is often necessary.

Road Policy

The general road policy adopted in Victoria has been to give the maximum service to the majority of users in terms of miles of all weather roads. Beginning in the late 1920's, the Board adopted a policy of low cost stage construction. This led to many pavements being built with the knowledge that they would have a limited life, but that the work carried out would not be wasted when increases in traffic, which would be accompanied by greater revenue, made strengthening necessary. Today, the application of stage construction is more limited and, at least on important roads, more permanent construction is undertaken from the outset, with adequate pavement thicknesses.

Finances

To enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities, two main sources of finance are available. From State sources, it receives the proceeds of all motor registration fees less cost of collection; two-thirds of motor vehicle transfer fees less cost of collection; a proportion of the revenue derived from drivers' licences; the proceeds from the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act; and fines under the Motor Car Act. In addition, it also receives from the municipalities their share of the expenditure on main roads. During the year 1963–64, revenue from these sources amounted to $30·6 mill. As from 1st July, 1964, proceeds from fines under the Motor Car Act are to be paid to consolidated revenue, but an equivalent amount to replace them will be made available to the Board from the Loan Fund.

From Commonwealth sources, money is provided to the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act. The Board's share of this money amounted to $22·4 mill. in 1963–64. In addition, the Board also receives from time to time small amounts of loan moneys. In 1963–64 total funds available to the Board amounted to $54 mill.

Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure, covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, were as follows :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
RECEIPTS					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)	18,787	19,155	19,733	21,366	23,427
Municipalities Repayments—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads	1,448	1,577	1,555	1,764	1,579
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ..	16,921	17,968	19,755	21,351	22,431
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	4,235	4,509	4,525	4,919	5,638
State Loan Funds	320	566	1,366	602	666
Commonwealth Special Grant ..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Commonwealth-State Agreement—Flood Restoration	10	2	..	..	..
Other Receipts	88	101	152	168	223
Total	41,809	43,878	48,086	50,170	53,964

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE —*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	34,440	38,179	42,152	38,867	49,041
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights	75	89	101	111	150
Plant Purchases	2,056	1,416	349	1,832	1,193
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments ..	1,750	1,776	1,855	1,930	1,950
Payment to Tourist Fund	304	376	383	395	427
General Expenditure*	3,273	3,323	3,242	4,243	3,996
Total	41,898	45,159	48,082	47,378	56,758

* Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, &c., at Kew—$904,000 in 1959-60; $1,056,000 in 1960–61; $39,108 in 1961–62; $541,666 in 1962–63; and $377,792 in 1963–64.

Expenditure on Roads and Bridges

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE ON ROADS AND BRIDGES

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
State Highways—					
Construction	7,469	9,253	10,632	9,869	15,225
Maintenance	4,235	4,509	3,041	3,341	3,925
By-pass Roads—					
Construction	534	2,194	1,360	850	2,626
Maintenance	..	..	5	13	15
Main Roads—					
Construction	9,983	9,503	11,580	10,205	11,419
Maintenance	2,536	2,335	3,273	3,290	3,471
Unclassified Roads—					
Construction	6,735	7,270	8,478	7,917	8,451
Maintenance	1,213	1,186	1,908	1,751	1,656
Tourists' Roads—					
Construction	715	832	788	468	1,021
Maintenance	387	369	357	471	404
Forest Roads—					
Construction	196	372	298	306	500
Maintenance	188	179	293	247	242
River Murray Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	249	177	139	139	87
Total Construction	25,632	29,424	33,136	29,615	39,241
Total Maintenance	8,808	8,755	9,016	9,252	9,800
Total Expenditure	34,440	38,179	42,152	38,867	49,041

Further References, 1961–1965

Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 31st December, 1964, are listed in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES

Authorities	Administered under the Provisions of—
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	Water Act
Waterworks Trusts (166)	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Municipal Councils—	
Ararat City	
Bacchus Marsh Shire	
Beechworth Shire	
Bet Bet Shire	
Clunes Borough	
Creswick Shire	
Korong Shire	
Kyabram Borough	
Stawell Town	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee Shire	
Sale City	Local Government Act
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board ..	Latrobe Valley Act
First Mildura Irrigation Trust	Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust	

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will be found on pages 474 to 480. The finances of the Commission (which form part of the Public Account and are subject to annual Budget review) are included in the tables on pages 622, 623 and 640 in Part 9 of the Year Book.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Introduction

The Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1890 and commenced operations on the 18th March, 1891. The original functions of the Board were to take over, control, and manage the existing metropolitan water supply system and to provide the metropolis with an efficient sewerage system. In 1922, responsibility for the disposal of nightsoil from unsewered properties within the same area was transferred from metropolitan municipalities to the Board.

In 1923, the Board was empowered to deal with main drains and main drainage works and to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis. The Board, in 1949, was entrusted with the task of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the approval of the Governor in Council and, by legislation passed in 1954, it became a permanent planning authority.

In 1956, the Board was made the authority for metropolitan highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores, while under the *Road Traffic Act* 1956, it was required to appoint to the Traffic Commission an officer experienced in traffic engineering.

The Board consists of a chairman and 51 commissioners. Each commissioner is appointed by, and must be a member of, one of the municipal councils or groups of councils entitled to representation. Members cannot sit longer than three years without reappointment. The chairman, however, is appointed by the Board for a four-year term.

Area under the Control of the Board

The area under the Board's control has been expanded in stages. The Board is now responsible for water supply, sewerage, drainage, and river improvements over an area of 460 square miles. To this must be added a further 29 square miles in which the Board is responsible for water supply only. Its town planning commitment extends over 688 square miles.

Melbourne's Water Supply

At the 30th June, 1964, Melbourne's water supply system consisted of six storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, Silvan, and Upper Yarra), with an available storage capacity of 65,452 mill. gall., 36 service reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 363 mill. gall., and 5,882 miles of aqueducts, mains and reticulation.

The water from the storage reservoirs flows by gravitation in aqueducts and pipelines to distributing reservoirs near the perimeter of the Metropolitan Area, thence by large mains to service reservoirs, located at elevated positions within the metropolis from which the distribution mains radiate. In 1964, there were 36 distributing and service reservoirs, with a total capacity of 363 mill. gall., in Melbourne's water supply system. The function of the service reservoirs is to regulate the pressure in their various zones of supply, to meet the daily peak demand, and to provide a reserve against failure of the main supply lines.

The distribution mains from the service reservoirs feed the reticulation system from which private service pipes are laid onto properties. As well as supplying metropolitan consumers, Melbourne's water supply has been extended to certain mountain districts in the Dandenong Ranges.

Further Reference, 1964

Cost of Water Supply System

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS

($'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Yan Yean System ..	175	169	50	32	*Cr.* 74	1,743
Maroondah System ..	14	1	15	19	13	3,573
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Systems ..	103	28	5	1,245	4,017	47,218
Service Reservoirs ..	379	471	357	279	108	4,364
Large Mains	3,864	3,286	4,278	5,853	2,113	41,582
Reticulation	2,039	2,423	2,701	2,623	2,800	31,231
Afforestation	8	21	17	66	35	648
Investigations, Future Works	9	11	17	21	16	124
Total Outlay ..	6,591	6,410	7,440	10,138	9,028	130,482

Output of Water

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : OUTPUT OF WATER

(Mill. Gall.)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	4,041	5,260	5,126	3,778	4,726
Maroondah Reservoir ..	14,783	16,032	13,210	11,415	13,650
O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	34,378	34,496	39,189	40,087	41,233
Total Output ..	53,202	55,788	57,525	55,280	59,609

Consumption of Water

During the year ended 30th June, 1964, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 376·9 mill. gall. on 30th January, 1964, and the minimum consumption was 95·6 mill. gall. on 4th August, 1963.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :. WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNEXIONS

Year	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June	Properties for Which Sewers Were Provided at 30th June	Total Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served
	No.	No.	mill. gall.	mill. gall.	gall.
1959–60	496,841	384,844	53,169	145·27	81·20
1960–61	510,078	395,109	55,822	152·94	83·30
1961–62	519,216	399,890	57,521	157·59	84·32
1962–63	547,123	422,899	55,225	151·30	76·38
1963–64	572,431	443,291	59,621	162·90	78·62

Sewerage System

There are now two major and three minor systems collecting, purifying and disposing of the waste water from the metropolis. These are the Farm and Braeside Systems (major) and the Kew, Watsonia, and Maribyrnong Systems (minor).

The Farm System serves approximately 98 per cent. of the sewered areas of the metropolis. Except for wastes from the greater part of the municipality of Sunshine, which are discharged directly into the Main Outfall Sewer, and from Williamstown, which enter the main system at Spotswood, all wastes collected by the Farm System flow by gravity through two main sewers—the North Yarra and the Hobson's Bay Main Sewers—which unite at Spotswood. The combined flow then continues for 2¼ miles through a 9 ft. 3 in. diameter trunk sewer which terminates at the Brooklyn Pumping Station.

At the Pumping Station, the waste water is screened and then electrically driven pumps lift it 140 feet to the head of the 11 feet diameter Main Outfall Sewer along which it gravitates 16 miles to the Board's Farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or ponding.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The Braeside System disposes of the waste water from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, Cheltenham and parts of Moorabbin and Oakleigh which, for economic reasons, could not be brought into the Farm System. The Braeside System came into operation on the 22nd May, 1940, and has since been extended north to include Monash University and adjacent areas. The treatment process includes sedimentation of the waste water and subsequent biological purification by trickling filters and oxidation ponds.

The Kew, Watsonia, and Maribyrnong Systems serve small areas that could not be connected economically with the Farm System. Purification is biological as at Braeside.

Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1964, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM

($'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1964
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Farm Purchase and Preparation	389	319	372	351	337	9,050
Treatment Works ..	41	96	25	26	31	1,040
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	111	277	556	587	287	3,280
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant ..	3,211	2,156	2,433	1,904	672	11,917
Main and Branch Sewers	2,765	3,333	4,755	3,012	10,077	36,594
Reticulation Sewers ..	3,774	2,828	4,513	5,340	4,915	59,308
Cost of House Connexions Chargeable to Capital	..	..	..	..	..	794
Sanitary Depots ..	231	135	1	*Cr.* 4	*	770
Investigations	22	19	..	48	21	328
Total Outlay ..	10,544	9,163	12,655	11,264	16,341	123,082

* Under $500

Board of Works Farm at Werribee

Ideally, the minerals and organic matter contained in a city's domestic and industrial waste waters should be returned to the land from which they were originally derived. The Board's farm at Werribee is an example of re-use of sewerage wastes. The once barren plain is enriched by treatment with these wastes to the extent that intensive grazing of sheep and cattle is possible, at the same time saving ratepayers $400,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of sewage purification and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1964 are as follows :—

Total area of farm	26,809 acres
Area used for sewage disposal	16,597 acres
Average rainfall over 70 years	18·88 inches
Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served	58c.
Profit on cattle and sheep	$460,642

Further Reference, 1965

Disposal of Nightsoil from Unsewered Premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, &c. For the year 1963–64, working expenses were $150,868 and interest $41,712, making a total of $192,580. Revenue was $91,478, leaving a deficiency of $101,102.

Stormwater Drainage and River Improvements

Forty years ago, the Board was made responsible, by Act of Parliament, for the drainage of surface and storm water that flowed through two or more municipalities. And so, for the first time, it became possible to resolve the serious drainage problems that sometimes existed between adjoining municipalities. Hitherto, a municipality might have been powerless to control flooding within its boundaries because the remedy could only be provided by the construction of major works beyond its border. The legislation, however, did not provide for cases where the drainage catchment lay within the municipality and the Council, for reasons of limited finance, was unable to construct the necessary improvement works.

Subsequent legislation gave the Board power to control the principal stormwater drainage throughout the metropolis irrespective of municipal boundaries and to construct such drainage and river improvement works as it deemed necessary.

Finance for carrying out drainage works is provided mainly by Loan Funds, but a small proportion of capital works has been financed from the revenue derived from the Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate payable in respect of all ratable property in the metropolis since the 1st July, 1927. The costs of maintenance and operation, as well as interest charges, are also met from this annual rate.

The accelerated post-war development of Melbourne has created special problems in drainage—as, indeed, in all of the Board's activities. In any developing area, major stormwater drainage systems are not usually constructed complete but in sections as the need grows—and as funds permit. However, development does not simply mean laying a few more pipes to extend the existing drains ; the spread of urban development decreases the area of virgin ground

that naturally absorbs or retards the flow of rainwater and this, in turn, results in a very considerable increase in run-off. Where flows formerly reached a peak only after two or three hours of heavy rain, a fully built-on area can induce maximum flood conditions very much more rapidly.

As one means of relieving the flooding problem on several watercourses where circumstances are such that it is practicable to do so—particularly in the outer suburbs where the necessary land is obtainable—the Board has undertaken the construction of a number of " retarding basins ". These are essentially shallow storages, which come into operation by temporarily holding stormwater during heavy rain, i.e., only on a few occasions in a year. These basins are formed by constructing an earth bank across the watercourse, leaving an outlet of carefully calculated capacity which is adequate to carry all but the very high flows. These high flows are retained in the basin until the storm has subsided when they flow away down the watercourse. In brief, instead of a large volume of water rushing down in a short period, a restricted flow is spread over a long period, thus considerably improving conditions downstream. Where conditions are favourable, the construction of a retarding basin can effect a considerable saving in cost of drainage improvements, because of the much smaller drain required downstream.

The Board constructed its first retarding basin in 1927. Today there are ten in operation or in course of construction and several others are proposed in the near future.

As well as being responsible for 211 miles of underground main drains and many hundreds of miles of creeks and watercourses, the Board is responsible for metropolitan rivers, except in a limited area under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust. It keeps these rivers dredged for flood control and for the safe passage of small boats and pleasure craft; maintains the banks to prevent erosion; exercises control over trade discharges into the streams in the metropolis; and administers the by-law relating to the use of the rivers, thus ensuring that they will continue to be a source of pleasure to the people of Melbourne.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1964, was $22·3 mill. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1964, was 211 miles.

Assessed Value of Property

The net annual value of property in 1963–64 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :—

Water Rate	$209·5 mill.
Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services)	$162·5 mill.
Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate	$196·8 mill.
Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes)	$208·8 mill.

Capital Works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Board's Borrowing Powers

The Board is empowered to borrow $310 mill. This amount is exclusive of loans amounting to $4·8 mill. originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

Loan Liability

The Board's loan liability at 30th June, 1964, was $269·4 mill. The Board was, at that date, empowered to borrow a further $45·4 mill. before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

Revenue, Expenditure, &c.

The following is a table of the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarized in the table on page 395.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
REVENUE					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure)	7,513	8,212	10,358	11,147	11,674
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	7,092	7,683	8,525	9,496	9,802
Trade Waste Charges	428	462	469	499	517
Sanitary Charges	110	164	179	187	203
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. ..	31	21	18	15	13
Balance, Live Stock Account ..	517	428	349	412	461
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	1,216	1,325	1,485	1,660	1,690
River Water Charges	21	20	17	13	14
Total	16,928	18,315	21,400	23,429	24,373

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
EXPENDITURE					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,074	1,156	1,231	1,364	1,512
Maintenance	1,814	1,933	2,139	2,207	2,286
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,027	1,118	1,153	1,033	1,191
Maintenance	1,130	1,183	1,161	1,146	1,284
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses ..	46	55	63	80	84
Maintenance	738	671	691	710	731
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	82	67	97	188	219
Maintenance	125	133	172	174	197
Main Drainage Works	608	662	742	830	..
Pensions and Allowances	158	216	193	227	238
Loan Flotation Expenses	309	229	384	319	132
Interest (Including Exchange) ..	8,443	9,450	10,553	11,840	13,342
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	1,054	775	801	880	928
Loans Redeemed Reserve	..	286	388	614	765
Renewals Fund	361	383	432	474	551
Superannuation Account	140	149	138	133	150
Depreciation	44	54	63	50	84
Municipalities	34	34	34	34	34
Rates Equalization Reserve.. ..	*Cr.*127	*Cr.*239	951	1,100	620
Total	17,060	18,315	21,386	23,403	24,350
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	(—)132	..	(+) 14	(+) 26	(+) 23
Capital Outlay at 30th June—					
Water Supply	97,466	103,876	111,316	121,454	130,482
Sewerage	73,658	82,821	95,476	106,741	123,082
Drainage and River Improvement Works	16,907	17,823	18,876	20,049	22,289

Town Planning

The purpose of the Planning Scheme prepared by the Board is to guide and co-ordinate the future development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area in the best interests of the community. The scheme controls the use of land by classifying it into zones and reserved lands. It has been prepared in the form of 161 maps and an ordinance.

The maps show, in distinctive colours and notations, the various zones and reserved lands in sufficient detail for the effect of individual properties to be ascertained. The ordinance sets out the rules governing the use of land in such zones and reservations.

Since 1st March, 1955, the development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area has been controlled under an Interim Development Order in accordance with the Planning Scheme.

The Planning Scheme was drawn up to provide for a population of 2,250,000 people, a figure which was not expected to be reached until the turn of the century.

However, over the past few years, the rapidly accelerating growth of population, together with the development of new activities and ideas both here and abroad, has brought about the need for modification of the original scheme. This can be done by amending planning schemes. One such amending scheme to expand the areas set aside for urban development has been completed. It is anticipated now that the new target population of 2,500,000 people will be reached about 1972.

Thus, the Planning Scheme, whilst controlling Melbourne's development, is flexible enough to enable alterations to be made to meet the changing needs of the community.

Further Reference, 1962

Highways and Bridges

A complete network of freeways and highways designed to meet the needs of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the next 20–30 years is one of the major provisions of the Planning Scheme.

The Board was made a responsible authority for metropolitan highways and bridges because Parliament recognized the vital importance of integrating such construction works with planning.

The most costly traffic delays occur within the central area, and new freeways and the major reconstruction of some existing roads, together with new overpasses and bridges, constitute the most pressing need.

Comprehensive studies to determine construction priorities have been made and a programme, which forms the first and urgent part of the new network, has been drawn up. This programme is in progress and projects have been completed at High Street, Kew ; Hanna and Roy Streets (re-named King's Way), South Melbourne ; and the first stage of the South-Eastern Freeway extending from Batman Avenue to Grange Road Bridge.

Foreshores

The Board is responsible for the protection and improvement of 49 miles of the foreshore of Port Phillip Bay, from near the Point Cook aerodrome on the western side of the Bay to Canadian Bay in the east.

Works have been carried out at a number of places to arrest erosion, and other protective works will be undertaken from time to time as the need arises.

Parklands

In addition to the parklands existing at the time of the preparation of the Planning Scheme, further lands in the Metropolitan Area have been reserved for public open space. The Board may acquire and develop such lands as parklands, gardens or playing fields or transfer them to the relevant municipal councils to develop.

Revenue, Expenditure, &c.

The following table summarizes the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connexion with its functions as Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : PLANNING AND HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
REVENUE					
Metropolitan Improvement Rate and Sundry Income	1,956	2,136	3,178	3,585	3,703
EXPENDITURE					
Management	320	343	354	504	630
Maintenance	7	7	24	64	72
Interest	..	..	37	49	48
Contributions to Sinking Fund ..	..	..	24	24	24
Transfer to Planning and Highways Reserve	1,629	1,786	2,739	2,944	2,929
Total ..	1,956	2,136	3,178	3,585	3,703
Capital Outlay at 30th June— ..	3,462	6,301	9,703	11,692	13,118

Water Supply and Sewerage in Country Towns

Water Supply

Constituted under the *Water Act* 1905, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission commenced operations in 1906. In that year it took over from the Victorian Water Supply Department the general control of water supply to 111 towns, comprising a total population of 261,000.

The Commission assumed direct responsibility for the operation of fifteen centres supplying 75,000 persons. These centres included the mining towns of Bendigo and Castlemaine and the sea port of Geelong (now served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust System). The other 96 centres had operated through local authorities which, in 1906, came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one-quarter were within the Wimmera–Mallee Waterworks Trust Districts, a similar number along the route from

Melbourne to Wodonga, and the rest concentrated in the Ballarat area and the old mining towns to the north and north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury–Kyneton–Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

The control of town water supply by Trusts has been satisfactory. The Trusts have never had to contend with the problems of irregular revenue and divided control of headworks experienced by the Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts which controlled rural water supply prior to 1906. The Commission has always encouraged local autonomy and, in general, acts only in a supervisory capacity. Direct management is undertaken only where it is essential.

The major urban water supply areas directly administered by the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems.

The Mornington Peninsula System dates back to 1916 when the Flinders Naval Base was supplied. Water is derived from the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers and travels over 100 miles to Point Nepean on the tip of the Mornington Peninsula.

The Bellarine system serves all the major coastal towns to the east and south of Geelong on the Bellarine Peninsula from Portarlington to Anglesea.

The Otway system supplies the major towns from Camperdown to Warrnambool, the headworks being located in the Otway Ranges.

The Coliban System serves the Bendigo–Castlemaine area and also supplies limited irrigation water which is delivered under a permit system on a volume basis.

Other important groups include nearly 40 small towns in the Wimmera–Mallee and twenty centres in the irrigation areas, but the majority of the urban population in these areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

In all, the Commission directly administers the water supply to 136 towns with a population of about 192,000.

At 30th June, 1964, local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies, numbered 183 and served 210 cities and towns. An additional 26 towns have works under construction. In all, about 565,000 persons will be served when these are completed. The predominance of local control is indicated by these figures which show that the population served from locally controlled schemes is almost double the population supplied from schemes directly managed by the Commission.

In all, 757,000 persons in 346 centres outside the Metropolitan Area are provided with reticulated water supplies by the Commission or by local trusts and authorities.

In addition to their function as water supply authorities, three local authorities are also responsible for sewerage systems. A brief description of the activities of these authorities follows.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908. It was reconstituted as a Water and Sewerage Authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September, 1950, to include a Government nominee (Chairman). Provision was also made for a commissioner to be elected by the ratepayers of the Shire of Corio, thus making a total of seven commissioners instead of five, as formerly.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to $24 mill. for water supply, $10 mill. for sewerage works, and $1·17 mill. for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1964, was :—water supply $14·13 mill.; sewerage $5·89 mill.; and sewerage installation, $1·05 mill., of which $0·26 mill. was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1964, was $1·17 mill. on account of waterworks and $0·59 mill. on account of sewerage. Since 1913, the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. To 30th June, 1964, the amount so appropriated was $1·21 mill. and of this sum $0·68 mill. had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At the 30th June, 1964, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 106,021, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 26,410, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 24,145.

For the period of five years ended 30th June, 1964, the Trust has doubled expenditure on capital works to the present $20 mill.

The principal work in this programme is the construction of a large dam with a capacity of 5,000 mill. gall. on the Upper Barwon River at an estimated cost of $4·4 mill. This project, commenced in 1960, was completed in 1965.

Work has commenced on a $6 mill. Outfall Sewer Duplication project.

Water Supply

Apart from the Upper Barwon Dam referred to above, the water supply systems of the Trust are the Moorabool System and the Barwon System.

Moorabool System.—The catchment of the watersheds is about 38,000 acres. There are six storage reservoirs and five service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins of the Moorabool System is 4,356 mill. gall.

Barwon System.—This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955.

The catchment area of the watersheds is about 17,000 acres in extent and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There is one storage reservoir and six service basins.

The total storage of the reservoir and service basins of the Barwon System is 4,280 mill. gall. The Trust is required to supply up to 700 mill. gall. per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

Sewerage

The sewerage area, which is 11,851 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30th June, 1964, the sewerage system consisted of 292·79 miles of reticulation sewers and a main outfall sewer 4 feet by 3 ft. 3 in., 13 miles in length, from Geelong to the ocean at Black Rock, a direct distance of about 9 miles. The outfall sewer is laid on a gradient of 1 in 2,500 and was designed to take the discharge from a contributing population of 120,000.

Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on the 1st July, 1954. The Board consists of seven members : the manager, who is *ex officio* chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council ; three members being elected by water supply, sewerage, and river improvement authorities within the Latrobe Valley ; one member representing the State Electricity Commission of Victoria ; one member representing the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria ; and one member appointed by the Governor in Council as a Government nominee. Further information about the Latrobe Valley will be found on pages 791 to 797 of the Victorian Year Book 1965.

Water Supply

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the Latrobe Valley, but, at present, is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialized area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon.

The Board has constructed a storage of 7,000 mill. gall. capacity on the Upper Tyers River. From this storage, water is conveyed through a 60-in. pipeline, a distance of approximately 10 miles.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was $9·98 mill. to the 30th June, 1964. Liabilities amounted to $11·03 mill. at 30th June, 1964, including loans due to the Government totalling $10·58 mill. The income for the year 1963–64 was $0·59 mill. and expenditure during the year amounted to $0·53 mill. including interest and other charges amounting to $0·38 mill. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1964, amounted to $0·23 mill.

The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure.

Water supplied during the year ended 30th June, 1964 totalled 9,850 mill. gall.

Sewerage

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer some 52 miles in length to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on agricultural land. Wastes conveyed by the outfall sewer consist mainly of industrial wastes such as paper wastes and gasification wastes, together with small quantities of domestic sewage.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to the 30th June, 1964, was $5·32 mill.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans, at the 30th June, 1964, amounting to $5·49 mill. Income during 1963–64 amounted to $0·23 mill. and expenditure, which included $0·14 mill. interest and other charges, amounted to $0·25 mill. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1964 amounted to $0·25 mill.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes, both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

Ballarat Water Commissioners

The local governing body by the name of " The Ballarat Water Commissioners " was constituted on the 1st July, 1880 by the Waterworks Act of that year.

The water supply district of The Ballarat Water Commissioners embraces an area of approximately 65 square miles, including the City of Ballaarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, and to the Miners Rest Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 61,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,435 mill. gall. The catchment area is 24,182 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 20,444 tenements, of which 13,860 are connected to the sewers.

The total consumption of water for the year 1964 was 1,987 mill. gall. and the average *per capita* consumption was 89 gall. per day. Approximately 90 per cent. of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31st December, 1964, the capital cost of construction was $5·69 mill., and loans outstanding (including private loans) were $3·52 mill. During 1964 revenue amounted to $0·40 mill. and expenditure to $0·39 mill.

Ballarat Sewerage Authority

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915, by Order in Council dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District embraces the City of Ballaarat, portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Grenville, and the Borough of Sebastopol.

At 31st December, 1964, there were 19,799 assessments in the sewerage district, and 16,127 in declared sewerage areas, where 13,860 tenements were connected.

Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31st December, 1964, amounted to $3·35 mill.; redemption payments at that date totalled $0·77 mill. Revenue during

1964 amounted to $0·39 mill. and expenditure, which included $0·25 mill. on interest and redemption, was $0·39 mill. During 1964, 130 contracts were completed under the Deferred Payments System, the amount outstanding at 31st December being $0·17 mill.

Further Reference, 1961

Country Sewerage Authorities

With the exception of sewerage systems operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), country sewerage works are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner to the local water supply authorities. Of the 78 local sewerage authorities constituted at 31st December, 1964 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), 56 authorities had systems in operation. A further three authorities had systems under construction.

In the following table, particulars are shown in respect of all country sewerage systems which were in operation, or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES : POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of Systems in Operation ..	38	39	41	49	53
No. of Systems under Construction	7	11	12	7	3
Estimated Population Served (At End of Year)	354,756	369,951	395,432	424,648	457,471
No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) ..	94,747	100,397	106,604	115,096	125,860
			$'000		
Income—					
Rates	1,832	2,071	2,417	2,767	3,069
Other	688	869	918	1,121	1,351
Total	2,520	2,940	3,335	3,888	4,420
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	931	1,077	1,167	1,345	1,444
Other	1,577	1,709	2,078	2,501	2,911
Total	2,508	2,786	3,245	3,846	4,355
Loan Account—					
Receipts	4,351	5,677	6,246	6,419	7,177
Expenditure	3,594	4,751	6,486	6,830	5,885
Loan Liability (At End of Year) ..	22,016	27,274	32,065	37,666	43,788

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contribute one-third and fire insurance companies, transacting business in the same area, provide two-thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. During 1963–64, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0·62 cents in the $1 of the annual value of property amounting to $209 mill., while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of $15·83 for every $100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1962 amounted to $16·3 mill.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64, are as follows :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
REVENUE					
Contributions—					
Municipalities	972	1,078	1,238	1,182	1,293
Insurance Companies ..	1,944	2,156	2,464	2,358	2,587
Receipts for Services ..	282	386	410	424	465
Interest and Sundries ..	396	236	212	250	512
Total	3,594	3,856	4,324	4,214	4,857
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	2,152	2,266	2,550	2,828	3,012
Administrative Charges, &c.	680	490	530	436	513
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff Allowances	188	210	228	242	240
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	294	282	336	372	299
Interest	24	30	36	40	38
Repayment of Loans ..	20	18	20	22	21
Superannuation Fund ..	118	144	160	174	184
Motor Replacement Reserve	40	44	70	76	82
Pay-roll Tax	62	66	74	82	86
Miscellaneous	14	20	60	306	221
Total	3,592	3,570	4,064	4,578	4,696
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	(+) 2	(+) 286	(+) 260	(−) 364	(+) 161
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	542	644	704	712	691

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30th June in each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD : NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Fire Stations	44	45	45	45	45
Staff Employed*—					
Fire Fighting	883	924	1,024	1,055	1,052
Special Service and Partially-paid Firemen	93	103	107	108	98

* Excluding clerical staff.

Further Reference, 1961

Country Fire Authority

Since the establishment of the Authority in 1945, the fire services in the three larger provincial cities of Ballaarat, Bendigo, and Geelong have been placed under permanent officer control and the staff of permanent firemen has increased considerably. Since 1963 the Authority has also controlled the fire services in the City of Dandenong. Because of the population increase in places where the demands on the volunteer service began to press too heavily, permanent officers have been appointed in charge of volunteer brigades. At 30th June, 1964, there were 43 permanent fire officers and 67 firemen in the Authority's service with permanent officers at Norlane, Springvale, Morwell, North Geelong, Frankston, Doveton, Mildura, Warrnambool, Wangaratta, and Shepparton. Permanent Regional Officers administered 21 Fire Control Regions with rural fire districts.

As from October, 1950, the municipalities were relieved of their obligation to contribute to the revenues of the Country Fire Authority, their one-third being provided from the Municipalities Assistance Fund. From January, 1954, the Government ceased to contribute, the responsibility for its one-third being transferred to the insurance companies. Whereas the Government, municipalities, and insurance companies each provided one-third of the Authority's revenue when it was created in 1944, in 1964, therefore, the insurance companies contributed two-thirds of the revenue, the remaining one-third being provided from the Municipalities Assistance Fund. Annual expenditure has grown from $0·15 mill. in the first year to $1·49 mill. in 1964.

In December, 1959, statutory provision was made for the recognition of groups of fire brigades and, since that time, 120 groups had been formed up to the end of 1964. The State is now divided into five zones (each of which is under an Assistant Chief Officer), and each zone comprises a number of fire control regions, the line of responsibility descending through the region to the group and the individual brigade.

In 1962, an Emergency Operating Procedure was promulgated. Under this, the resources of the Authority are progressively alerted and brought into action as required in the event of a major outbreak of fires, with provision for invoking the aid of the State Disaster Organization.

To assist fire-fighting operations, the Act was amended in December, 1962 to provide single purpose officer control in place of the dual control by urban and rural officers of the Authority. At the same time, the restriction of group formations to rural brigades was removed and several urban brigades have since been included in groups with rural brigades. The Act also provided for determination of spheres of control between the Forests Commission and the Country Fire Authority, and generally improved fire prevention measures by enforcing the clearing of fire hazards. The Local Government Act was amended to provide control over the making of access roads for fire-fighting purposes in new subdivisions in defined special fire risk areas.

Up to 30th June, 1964, the Authority had raised 44 loans, representing a total of $2·75 mill., which had been used for the provision of buildings and equipment. In August, 1951, the limit of borrowing was raised from $0·4 mill. to $1 mill., and was further increased to $2 mill. in October, 1955. Loan indebtedness at 30th June, 1964, amounted to $1·67 mill.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table gives details of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
REVENUE					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	365	402	441	489	522
Insurance Companies ..	729	804	882	979	1,045
Other	46	47	58	68	64
Total	1,140	1,253	1,381	1,536	1,631
EXPENDITURE ..					
Salaries and Wages ..	415	459	498	570	623
Depreciation	56	60	63	68	73
Insurance	42	37	46	46	52
Interest	69	72	74	81	84
Maintenance	181	157	237	197	232
Motor Replacement Fund ..	98	108	117	135	154
Other	190	219	234	252	270
Total	1,051	1,112	1,269	1,349	1,488
Net Surplus	89	141	112	187	142
Loan Expenditure	262	186	218	200	122
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	1,382	1,439	1,493	1,573	1,665

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Fire Brigades—					
Urban	205	206	207	206	205
Rural	1,031	1,035	1,037	1,041	1,040
Personnel—					
Professional	109	109	120	135	139
Volunteer	100,865	102,620	106,783	107,581	109,420
Motor Vehicles—					
Transport	45	46	48	55	55
Fire Service	833	859	883	900	934

Further Reference, 1961

Civil Defence and the State Disaster Plan

Civil Defence is defined as preparation of the public for survival after enemy attack or peace-time disaster.

The State Civil Defence Planning Committee which functioned during the Second World War was reconstituted in 1946 under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Premier's Department. Government departments and instrumentalities and major voluntary organizations concerned in disaster operations are represented on the Committee.

In 1958 a Co-ordinator of Civil Defence was appointed in order to develop blue-print planning of civil defence in Victoria, and, in 1961, following advice that Commonwealth policy was to build progressively civil defence organizations and preparations on a sound basis, two additional civil defence officers were appointed and a State Civil Defence Office created within the Premier's Department.

A committee under the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission prepared a Major Disaster Plan in 1961, designed to handle a disaster of major proportions within 50 miles of Melbourne.

Since the bushfires of January, 1962, the State Civil Defence Officers have co-operated with the Chief Commissioner of Police in instituting a State Disaster Plan designed to handle all types of peace-time disasters, irrespective of magnitude, anywhere in the State, and including those covered by the Major Disaster Plan of 1961.

The basic principles of the State Disaster Plan are :—

(1) Co-ordination of administrative arrangements in support of the Authority which has the prime statutory responsibility for coping with the particular type of disaster ; and

(2) no interference with the command functions and operations of that responsible Authority.

Responsibility for the overall co-ordination of administrative support has been delegated to the Chief Commissioner of Police. Accordingly, this support effort is co-ordinated by the Police Officer-in-Charge of the affected Police District or his representative at the scene of the disaster.

The plan is essentially one of co-ordination of activity of all organizations involved, both of permanent services such as police, fire authorities, medical services, public utilities, and of all the voluntary

organizations which have offered for service, such as St. John Ambulance Brigade, Wireless Institute of Australia, Red Cross Society, and many others.

Municipalities throughout the State are being encouraged to set up civil defence organizations, in which service will be in an honorary and voluntary capacity. These bodies are designed initially to assist the statutory authorities in coping with major disasters in or near their municipal districts in peace-time, thus providing a municipal contribution to the total effort under the State Disaster Plan. They are so framed as to be capable of expansion to meet the requirements of war.

Government departments and instrumentalities and major voluntary organizations concerned in civil defence and disaster planning have directed their representatives concerned to co-operate with local government authorities in local planning and organization.

Considerable progress has been made in the development of the State Disaster Plan and a series of exercises has been conducted both in the metropolitan and in country areas.

Local Government and Semi-Governmental Bodies—New Money Loan Raisings

In the following statement, particulars are given of the new money loan raisings, during each of the years 1960–61 to 1963–64, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES : NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
Due to Government	545	522	316	336
Due to Public Creditor	13,545	18,892	24,400	23,657
Total Local Government ..	14,090	19,414	24,716	23,993
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL*, &c.				
Due to Government*	38,259	41,662	43,301	43,223
Due to Public Creditor ..	65,969	89,351	104,126	103,599
Total Semi-Governmental, &c.	104,228	131,013	147,427	146,822
ALL AUTHORITIES				
Due to Government*	38,804	42,184	43,617	43,559
Due to Public Creditor ..	79,514	108,243	128,526	127,257
Total	118,318	150,427	172,143	170,815

* Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement :—$15·12 mill. in 1960–61, $19·88 mill. in 1961–62, $18·89 mill. in 1962–63, and $18·13 mill. in 1963–64.

State Development and Regional Planning

Division of State Development

Functions

The promotion of industrial development throughout Victoria is the main function of the Division. In addition, the Division provides the administrative organization for the Central Planning Authority,

the Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee, and the State Development Committee, all of which are directly concerned with the development of the non-metropolitan portion of the State.

Promotion of Secondary Industry

In its earlier years the Division concentrated on the establishment, expansion, and retention of secondary industry in country areas, but more recently has taken an increasingly active interest in the Metropolitan Area. However, the emphasis still remains on promoting and assisting decentralization wherever possible and practicable.

Working in collaboration with a qualified statistical research group within the Division, are officers who are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of industry and the resources of the State. These officers act in a consultative capacity to industrialists and are able to suggest the various locations suited to the type of industry contemplated.

Close liaison is maintained with government, semi-governmental, and local authorities, and the Division assists in resolving problems which might arise as between the prospective industry and these bodies.

In addition to these services, assistance in various forms is available to persons establishing industries in non-Metropolitan Areas in Victoria. The main incentives are set out on pages 554–555.

Regional Planning

The Central Planning Authority under the chairmanship of the Minister of State Development co-ordinates the activities of twelve regional committees throughout the State, whose function is to study resources and development within the Regions, and to recommend to the Authority the means by which those resources can best be developed. The Authority, consisting of senior representatives of Government departments and instrumentalities, is the body through which the recommendations of the various committees are channelled to the Government.

Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee

The Latrobe Valley Act of 1949 (now incorporated in the *Latrobe Valley Act* 1958) provided for the creation of the Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee of five members, appointed by the Governor in Council, and for the establishment of a fund of $2 mill. for expenditure on approved works in the Latrobe Valley. The Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Minister regarding advances from this fund; it is also required to convene conferences for securing co-ordination between the respective authorities in the Latrobe Valley for proposed works and activities.

State Development Committee

This is a Parliamentary Committee of six members appointed under the State Development Act to report to the Governor in Council on the economic, industrial, and rural development of the State. The Committee's inquiries in the past few years have covered the economic development of Gippsland, the utilization of timber resources in the watersheds of the State, the Victorian fishing industry, the effect of the introduction of European carp into Victorian waters, the underground water resources of the State, and the bulk handling of oats and barley. More recent inquiries include an investigation into the extractive industries of the State, Millewa land settlement, and the development of Westernport Bay.

Further Reference, 1962

Part 6

WAGES, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

Industrial Conditions

Industrial Arbitration

General

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees : the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the Public Service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the New South Wales coal mining industry.

Commonwealth–State Relations in Industrial Arbitration

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act ; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration* has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and, in certain circumstances, awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is limited by the Constitution Act to " conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State ". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a " common rule " or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia.

* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Its influence extended, in the first place, with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organization, a tendency which gathered force during the First World War period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, &c., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organizations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably Victoria and New South Wales, have adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In Victoria, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have been adopted for State awards and agreements by the Wages Boards.

Wages Boards in Victoria

(1) *General.*—In each State, industrial tribunals have been established to regulate and arbitrate in industrial matters. In Victoria this function is carried out by Wages Boards which are set up for specific industries or occupations. A General Wages Board operates for industries where there is no special Wages Board.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it. Each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piecework prices, take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations concerning any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such a board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to :—

(*a*) Work days and hours of work ;

(*b*) pay, wages, and reward ;

(*c*) privileges, rights, and duties of employers and employees ;
(*d*) the mode, terms, and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
(*e*) the relations of employers and employees ;
(*f*) the employment or non-employment of persons of either sex or age ;
(*g*) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
(*h*) questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter, having regard to the interest of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association or body.

(2) *Board of Reference and Appeals Court.*—A Wages Board has power to set up a Board of Reference to deal with any dispute of fact (but not of law) which may arise concerning a determination. The decision of the Board of Reference has the same force and effect as a Wages Board determination.

Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board or against the decision of a Board of Reference may be made to the Industrial Appeals Court. Such appeals must be made by the employer's or employee's organization or by a majority of the employer or employee representatives on the Board concerned. In addition, any person may apply to the Supreme Court to have a determination quashed on grounds of illegality.

On 31st December, 1964, there were 237 Wages Boards existing or authorized.

(3) *Intervention by Minister.*—The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act* 1960 empowers the Minister of Labour and Industry to intervene in the public interest in any appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a determination of a Wages Board. Further, as consumers are not represented on Wages Boards, the Act also authorizes the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1965 defines an industrial dispute to be dealt with under that Act as " (*a*) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State ; and (*b*) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends ; and includes—(*c*) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State ; (*d*) a dispute in relation to employment

in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (*e*) a claim which an organization is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1964 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter, a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State."

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by an Act assented to on 30th June, 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and four other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a president, not less than two deputy presidents, a senior commissioner, not less than five commissioners and a number of conciliators. Judges of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were made either members of the Commonwealth Industrial Court or presidential members of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Conciliation Commissioners became non-presidential members of the Commission.

A more complete treatment of the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems is given in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 462 to 466.

Standard Hours of Work

General

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914 the 48-hour week was the recognized standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

40-hour Week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week. The judgment, given on 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of

the first pay period in January, 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards met and incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation*. The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Average Weekly Hours of Work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the following tables relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK : ADULT MALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group‡	Hours of Work			Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100†)		
	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1964	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1964
Mining and Quarrying ..	44·34	40·52	40·00	111·0	101·4	100·1
Manufacturing	44·19	40·05	39·99	110·6	100·2	100·1
Building and Construction ..	44·18	40·00	40·00	110·6	100·1	100·1
Railway Services	43·96	39·97	39·96	110·0	100·0	100·0
Road and Air Transport ..	46·70	40·10	40·00	116·9	100·4	100·1
Communication	44·00	40·00	40·00	110·1	100·1	100·1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	45·47	40·11	40·00	113·8	100·4	100·1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	42·75	38·93	38·93	107·0	97·4	97·4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	45·35	40·04	40·00	114·7	100·2	100·1
All Industry Groups‡ ..	44·46	40·03	39·97	111·3	100·2	100·0

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, page 505.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

Industry Group	Hours of Work	Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954=100†)
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	39·87	100·5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	40·00	100·8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	40·00	100·8
Other Manufacturing	39·94	100·7
All Manufacturing Groups	39·97	100·8
Transport and Communication	37·94	95·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	40·00	100·8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	39·25	98·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	39·94	100·7
All Industry Groups‡	39·81	100·4

* The above weighted average standard weekly hours and index numbers are applicable for the period March, 1951, to December, 1964, as there has been no change in weighted average standard hours for females during this period.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural.

Annual Leave

The Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18th April, 1963, and granted three weeks annual leave. This applied to employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30th November, 1963. A more complete treatment of this topic is given in the Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 436 and 437.

Long Service Leave

(1) *Victoria.*—The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

(2) *Commonwealth.*—The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council, and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave case on 11th May, 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11th May, 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1st April, 1963), entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service ; and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Industrial Disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1913 and figures have been published regularly ever since.

The following tables give statistics of the numbers of industrial disputes and workers involved, and numbers of working days lost. Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included, whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of "the number of disputes" and "workers involved" in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year will be included in the figures for both years.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

Year	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved			Number of Working Days Lost
		Directly	Indirectly†	Total	
1960	98	86,002	2	86,004	102,805
1961	91	51,447	1,300	52,747	72,471
1962	166	72,525	720	73,245	100,606
1963	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963
1964	206	188,836	1,239	190,075	359,567

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*: INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Construction	Transport		Other Groups	All Groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
			NUMBER OF DISPUTES†				
1960	..	28	20	36	10	4	98
1961	..	44	19	23	3	2	91
1962	..	99	17	41	7	2	166
1963	..	84	21	69	4	2	180
1964	..	96	24	72	7	7	206
			WORKERS INVOLVED				
1960	..	7,584	4,032	41,065	29,241	4,082	86,004
1961	..	31,438	8,178	9,532	554	3,045	52,747
1962	..	31,959	2,583	35,378	3,136	189	73,245
1963	..	50,566	6,546	29,311	332	1,223	87,978
1964	210	76,975	14,585	46,408	44,513	7,384	190,075
			WORKING DAYS LOST				
1960	..	8,736	13,044	60,819	15,040	5,166	102,805
1961	..	34.367	24,044	10,624	376	3,060	72,471
1962	..	66,830	6,764	24,294	2,605	113	100,606
1963	..	117,377	20,708	33,727	292	859	172,963
1964	210	237,556	22,981	49,374	45,164	4,282	359,567
			ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES $'000				
1960	..	66·4	126·6	486·4	84·8	30·0	794·2
1961	..	260·8	237·4	85·0	5·0	21·4	609·6
1962	..	552·8	58·8	206·4	18·6	0·6	837·2
1963	..	1,016·6	192·6	291·2	2·6	7·0	1,510·0
1964	3·2	2,344·4	203·4	491·4	351·0	34·6	3,428·0

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† An industrial dispute involving workers in more than one industry group is counted once only, and is included in the group which had the largest number of workers involved.

Labour Organizations

Registration

(1) *Under Trade Union Acts.*—The Commonwealth Year Book of 1953 (No. 39, p. 448) gives some information on the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Acts. In general, this section indicates that the available information is inadequate for statistical purposes.

(2) *Under Victorian State Industrial Legislation.*—In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier, but the unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act* 1958 still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

(3) *Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1965, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such Public Service organizations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1964, the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 66. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1964 was 156, with a membership of 1,710,000 representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade Unions, Membership, and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners

Returns showing membership by States as at 31st December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organizations. The affairs of single organizations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and of members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. As estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding, to the end of the year estimates, the estimated number of employees in rural industry and in private domestic service recorded at the nearest available Population Census. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

Year	Number of Separate Unions	Number of Members ('000)			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
					%	%	%
1954	158	350·1	83·8	433·9	58	36	52
1961	156	385·8	101·0	486·8	58	36	51
1962	155	393·7	104·3	498·0	57	36	51
1963	154	401·3	113·6	514·9	56	38	51
1964	157	410·3	115·5	525·8	56	37	50

The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industry groups at the end of each of the years 1963 and 1964. The table does not supply a precise classification of trade union members by industry because in cases where the members of a union are employed in a number of industries they have been classified under the predominant industry of the union concerned.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group	1963		1964	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
		('000)		('000)
Agriculture, Grazing, &c. ..	2	10·2	2	11·1
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	10	76·5	10	80·7
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	5	52·1	5	53·3
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	14	28·6	14	24·6
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	3	9·5	3	9·2
Paper, Printing, &c.	6	17·3	6	16·9
Other Manufacturing	15	32·5	15	34·7
Total Manufacturing ..	53	216·7	53	219·5
Building and Construction ..	10	36·7	10	36·5
Railway and Tramway Services ..	5	26·3	5	25·1
Road and Air Transport ..	6	17·8	7	17·8
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7	7·2	7	7·9
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	10	28·4	9	28·5
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	3	17·8	3	17·5
Public Authority (n.e.i.), &c.* ..	36	93·6	39	98·8
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	8	15·1	8	13·9
Other Industries†	14	45·0	14	49·5
Total	154	514·9	157	525·8

* Includes Communication and Municipal, &c.

† Includes Mining and Quarrying and Community and Business Services.

Central Labour Organizations

Delegate organizations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union.

In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1964 there were nine trades and labour councils and 291 unions and branches of unions affiliated. These figures do not necessarily represent separate unions since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Information on the Australian Council of Trade Unions and on employers' associations is given in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 473 to 476.

Industrial Safety

Introductory

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realized that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines : (1) to make the working environment safer ; (2) to educate people to work more safely ; and (3) to have recourse to law where appropriate.

The first Factories Act dealing with industrial safety in Victoria was that of 1885, which provided for the registration of factories, and required that they be supplied with adequate ventilation, sanitation, and fire escapes, &c. It also provided that dangerous machinery should be guarded and that Inspectors of Factories and Shops be appointed. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and associated legislation.

Safety Regulation and Inspection

The most important Acts and Regulations touching industrial safety are set out below, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case.

(1) *Department of Labour and Industry.*—Under the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, the Minister has a general responsibility for measures relating to industrial safety, health, and welfare. The Act and Regulations require that factory building plans be approved by the Department and that factories be registered. For these purposes standards of accommodation, ventilation, lighting, sanitation, fire escapes, fire services and such like are prescribed. The use of certain dangerous or injurious processes is prohibited, and the employment of females or young persons in certain processes is prohibited. Dangerous parts of machinery used in factories or in building construction, and of stationary power-driven machinery used on any land, are to be guarded and, in some cases, specific guards are prescribed. The use or operation of certain types of equipment is restricted. First-aid equipment is to be maintained, and lost-time accidents are to be reported to the Department and are subject to investigation. Detailed safety measures are contained in Regulations made under the Act. Offenders against the law are liable to be prosecuted. The field work is carried out by the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The installation and use of mechanical lifting gear is subject to particularly detailed control under the *Lifts and Cranes Act* 1959, and a Lifts and Cranes Inspectorate has been established for the purpose.

The *Boilers Inspection Act* 1958 requires the certification of steam boilers and air and gas receivers, regulates their use, and provides for regular inspection by the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Inspectorate.

(2) *Department of Mines.*—The safe working of mines (including quarries and sand pits) and mining machinery is the subject of regulation under the *Mines Act* 1958 and inspection by the Mines and Machinery Inspectorate. The *Explosives Act* 1960 regulates the manufacture, transport, storage, and sale of explosives, and provides for the investigation of explosions. There is an Explosives Inspectorate for this purpose.

(3) *Department of Chief Secretary.*—The *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 establishes the Workers Compensation Board and the State Accident Insurance Office (both referred to on pages 423 to 425 of this Year Book). Administration of the Explosives Branch was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Mines Department from 1st July, 1965.

(4) *Department of Health.*—Under the *Health Act* 1958, the Division of Industrial Hygiene is concerned with the regulation of the use of poisonous and deleterious substances, the control of harmful gases, &c., and generally with the medical and chemical aspects of industrial health.

(5) *Department of Local Government.*—Under the *Local Government Act* 1958, the Uniform Building Regulations prescribe standards of building construction, some of which relate to safety, and other regulations prescribe conditions for the storage of inflammable oils. These are administered by municipal councils. The *Local Government (Scaffolding Inspection) Act* 1960 established a Scaffolding Regulations Committee to supervise the inspection of scaffolding by municipal inspectors, specifications for scaffolding and gear being prescribed by regulation under the Act.

(6) *State Electricity Commission.*—Under the *State Electricity Commission Act* 1958, there are Electric Wiring Regulations regulating electrical installations, which are subject to supervision by S.E.C. inspectors.

Safety Promotion and Education

Governmental Authorities

Legislative regulation and inspection aims at securing minimum safety conditions in particular fields. Promotional and educational activities aim at inducing all concerned to strive for maximum safety conditions. The Department of Labour and Industry and other governmental authorities have pursued such activities for many years, but in recent years they have been given much more prominence.

Within the Department of Labour and Industry there is a small unit (the Industrial Safety Bureau) through which the Department's safety promotional, advisory, and educational services are developed. The Bureau was established in 1960 and now provides a technical reference library, a lecture and film service, a safety training service, and other facilities. This work is done in conjunction with the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The *Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act* 1960 provided for the appointment of a representative council to act in a consultative capacity to the Minister. The Council was established at the end of 1960 and has continued to submit suggestions to the Minister.

Voluntary Agencies

For some years the Standards Association of Australia, through its Safety Standards Co-ordinating Committee, has been engaged in the production of standards in the safety field. Since 1960 standards have been published on Woodworking Machinery, Respiratory Protection, Industrial Safety Helmets, the Minimizing of Fire Explosion Hazards from the Use of Flammable Medical Agents, and Abrasive Wheels.

The National Safety Council has been active for some years in industrial safety promotional work, and during 1960 greatly expanded these activities, following the formation of an advisory committee of industrialists. The Council now provides services such as posters, lectures, training courses, plant surveys, &c.

The Safety Engineering Society was established in Victoria as an association of professional safety officers, and branches have now been formed in several States.

Since 1960 the Department of Labour and Industry has sponsored the formation of District Safety Groups in the major industrial areas of Melbourne, and the safety group system now covers the whole of the Metropolitan District and extends to Dandenong. The Department is represented on each group by a member of the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

Industrial Safety Conventions

The Government has sponsored six industrial safety conventions in Melbourne and provincial cities since 1956. The most recent was held at Monash University in 1964.

Industrial Accidents

In order to obtain, for the first time, official statistics on industrial accidents in Victoria, the Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957 to require insurers to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim was still unclosed at the end of that time. It was decided to restrict the collection in the initial years to fatal cases, and to those in which the worker was incapacitated for a period of one week or more.

The tables which follow in this section have been confined to accidents involving males and provide a summary of the results of the collection during the years 1960–61 to 1962–63. Similar information in respect of females is available but has not been included in this Year Book because of the small number involved—3,802 non-fatal accidents to females in 1962–63. Because of the method of collection used, the tables are also subject to certain restrictions and qualifications; these are summarized below, but, to conform to the tables, which relate only up to 1962–63, the qualifications listed are those existing prior to the 1965 amendments to the Workers Compensation Act referred to on page 423 :—

(*a*) Although the term "Industrial Accident" is used, the collection actually represents claims for workers compensation, and is subject to the limitations expressed by the Workers Compensation Act, e.g., persons in Commonwealth employment are excluded from the provisions of the Act.

(*b*) The Act excludes from the definition of "Worker" any person employed whose remuneration exceeds $4,000 per annum. Although some employers do insure against liability for employees whose income exceeds that amount, it is not mandatory to do so, and consequently some employees in this category will not be included in the tabulations.

(*c*) Self-employed persons are also excluded from the provisions of the Act, and consequently industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in the statistics. This is likely to have greatest effect when considering figures for rural industries.

(*d*) The Act provides for compensation for injury arising on the journey to or from employment, or during a recess period. Although reports of such claims have been received, they are excluded from the tables.

(*e*) The 1946 Amendment to the Act, which provided compensation for any injury (or disease) arising out of *or* in the course of employment, removed to a large degree the necessity of proving a causal connexion between the employment and the injury (or disease), and as a result many more disease claims were made compensable. In an effort to provide, as reliably as possible, statistics on "accidents", i.e., those events about which some specific preventive or remedial action may be taken, all disease claims have been excluded from the tables, unless the disease was precipitated or aggravated by some event of an accidental nature.

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1960–61 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Number of Accidents					
	1960–61		1961–62		1962–63	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	5	1,894	8	1,992	8	1,868
Mining and Quarrying ..	1	266	1	285	2	212
Manufacturing	11	13,855	14	12,953	14	12,764
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	..	371	..	284	..	243
Building and Construction ..	5	4,210	9	3,947	7	3,606
Transport, Storage, and Communication	7	1,909	9	1,847	6	1,721
Commerce	4	3,399	3	3,531	7	3,530
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	4	1,244	1	1,352	4	1,281
Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	2	767	1	727	..	732
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other ..	17	5,094	19	4,629	9	4,073
Total	56	33,009	65	31,547	57	30,030

The following table shows the period of incapacity and the cost of claims incurred through non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1960–61 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Period of Incapacity (Weeks)			Costs of Claims ($'000)		
	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
Primary	8,030	8,986	8,734	364	400	401
Mining and Quarrying ..	1,145	1,116	867	74	74	56
Manufacturing	48,715	48,524	47,234	2,444	2,858	2,832
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	1,208	1,163	1,109	58	70	45
Building and Construction ..	15,030	16,448	14,665	798	918	823
Transport, Storage, and Communication	6,345	7,158	6,356	244	334	267
Commerce	10,676	12,633	12,096	462	602	569
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i. ..	4,743	5,229	5,645	206	218	251
Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	3,235	3,412	3,211	118	148	148
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other ..	18,761	19,925	16,196	806	1,074	855
Total	117,888	124,594	116,113	5,574	6,696	6,248

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1962–63

Industry Group	Accident Factor									
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, &c.*	Harmful Substances	Falling, Slipping	Stepping on Objects†	Falling Objects ‡	Handtools §	Other and Unspecified	Total
Primary	232	160	31	7	339	78	547	221	25	1868
Mining and Quarrying	19	15	3	1	37	4	88	40	5	212
Manufacturing	2,308	272	414	93	2,147	734	5,368	1,019	409	12,764
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	8	22	4	..	68	10	102	18	11	243
Building and Construction	267	113	60	20	990	212	1,422	401	121	3,606
Transport, Storage, and Communication	72	155	6	5	500	79	799	48	57	1,721
Commerce	258	199	60	20	759	193	1,346	562	133	3,530
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	67	141	18	8	328	84	461	116	58	1,281
Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	33	22	33	3	174	22	194	49	202	732
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	181	414	85	18	1,208	199	1,410	319	239	4,073
Total	3,445	1,513	714	175	6,550	1,615	11,737	2,793	1,488	30,030

* Includes explosions, flames and hot substances.
† Includes striking against objects.
‡ Includes strain in handling, struck by objects.
§ Includes power-operated.

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by industry group and site of injury, for the year 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1962–63

Industry Group	Site of Injury									
	Head	Eye	Neck*	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Unspecified	Total
Primary	66	51	45	426	268	478	382	136	16	1,868
Mining and Quarrying	7	15	4	46	24	48	38	29	1	212
Manufacturing	323	397	233	3,131	1,492	4,077	1,731	1,331	49	12,764
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	8	4	8	87	27	42	46	19	2	243
Building and Construction	140	100	83	951	417	877	631	381	26	3,606
Transport, Storage, and Communication	72	23	55	513	213	261	387	190	7	1,721
Commerce	117	83	90	895	456	1,095	544	232	18	3,530
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	35	34	38	413	155	245	242	114	5	1,281
Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	40	9	21	192	121	157	129	62	1	732
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	158	77	118	1,254	415	670	933	416	32	4,073
Total	966	793	695	7,908	3,588	7,950	5,063	2,910	157	30,030

* Includes vertebral column.

The following table shows the number of non-fatal accidents to males, by industry group and type of injury, for the year 1962–3 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1962–63

Industry Group	Type of Injury											
	Contusions, Lacerations, &c.	Burns and Scalds	Bone Fractures	Dislocations	Sprains and Strains	Amputations	Concussion	Internal Injury	Effects of Poisons	Effects of Electricity	Other and Unspecified	Total
Primary	839	44	295	57	568	16	13	5	5	..	26	1,868
Mining and Quarrying	98	6	40	3	60	..	..	2	..	..	3	212
Manufacturing ..	5,484	613	1,890	215	4,159	142	59	34	16	16	136	12,764
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	77	1	47	6	106	..	1	..	..	2	3	243
Building and Construction	1,488	90	565	82	1,273	18	18	14	5	12	41	3,606
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	668	13	262	35	702	4	15	4	2	2	14	1,721
Commerce	1,568	110	414	81	1,265	14	24	16	8	3	27	3,530
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	416	28	194	42	559	2	12	9	2	1	16	1,281
Amusement, Personal Service, &c. ..	243	41	161	19	233	3	16	6	1	..	9	732
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	1,365	100	572	128	1,772	11	35	21	6	10	53	4,073
Total ..	12,246	1,046	4,440	668	10,697	210	193	111	45	46	328	30,030

The table which follows shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and site of injury, for the year 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY SITE OF INJURY, 1962–63

Accident Factor	Site of Injury										
	Head	Eye	Neck†	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Unspecified	Not Applicable	Total
Machinery	100	184	11	162	328	2,304	160	194	1	1	3,445
Vehicles	171	13	50	264	216	337	296	153	8	5	1,513
Electricity, &c.* ..	71	30	8	25	115	156	87	176	..	46	714
Harmful Substances	12	54	..	6	14	33	9	12	..	35	175
Falling, Slipping ..	199	5	173	1,726	1,038	378	2,676	352	3	..	6,550
Stepping on Objects*	74	7	12	102	303	387	471	259	..	..	1,615
Falling Objects* ..	203	166	354	4,976	1,055	2,580	870	1,533	..	..	11,737
Handtools* ..	57	142	27	322	353	1,519	213	158	1	1	2,793
Other and Unspecified	79	192	60	325	166	256	281	73	..	56	1,488
Total	966	793	695	7,908	3,588	7,950	5,063	2,910	13	144	30,030

* For footnotes see page 421.

† Includes vertebral column.

The table which follows shows the age groups of males involved in non-fatal industrial accidents, by accident factor, for the year 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY AGE GROUP, 1962–63

Accident Factor	Age Group (Years)						
	Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and over	Total
Machinery	469	921	838	614	435	168	3,445
Vehicles	141	402	392	305	199	74	1,513
Electricity, &c.*	81	207	187	136	79	24	714
Harmful Substances	10	57	40	34	24	10	175
Falling, Slipping	406	1,376	1,783	1,426	1,108	451	6,550
Stepping on Objects* ..	132	362	418	348	262	93	1,615
Falling Objects*	761	2,635	3,218	2,612	1,900	611	11,737
Handtools*	380	842	635	519	307	110	2,793
Other and Unspecified ..	157	389	388	272	200	82	1,488
Total ..	2,537	7,191	7,899	6,266	4,514	1,623	30,030

* For footnotes see page 421.

Workers Compensation

The first Workers Compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958.

The *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act* 1965, which was proclaimed to operate from 1st July, 1965, further increased benefits, but the definition of " injury " was amended to require employment to be a contributing factor before benefit is payable for any disease or for the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of any pre-existing injury or disease.

As the law now stands, any worker whose remuneration does not exceed $6,000 a year, excluding overtime, is included, and such worker is also protected whilst travelling to and from work and during recess periods. The extent of the benefits is seen from the following summary :—

(1) Where death results from the injury : If the worker leaves a widow or any children under sixteen years of age or any dependant wholly dependent on his earnings—the sum of $9,000 plus $200 for each such child. If the worker leaves dependants only partially dependent on his earnings, the amount of compensation shall be such sum (not exceeding $9,000) as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.

(2) Where total incapacity for work results from the injury : The compensation for total incapacity of an adult worker is a weekly payment during incapacity of $20 in respect of the worker plus $6 for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children if the wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus $2.50 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The total weekly payment in respect of the worker, his wife, and children is limited to his average weekly earnings or $31 per week whichever is the lesser and the whole amount payable is limited to $10,000 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.

(3) Costs of medical, hospital, and other services : In addition to compensation payable for death or for incapacity, the employer is liable to pay the reasonable costs of all medical, hospital, and other treatment services necessitated through the injury, to an unlimited amount.

Compulsory Insurance

It is obligatory on every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1964 was 127.

Insurers, and employers for whom a certificate of a Scheme of Compensation is in force, are required to furnish a statistical return to the Government Statist annually, and the following table shows

details of Workers Compensation business transacted during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS

Year	Wages on Which Premiums Were Charged	Gross Premiums Received, less Adjustments	New Claims Arising during Year		Claims Paid during Year	Claims Outstanding at End of Year
			Fatal	Non-fatal		
	$'000				$'000	
1959–60 ..	1,624,292	27,340	669	186,136	17,080	24,198
1960–61 ..	1,838,378	28,922	573	193,598	18,060	25,512
1961–62 ..	1,850,370	27,214	534	187,953	19,716	27,132
1962–63 ..	1,933,160	28,020	544	196,076	20,482	29,420
1963–64 ..	2,118,939	29,859	628	209,044	22,480	32,233

The amount paid in claims during 1963–64, viz., $22,480,000, was allocated as follows :—

		$'000	$'000
A.	Under Workers Compensation Act—		
	(*a*) Compensation—		
	1. Weekly Compensation ..	7,590	
	2. Lump Sum—Death	2,994	
	3. Lump Sum—Maim	3,213	
			13,797
	(*b*) Medical, &c., Services—		
	1. Doctor	3,123	
	2. Hospital	1,493	
	3. Chemist or Registered Nurse ..	168	
	4. Ambulance	100	
	5. Other Curative, &c., Services ..	278	
			5,162
	(*c*) Legal Costs, &c.		1,589
B.	Under Other Acts and at Common Law, Damages, &c.		1,932
	Total ..		22,480

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 671 to 673 of the Finance section of the Year Book. In that section Schemes of Compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, as some insurance companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

Apprenticeship Commission

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928, which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED*

Trade	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
BUILDING TRADES					
Plumbing and Gasfitting	1,860	1,754	1,709	1,799	1,860
Carpentry and Joinery	2,153	2,053	2,022	2,325	2,483
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	340	366	338	409	399
Plastering	55	50	41	50	42
Fibrous Plastering	263	220	214	221	195
Bricklaying	126	121	115	131	136
Total Building, &c.	4,797	4,564	4,439	4,935	5,115
METAL TRADES					
Engineering	3,083	3,170	3,566	4,088	4,354
Electrical	2,290	2,250	2,179	2,528	2,670
Motor Mechanic	2,557	2,518	2,673	2,997	3,284
Moulding	103	92	83	113	119
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	527	569	586	663	710
Sheet Metal	269	294	345	412	426
Electroplating	7	12	16	26	32
Aircraft Mechanic	81	92	113	148	155
Radio Tradesman	227	204	248	270	302
Instrument Making and Repairing	81	107	126	147	148
Silverware and Silverplating	5	8	8	12	12
Vehicle Industry	972	918	896	1,160	1,264
Refrigeration Mechanic	100	103	119	131	110
Total Metal Trades	10,302	10,337	10,958	12,695	13,586
FOOD TRADES					
Breadmaking and Baking	54	56	63	66	58
Pastrycooking	82	64	80	83	76
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making	765	808	783	744	764
Cooking	37	53	81	97	112
Total Food Trades	938	981	1,007	990	1,010
MISCELLANEOUS					
Bootmaking	387	393	570	445	401
Printing	1,436	1,557	1,461	1,620	1,677
Hairdressing	1,430	1,616	1,695	1,830	1,874
Dental Mechanic	28	34	36	39	48
Watchmaking	23	26	21	25	32
Furniture	513	521	497	582	626
Glass	..	..	..	..	3
Total Miscellaneous	3,817	4,147	4,280	4,541	4,661
Total	19,854	20,029	20,684	23,161	24,372

* At 30th June.

Factories and Shops

Labour Legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse-power is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has been revised and amended from time to time and the most important of the amendments have been noted in earlier editions of the Victorian Year Book. It has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958.

Closing Hours of Shops

Trading hours for shops are fixed by the Labour and Industry Act, by Regulations made under that Act, and the Factories and Shops Act which preceded it.

The general hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. However, because some shops' Wages Boards have fixed penalty rates for work done, for example, before 9.5 a.m. and after 5.30 p.m., these times are the effective trading hours for many shops, particularly in the Metropolitan Area.

The following review broadly summarizes the current position of trading hours for shops.

The hours generally followed are modified to some extent for butchers, hairdressers and motor car shops, e.g., motor car shops may remain open until 10 p.m. on Friday nights. Other shops have only partly restricted trading hours, and these include booksellers' and newsagents', fish and oyster, fruit and vegetable, and cooked meat shops. Petrol shops which may be open at prescribed times on every day of the week (including Sunday) may have extended hours of trading granted by permit, whilst bread, pastry and confectionery shops, flower shops, and retail plant nurseries may be open at any time.

Extentions made to trading hours now permit shops selling caravans, trailers and boats, to remain open until 10 p.m. on Friday nights and 6 p.m. on Saturdays. Dry cleaners' shops may now open at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m.

The council of a municipality whose area is outside a radius of 20 miles from the G.P.O. Melbourne may apply to the Minister of Labour and Industry for exemption from shop trading hours for shops in an area which is for the time being wholly or partly a holiday resort.

The Minister is to refer such application to the Tourist Development Authority for a report as to—(*a*) whether the area is a holiday resort with respect to the period of the application and (*b*) whether the holiday population is large by comparison with the resident population. The Minister may, after having considered the report, subject to such terms as he thinks fit, exempt any shopkeeper in the area from the observance of shop trading hours for a period not exceeding fifteen weeks.

Owners of shops listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act, including bread, pastry and confectionery, cooked meat, fish and oyster, flower, fruit and vegetable, and booksellers' and newsagents' shops, may sell the following goods, in addition to those normally stocked, without modification of trading hours: non-intoxicating beverages, butter, eggs, milk, cream, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers, matches, soap, razor blades, bacon, sugar, cheese, salt, pepper, cereal breakfast foods, tinned fruit, fruit juices, and powders and tablets for the relief of pain the sale of which is not restricted under the *Poisons Act* 1962.

Wages

Basic Wage

General

The concept of a " basic " or " living " wage is common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the " minimum " or " basic " wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it is now generally accepted " that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the ' dominant factor ' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels ".*

Wage Determinations in Victoria

In all States, including Victoria, the basic wage is determined in two ways. Firstly, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, the basic wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Secondly, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary†. The Boards, constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in each industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

Commonwealth Basic Wage Determinations

(1) *Awards* 1907 *to* 1953.—The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 494.

† For further information on industrial arbitration see " Industrial Conditions " page 407.

declared was 7s. (70c) per day or £2 2s. ($4.20) per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the " Harvester Wage ".

In 1913, the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rents of all houses (" A " Series), and thereafter for a period the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was instituted in 1922.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of index numbers, the " D " Series. This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The " D " Series was superseded by the " C " Series as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. The 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers based on and directly related to the Commonwealth Statistician's " C " Series Index. The new series was known as the " Court " Index. Provision was also made for the addition of a " fixed loading " known as a " Prosperity " loading of 6s. (60c) for Melbourne and 5s. (50c) for the six capitals' basic wage.

Applications by organizations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940–41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook during war-time. The hearing was not resumed until 1946.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged or which might in the near future be lodged, the Court delivered judgment on its " Interim Inquiry " on 13th December, 1946. An increase of 7s. (70c) a week was granted in the " needs " portion of the basic wage then current, the rate for the six capital cities as a whole being increased from 93s. ($9.30) to 100s. ($10) a week. For automatic quarterly adjustments a new " Court " index was adopted.

The Arbitration Court, as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1949–50, decided to increase the basic wage by 20s. ($2) per week. At the same time the " prosperity " loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform amount of 5s. (50c) throughout Australia. As a result, the basic wage payable in Melbourne was increased by 19s. ($1.90) per week as from the first full pay period after 1st December, 1950. The female basic wage was increased to 75 per cent. of the male rate.

Following the hearing of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Case, the Arbitration Court decided, on 12th September, 1953, to discontinue the automatic adjustment to the basic wage. The last quarterly wage adjustment made was based on the Court Series Index Numbers for June quarter, 1953, and became payable as from the first full pay period in August, 1953.

A report on the early determinations of the basic wage is set out on pages 488 and 489 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

(2) *Awards* 1956 *to* 1959.—In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956, the Court's judgment on 26th May, 1956, increased the adult male basic wage by 10s. ($1), females 7s. 6d. (75c), a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay period in June. In this judgment the Court took the view that " so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy "*. The Court also considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded " that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate "†.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's judgment, delivered on 29th April, 1957, granted a uniform increase of 10s. ($1) a week in the basic wage for adult males, 7s. 6d. (75c) females, to come into effect from the first pay period to commence on or after 15th May, 1957.

On the 12th May, 1958, the Commission delivered judgment on the 1958 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 5s. (50c) as from the first pay period starting on or after 21st May, 1958.

The Commission's judgment on the 1959 inquiry, delivered on 5th June, 1959, refused to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, refused to restore automatic quarterly adjustments, and increased the basic wage of adult males by 15s. ($1.50) per week (females 75 per cent.) as from the first pay period starting on or after 11th June, 1959.

(3) *Basic Wage Inquiry,* 1960.—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and Others seeking the restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments and an increase in the amount of the basic wage. The application was in both respects refused by the Commission.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, page 175.

† 84 C.A.R., page 177.

(4) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1961.—The Commission issued its judgment on the 4th July, 1961, announcing an increase of 12s. ($1.20) in the basic wage for adult male employees covered by Federal Awards. The applications for an increase in standard hours of work and the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments were both refused.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that although the Consumer Price Index would enable the fixing of a standard which is more likely to be properly maintainable than recent past standards, the application of this Index should always be subject to Commission control. The Commission will assume each year that the effect of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change.

The Commission considered a review of the economy generally and, in particular, of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time than one year, say, every three or four years.

(5) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1962.—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 20th February, 1962, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage.

(6) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1963.—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 5th February, 1963, after a short hearing, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage until further order of the Commission. It adjourned the hearing before it until 18th February, 1964.

(7) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1964.—On the 9th June, 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered judgment on the 1964 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 20s. ($2) per week (females 75 per cent.) from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 19th June, 1964, subject to special cases. The Commission also abolished the disparity of 1s. (10c) per week which had existed for station hands under the Pastoral Industry Award. The unions' claim for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

The 1964 basic wage hearing reviewed the economy generally and considered productivity increases as well as price increases. This was in keeping with the 1961 basic wage decision which explained the Commission's reasoning that a consideration of price movements would take place annually and that the general review of the economy should take place " at longer periods of time, say, every three or four years ". In other words, the Commission would review the money wage annually and would review the real basic wage only once in every three or four years unless a party exercised its right to seek to come before the Commission on this issue more frequently than every three or four years.

(8) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1965.—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 29th June, 1965, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage. This decision was reached simultaneously with a decision on margins reported below under the heading of National Wage Cases of 1965.

Particulars of the judgments from 1956 to 1964 are reported in more detail in the Victorian Year Books 1962, pages 440 to 443, and 1965, pages 456–457.

A table of selected basic weekly rates of wage is shown below. A complete table of basic wage rates in shillings and pence is given in the Victorian Year Books 1961 to 1964.

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION*

(Adult Males)

Year†	Amount	Year†	Amount	Year†	Amount
	$		$		$
1923	9.15	1937	7.70	1951	19.90
1924	8.45	1938	7.90	1952	22.80
1925	8.75	1939	8.00	1953	23.50‡
1926	8.90	1940	8.40	1956—June	24.50
1927	9.00	1941	8.80	1957—May	25.50
1928	8.60	1942	9.70	1958—May	26.00
1929	9.00	1943	9.80	1959—June	27.50
1930	8.30	1944	9.80	1961—July	28.70
1931	6.34	1945	9.80	1964—June	30.70
1932	6.17	1946	10.60		
1933	6.28	1947	10.90		
1934	6.40	1948	12.00		
1935	6.60	1949	13.00		
1936	6.90	1950	16.20		

* Prior to 30th June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

† The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August, 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31st December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

‡ From August, 1953 onwards, the principal variations occurred between the wages determined by State Wages Boards and those determined by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Previously, the Wages Boards had followed the Federal awards to a large extent. Automatic quarterly adjustments to Wages Board awards were stopped by amendment to the Labour and Industry Act proclaimed 17th October, 1956. The State Wages Boards followed the Commonwealth awards of June, 1959, July, 1961, and June, 1964.

Wages Board Determinations in Victoria

(1) *General.*—By an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates " with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate ". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration* and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

(2) *Basic Wage outside Metropolitan Area.*—Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the Metropolitan Area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant 3s. (30c) per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. However, from the 1st January, 1961, this "3s. (30c) country differential" was eliminated from Commonwealth awards.

(3) *Quarterly Adjustments* 1953 *to* 1956.—After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953, and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953, required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act* 1953 which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928–1953. Then an amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17th October, 1956, deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay period in August, 1956.

National and Total Wage Cases

(1) *Total Wage Case*, 1964.—The Metal Trades Employers Association, The Metal Industries Association of South Australia, and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for the deletion from the Metal Trades Award of the basic wage provisions and for the insertion in the award of a wage expressed as a total wage. In effect this meant that wage margins (see below) would cease to be determined separately from the basic wage.

* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

In judgments published on 9th June, 1964, the members of the bench were unanimous in the opinion that the employers' application should be rejected.

(2) *National Wage Cases of* 1965.—The Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the National Wage Cases of 1965 (Three Cases) on the 29th June, 1965. The decisions of the Commission were given in the joint majority judgment of Mr. Justice Gallagher, Mr. Justice Sweeney, and Mr. Justice Nimmo. The President of the Commission, Sir Richard Kirby, and Mr. Justice Moore published separate judgments which were overruled by the majority judgment. The majority judgment did not alter the present level of the basic wage. It granted, however, that with effect from the first pay period commencing on or after 1st July, 1965, each of the margins in the Metal Trades Award should be increased by an amount calculated as one and one-half per cent. (1½%) of the sum of the Six Capital Cities basic wage and that margin.

The judgment refused Part A of the employers' Total Wage Claim that the sum of the basic wage and margins should become the award wage, but granted Part B of the employers' claim seeking the simultaneous determination by one bench of the Commission of the basic wage and a test case seeking a variation of margins on general economic grounds. The judgment decided that neither the basic wage nor margins should be altered because of movements in the Consumer Price Index and decided there should be annual reviews of the economy at which one bench of the Commission should make a simultaneous determination for the following twelve months of the basic wage and the level of margins.

The judgment rejected the unions' submission that the basic wage and margins should be altered in accordance with a formula of prices plus productivity. It also rejected the employers' formula that the basic wage and margins should, generally speaking, be increased within the range of average productivity gain calculated over four-year periods, to an extent to be decided upon a consideration of the traditional economic indicators. The Commission decided that the basic wage and margins (in so far as margins are determined on economic grounds) should be the highest which the capacity of the economy is estimated to be able to sustain for the ensuing year.

In addition, the judgment decided that in national wage cases the Commission should welcome the tender by parties and interveners of written submissions by experts on economic subjects.

The Commission rejected the view that wage increases should now be granted without regard to their likely economic consequences including the likely effect on the level of prices. The Commission acted upon the view that wage increases now granted should be such as are judged not to be incompatible with price stability.

Wage Margins

General

Wage margins have been defined as " minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance ".*

1954 *Judgment*†

General principles of marginal rate fixation had previously been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942, and the Printing Trades Case of 1947, and the Court adopted these in so far as they were applicable to current circumstances.

In a judgment delivered on 5th November, 1954, the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by raising the current amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937.

1959 *Judgment*

On the 27th November, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered a unanimous judgment in the case presented by the Australian Council of Trade Unions for increased margins in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission awarded increases of 28 per cent. on the current margins to apply from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1959.

1963 *Judgment*

On the 18th April, 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the claim by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and other unions granting an increase of 10 per cent. in margins in the Metal Trades Award 1952. The increases operated on and after 22nd April, 1963.

1965 *Judgment*

Particulars of the marginal increases granted by the Commission are given above under " National Wage Cases of 1965 ".

Professional Engineers' Cases

After a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its judgment in the Professional Engineers Case (No. 1) on the 15th June, 1961. Subsequently, on the 15th June, 1962, the Commission delivered a further judgment in the Professional Engineers Case (No. 2). The effect of these two judgments was that increases were granted ranging from £85 ($170) per annum at the lowest scale to £720 ($1,440) per annum at the highest scale.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 24.

† Extracts from the judgment were set out in some detail in Labour Report No. 46, pages 101 to 108. (Published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.)

Equal Margins for Female Shop Assistants

Determination of the Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Men's Clothing) (No. 3 of 1964), dated 10th December, 1964, provided increases for the female classifications of " other saleswomen or pattern-women, or assemblers " and " all others " of 26s. ($2.60). The effect of this Determination was to grant to the females affected the same margin, namely £3 10s. ($7), as that provided in the Determination for males in equivalent classifications.

The total wage for the equivalent male classifications is £18 17s. ($37.70) and as a result of the increases the females' total wage became £15 ($30).

The appeal of the Retail Traders' Association of Victoria against this Determination was disallowed by the Industrial Appeals Court in a decision published on 8th June, 1965. However, the Court granted the Appellants' request for a reasonable time to be allowed to make arrangements for the introduction of the new marginal increases. In granting this permission, the Court reported it was giving the parties an opportunity to agree on the nature of the postponement required whilst reserving the right to bring the matter before the Court again should agreement not be reached.

Further References, 1962–1965

Rates of Wage

General

In 1913, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960, the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in industrial structure. The particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and agreements under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts and are therefore the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, &c., the rates in the more important centres are taken.

The new index numbers are based on the occupation structure of 1954 and cover sixteen industrial groups for adult males and eight industrial groups for adult females. Weights for each occupation and each industry were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April, 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in

November, 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, &c., thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived from representative awards, determinations, and agreements in force at the end of each quarter as from March, 1939, for adult males and March, 1951, for adult females. Using the industry and occupation weights determined by the sample surveys, the various wage rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for Australia, and weighted averages for industry groups for each State. These weighted averages are shown in the following table, in dollars, and as index numbers. The indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of " wages " as distinct from " salaries ". Consequently, awards, &c., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : ADULT MALES

End of—	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	$	$		
December, 1955	29.56	29.70	104·7	105·2
December, 1956	30.96	31.30	109·6	110·8
December, 1957	31.60	31.74	111·9	112·4
December, 1958	31.97	32.29	113·2	114·3
December, 1959	34.42	34.47	121·9	122·0
December, 1960	34.99	35.50	123·9	125·7
December, 1961	36.22	36.58	128·2	129·5
December, 1962	36.37	36.66	128·8	129·8
December, 1963	37.20	37.52	131·7	132·9
March, 1964	37.27	37.61	132·0	133·2
June, 1964	38.85	39.01	137·6	138·1
September, 1964	39.29	39.35	139·1	139·3
December, 1964	39.37	39.56	139·4	140·1

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates, all groups, shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS : ADULT MALES, 31st DECEMBER, 1964

Industry Group	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	$	$		
Mining and Quarrying§ ..	39.13	47.48	138·6	168·1
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	38.72	38.88	137·1	137·6
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	37.77	37.89	133·7	134·2
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	40.22	39.08	142·4	138·4
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	37.74	38.22	133·6	135·3
Paper, Printing, &c.	42.46	42.07	150·3	149·0
Other Manufacturing	38.60	38.73	136·7	137·1
All Manufacturing Groups ..	38.93	38.93	137·9	137·9
Building and Construction ..	41.92	40.02	148·4	141·7
Railway Services	36.48	38.45	129·2	136·1
Road and Air Transport ..	38.59	39.00	136·6	138·1
Shipping and Stevedoring‖ ..	38.98	38.82	138·0	137·5
Communication	44.55	44.58	157·7	157·9
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	39.68	39.42	140·5	139·6
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	38.12	38.67	135·0	136·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	36.53	37.31	129·4	132·1
All Industry Groups ..	39.37	39.56	139·4	140·1

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

§ For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

‖ For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep where supplied.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : ADULT FEMALES

End of—	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	$	$		
December, 1955	21.04	20.69	105·7	103·9
December, 1956	22.02	21.72	110·6	109·1
December, 1957	22.50	22.12	113·0	111·1
December, 1958	22.75	22.57	114·3	113·4
December, 1959	24.12	24.22	121·2	121·6
December, 1960	24.66	25.17	123·9	126·4
December, 1961	25.66	26.12	128·9	131·2
December, 1962	25.67	26.15	128·9	131·4
December, 1963	26.06	26.62	130·9	133·7
March, 1964	26.06	26.79	130·9	134·6
June, 1964	27.21	27.91	136·7	140·2
September, 1964	27.63	28.14	138·8	141·4
December, 1964	27.63	28.23	138·8	141·8

* † ‡ See footnotes to table on page 437.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS : ADULT FEMALES, 31st DECEMBER, 1964

Industry Group	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	$	$		
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	27.51	28.07	138·2	141·0
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	26.63	26.83	133·8	134·8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	26.91	27.55	135·2	138·4
Other Manufacturing	27.18	27.81	136·5	139·7
All Manufacturing Groups ..	26.89	27.36	135·1	137·4
Transport and Communication ..	28.98	29.50	145·5	148·2
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	29.14	29.54	146·4	148·4
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	28.93	29.25	145·3	146·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	26.63	27.30	133·8	137·1
All Industry Groups ..	27.63	28.23	138·8	141·8

* † ‡ See footnotes to table on page 438.

Average Weekly Earnings

The following figures are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections. Pay of members of the armed forces is not included. Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*. The latter also includes a seasonally adjusted index. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*.

The figures shown below have been revised as a result of the introduction of a new series of wage and salary earners in civilian employment. (See pages 469 to 473 of Victorian Year Book 1965.)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT*

$

Period	Victoria	Australia
1954–55	35.30	34.34
1955–56	37.82	36.68
1956–57	39.62	38.42
1957–58	40.68	39.46
1958–59	41.96	40.68
1959–60	45.48	43.86
1960–61	47.16	45.96
1961–62	48.52	47.24
1962–63	50.10	48.44
1963–64	52.46	50.86

* Total wages and salaries divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Incidence of Industrial Awards, &c.

The table below indicates the approximate proportions of Victorian employees covered by awards, determinations, and registered agreements under Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. The proportions not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) are also shown. The figures summarize part of the data obtained from surveys of the Australian wage structure in April, 1954, and May, 1963.

The estimates shown in the table were derived from returns collected from :—

(i) A stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities who paid pay-roll tax, and

(ii) practically all Commonwealth and State Governmental bodies.

Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the survey.

The term " Awards, &c." means awards, determinations, and registered agreements under the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission*, Wages Boards, Conciliation Commissioners, and similar statutory authorities.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC.

Date	Males				Females			
	Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, &c.	Covered by Common-wealth Awards, &c.	Covered by State Awards, &c.	Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, &c.	Covered by Common-wealth Awards, &c.	Covered by State Awards, &c.
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
April, 1954	509	13·2	59·4	27·4	194	7·1	47·7	45·2
May, 1963	588	14·8	57·3	27·9	244	8·7	44·3	47·0

Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours

General

Australia-wide sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e., those paying more than £200 ($400) per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay-periods in October, during each of the years 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Figures for average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings as at the selected pay-periods are presented for males and females (adult and junior) separately by industry groupings for 1964. They reflect the effects of differences in amounts paid for the various occupations ; in amounts paid for the same occupations ; in occupational structures within industries ; in industry structure ; in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.) ; and in incidence of incentive schemes, piece-work and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

* Prior to June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Coverage

The results of these surveys were based on returns from two separate stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service were excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys were employees of government and semi-government authorities as well as those of religious, benevolent, and other similar organizations exempt from pay-roll tax. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis have been excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys.

For the October, 1964 survey, returns were received from approximately 1,000 employers and the sample returns represented 413,000 male and 195,500 female wage and salary earners in Victoria.

The figures contained in the tables in this section are for " Employees (other than part-time) Whose Hours of Work Were Known " as defined below. Because of the heterogeneity of the data, combined with high sampling variability, figures relating to other employees (part-time workers, executives, etc., and those whose hours of work were not known) are not available for publication.

Comparability of Results

These sample surveys are, of course, subject to sampling variability, that is, variation which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. In addition to affecting the results of each sample, such aspects also affect comparison between each year's results. This survey adopted the Industry Classification used for the Population Census of June, 1961.

Definitions

The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the table in this section :—

(1) *Employees* : Refer to male and female employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in October.

(2) *Employees Whose Hours of Work Were Known* exclude (i) all managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, whether or not their hours of work were known, and (ii) any other employees whose hours of work were not known. They comprise all other employees who received pay for the last pay-period in October and whose hours of work were known (including foremen, transport supervisors, floor-walkers, other minor supervisory employees, clerical and office staff, etc.).

(3) *Part-time Employees* : Refer to employees who ordinarily worked less than 30 hours a week. Employees on short-time who normally worked 30 hours or more a week were classified as " other than part-time ".

(4) *Adults* : Include employees who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

(5) *Juniors* : Are those employees under 21 years of age who were not paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

(6) *Earnings* (i.e., gross earnings, before taxation and other deductions) : Include ordinary time and overtime earnings, payments for sick leave and holidays, commission, and all other payments such as incentive scheme, piecework and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc., and bonus payments of any kind. Annual or other periodical bonuses have been included only at the appropriate proportion for one week. For employees paid other than weekly, only the proportion of earnings equivalent to one week has been included.

(7) *Weekly Hours Paid For* : Include ordinary time and overtime hours, paid stand-by or reporting time, paid sick leave, and paid holidays. For employees paid other than weekly, hours have been converted to the equivalent for one week.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS FOR EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN PART-TIME) WHOSE HOURS OF WORK WERE KNOWN* : INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER, 1964†

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours Paid for		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior
	$		hours		$	
			MALES			
Manufacturing—						
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, &c. ..	56·59	27·35	44·03	41·99	1·29	0·65
Other	55·03	26·50	43·13	41·12	1·28	0·64
Total Manufacturing	55·74	26·87	43·54	41·50	1·28	0·65
Non-Manufacturing ..	55·87	26·63	41·84	40·05	1·34	0·67
All Industry Groups	55·79	26·75	42·91	40·77	1·30	0·66
			FEMALES			
Manufacturing.. ..	31·71	21·21	39·78	39·58	0·80	0·54
Non-Manufacturing ..	34·20	22·04	38·79	38·76	0·88	0·57
All Industry Groups	32·55	21·69	39·45	39·10	0·83	0·55

* Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff, whether or not their hours of work were known, and all other employees whose hours of work were not known. † Last pay-period in October, 1964. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 440 and 441.

Employment and Unemployment

Control of Employment

State Department of Labour and Industry

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals generally with Wages Boards, the Apprenticeship Commission, registration and inspection of factories and shops, and licensing of servants' registry offices. The Labour and Industry Act which was passed in 1953 revised and consolidated the Factories and Shops Acts and provided for the administration by the Department of certain additional Acts (concerning boiler inspection and Sunday trading). It also extended the activity of the Department in several new directions—especially in providing for the Department to encourage " the establishment, development and expansion of industries throughout Victoria " and the " prevention and mitigation of unemployment ". The new Act includes a description of the general powers and duties of the Minister which do not appear in the previous legislation. These comprise control of the following :—

(1) Conditions of employment generally, including wages, hours of work, rest periods, and holidays ;

(2) establishment of employment offices and the prevention and mitigation of unemployment ;

(3) employment of women, children, and young persons, including vocational guidance, training and apprenticeship ;

(4) industrial safety, health and welfare, including the control of dangerous methods and materials, the guarding of machinery, the prevention of accidents, the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of noxious trades, industrial lighting and ventilation, and the provision of amenities ;

(5) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ;

(6) training of persons for industrial services ;

(7) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of the matters referred to in this section ; and

(8) encouragement of the establishment, development, and expansion of industries throughout Victoria.

Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service

At the Federal level, the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service is responsible for the supervision and regulation of industrial relations, the regulation and control of stevedoring operations through the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, the administration of the re-instatement and apprenticeship provisions of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–1962, the control of Commonwealth industrial training schemes, and the administration of the *National Service Act* 1951–1965.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under section 47 of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–1962. The principal functions of the Service are to help persons seeking employment or a change of employment, to engage labour, and to assist in obtaining a high and stable level of employment in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a decentralized Service operating within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Employment Division and other elements are under the control of a Departmental Regional Director responsible to the Permanent Head of the Department. In the State of Victoria, the Regional Office Headquarters are located in Melbourne and there are twenty District Employment Offices in the Metropolitan Area and fourteen in various country centres. In addition, there are two full-time and one part-time branch offices and a number of agencies in country towns which work in conjunction with the District Employment Office responsible for the area in which the branch offices and agencies are located.

In assisting persons to obtain employment and to engage labour, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides specialist facilities for those with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, rural workers, young people and, through its Higher Appointments Office, for persons with professional and technical qualifications.

It assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act* 1947–1964 and of the re-employment allowance provision of the *Re-establishment* and *Employment Act* 1945–1962 for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances are required to register at a District Employment Office, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In this State and in all other States, with the exception of New South Wales, vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Whilst vocational guidance is available to all, it is provided particularly for young people and the physically handicapped.

The Service is responsible for placing in initial employment all Commonwealth-nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage schemes from Great Britain and other countries, and, as required, it provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Commonwealth nomination arrive in Australia, the Service arranges for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth-controlled hostels.

Since 1951, the Service has been responsible for recruiting experts for the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The Service also arranges training in industry for Colombo Plan and United Nations people who come to Australia for such training.

In association with its placement activities, the Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees, and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

No charge is made for any of the services rendered by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years ended 30th June, 1965, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Activity, &c.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Applications for Employment* ..	219,027	232,770	221,372	209,826	200,707
Number Placed in Employment ..	89,099	82,552	94,383	97,317	95,796
Number of Vacancies Notified ..	131,310	124,478	148,256	164,992	166,447
Vacancies at 30th June	3,841	5,951	8,461	14,141	17,901

* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Work Force

Occupational Status

The occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census dates covers two broad groups : those at work and those not at work. The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), and unpaid helpers. The category " not at work " includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as " not at work " in the following two tables therefore do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

The following tables show the work force at the Census of 30th June, 1961, classified according to occupational status, in conjunction with age and in conjunction with industry. Further information on the 1961 Census is given in Part 3 of this Year Book.

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE : CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1961

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At Work					Not at Work	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
10–14	..	10	2,181	234	2,425	376	2,801
15–19	184	1,332	66,311	1,925	69,752	4,324	74,076
20–24	1,440	5,323	82,032	671	89,466	5,882	95,348
25–29	4,075	8,748	77,761	199	90,783	4,510	95,293
30–34	7,169	11,872	85,231	106	104,378	4,079	108,457
35–39	8,782	13,465	84,376	86	106,709	3,759	110,468
40–44	8,721	12,463	69,180	73	90,437	3,083	93,520
45–49	8,948	12,280	66,127	79	87,434	3,036	90,470
50–54	7,798	11,240	56,398	70	75,506	2,959	78,465
55–59	5,766	9,243	44,834	108	59,951	2,692	62,643
60–64	3,575	6,631	32,147	105	42,458	2,242	44,700
65 and over	4,356	8,839	16,399	241	29,835	1,061	30,896
Total in Work Force	60,814	101,446	682,977	3,897	849,134	38,003	887,137
FEMALES							
10–14	..	1	2,886	61	2,948	405	3,353
15–19	44	175	64,794	404	65,417	3,460	68,877
20–24	403	838	47,863	178	49,282	2,561	51,843
25–29	765	1,328	23,657	148	25,898	1,472	27,370
30–34	1,259	1,839	22,922	161	26,181	1,108	27,289
35–39	1,750	2,308	26,579	193	30,830	1,215	32,045
40–44	1,888	2,521	23,418	186	28,013	1,022	29,035
45–49	1,892	2,547	22,251	192	26,882	965	27,847
50–54	1,514	2,391	17,625	171	21,701	788	22,489
55–59	1,091	1,936	12,390	124	15,541	601	16,142
60–64	749	1,428	6,738	103	9,018	205	9,223
65 and over	934	2,109	4,158	105	7,306	107	7,413
Total in Work Force	12,289	19,421	275,281	2,026	309,017	13,909	322,926

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY IN CONJUNCTION WITH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1961

Industry	At Work					Not at Work	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary Production ..	12,240	57,586	24,809	3,190	97,825	2,014	99,839
Mining and Quarrying ..	145	108	4,253	2	4,508	169	4,677
Manufacturing	9,195	6,249	254,195	84	269,723	10,759	280,482
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	110	93	29,998	..	30,201	270	30,471
Building and Construction	8,960	9,470	74,196	55	92,681	6,840	99,521
Transport and Storage ..	2,689	6,987	50,753	39	60,468	1,636	62,104
Communication.. ..	23	54	21,664	6	21,747	149	21,896
Finance and Property ..	1,177	1,000	23,090	8	25,275	208	25,483
Commerce	15,631	12,015	95,375	236	123,257	3,248	126,505
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Forces ..	..	..	35,622	..	35,622	172	35,794
Community and Business Services	5,340	2,243	43,476	42	51,101	400	51,501
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	5,122	5,111	20,231	142	30,606	1,276	31,882
Other Industries ..	1	7	11	1	20	..	20
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated ..	181	523	5,304	92	6,100	10,862	16,962
Total in Work Force ..	60,814	101,446	682,977	3,897	849,134	38,003	887,137
FEMALES							
Primary Production ..	2,099	5,759	1,432	606	9,896	65	9,961
Mining and Quarrying ..	3	5	189	..	197	2	199
Manufacturing	1,575	1,145	91,399	115	94,234	4,984	99,218
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	5	..	2,009	1	2,015	12	2,027
Building and Construction	286	80	1,700	7	2,073	30	2,103
Transport and Storage ..	216	164	4,612	6	4,998	47	5,045
Communication.. ..	6	47	5,226	7	5,286	74	5,360
Finance and Property ..	100	109	16,021	9	16,239	106	16,345
Commerce	4,402	5,141	52,360	564	62,467	1,373	63,840
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Forces ..	..	..	9,227	..	9,227	73	9,300
Community and Business Services	591	1,119	61,457	170	63,337	907	64,244
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	2,935	5,717	26,528	469	35,649	1,327	36,976
Other Industries ..	3	8	14	..	25	3	28
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated ..	68	127	3,107	72	3,374	4,906	8,280
Total in Work Force ..	12,289	19,421	275,281	2,026	309,017	13,909	322,926

Persons Not at Work, Classified by Cause

The total number of persons "not at work" has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. Since the 1947 Census, this category has included all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and not at work at the time of the census, for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment. The following table shows the numbers

recorded as " not at work " at the Censuses of 30th June, 1947, 1954, and 1961, classified according to cause. As explained above, the totals shown as " not at work " do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

VICTORIA—PERSONS NOT AT WORK* BY CAUSE

At 30th June—	Unable to Secure Employment	Temporarily Laid Off	Illness	Accident	Industrial Dispute	Other †	Total
			MALES				
1947	2,737	2,417	3,294	674	69	4,748	13,939
1954	1,884	852	2,922	649	81	3,287	9,675
1961	25,942	3,586	3,924	1,678	266	2,607	38,003
			FEMALES				
1947	350	581	1,106	93	8	2,079	4,217
1954	596	336	994	72	5	998	3,001
1961	8,793	1,510	1,807	282	136	1,381	13,909
			PERSONS				
1947	3,087	2,998	4,400	767	77	6,827	18,156
1954	2,480	1,188	3,916	721	86	4,285	12,676
1961	34,735	5,096	5,731	1,960	402	3,988	51,912

* Persons in the work force who were " not at work " (see explanation above) at the time of the census.

† The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Persons Receiving Unemployment Benefit

The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in Victoria, as stated by the Department of Social Services, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT*

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1960–61	3,627	1,257	4,884
1961–62	11,666	3,117	14,783
1962–63	6,480	2,384	8,864
1963–64	3,160	1,609	4,769
1964–65	1,264	860	2,124

* Average of monthly figures for financial year. For definition, benefits, &c., see pages 269 to 271.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment

General

The series of estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service), published in the Victorian Year Book No. 78, 1964 and earlier issues, has been replaced by a revised series published in the Victorian Year Book No. 79, 1965. Although covering virtually the same part of the work force, the revised series, in addition to incorporating revised estimates, differs in the classification of some industries and in being related to basic data derived from population censuses.

The monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as " benchmarks ") derived for the purpose from the population Censuses of June, 1954 and June, 1961. Figures for periods between, and subsequent to, the two benchmark points of time are estimates obtained from three main sources, namely, (*a*) current Pay-roll Tax returns ; (*b*) current returns from Government bodies ; and (*c*) some other direct current records of employment (e.g., for hospitals). Data from these sources have been supplemented by estimates of the changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

Figures for current months are subject to revision. As they become available, particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual factory census and the censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check, and where desirable, to revise estimates in relevant sections.

Pay-roll Tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than £200 ($400) a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals, and other similar organizations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941–1963).

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates, because of the inadequacy of current data.

The terms " Employment ", " Number Employed ", " Employees ", and " Wage Earners " used here are synonymous with, and relate to, " Wage and Salary Earners " on pay-rolls or " in employment " in the latter part of each month as distinct from numbers of employees actually working on a specific date. They include some persons working part-time.

Victoria : Industry Groups

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry

groups at June of each of the years 1954 and 1960 to 1965, and also the number of employees of government bodies and private employers :—

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

('000)

Industry Group	June, 1954	June, 1960	June, 1961	June, 1962	June, 1963	June, 1964	June, 1965
MALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	3·9	4·2	4·6	4·6	4·4	4·6	4·8
Manufacturing†	235·2	273·7	259·1	270·7	281·3	295·9	304·5
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	23·9	28·9	29·8	29·8	29·6	30·2	30·1
Building and Construction	65·8	67·3	72·3	68·3	70·0	72·1	74·8
Road Transport and Storage	16·6	17·4	18·9	18·8	19·5	20·1	21·0
Shipping and Stevedoring	9·7	8·3	8·5	7·2	7·7	8·3	8·7
Rail and Air Transport ..	16·7	16·8	18·0	17·8	18·2	18·4	18·9
Communication	17·9	21·3	21·7	22·3	22·5	22·9	23·1
Finance and Property ..	16·7	22·3	23·6	24·5	25·2	26·7	28·0
Retail Trade	45·2	52·5	52·8	52·8	54·5	55·6	56·4
Wholesale and Other Commerce	36·9	43·6	44·9	45·0	46·1	48·2	50·0
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	23·5	24·7	24·5	25·0	25·4	26·4	27·1
Health, Hospitals, &c. ..	6·8	8·4	8·6	8·9	9·2	9·6	9·6
Education	10·7	15·5	16·1	17·5	19·5	20·5	21·4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.‡ ..	17·6	18·6	19·1	19·4	19·6	20·2	21·0
Other§	16·3	20·0	21·1	21·6	22·5	22·9	23·5
Total	563·4	643·5	643·6	654·3	675·2	702·8	722·9
Private	404·5	470·7	463·8	475·0	491·8	515·8	534·1
Government‖	158·9	172·8	179·8	179·3	183·4	187·0	188·8
Total	563·4	643·5	643·6	654·3	675·2	702·8	722·9
FEMALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2
Manufacturing† ..	85·5	101·1	91·6	99·6	103·7	110·8	116·3
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	1·7	2·1	2·2	2·3	2·4	2·4	2·5
Building and Construction	0·9	1·4	1·6	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·9
Road Transport and Storage	1·4	1·6	1·8	1·8	1·8	2·0	2·1
Shipping and Stevedoring	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7
Rail and Air Transport ..	2·1	2·2	2·2	2·1	2·0	2·1	2·2
Communication	4·9	5·2	5·3	5·2	5·3	5·5	6·0
Finance and Property ..	9·2	15·2	16·1	16·3	16·6	17·5	18·6
Retail Trade	34·4	41·2	41·2	41·4	41·7	43·4	44·6
Wholesale and Other Commerce	9·9	11·9	12·3	12·3	12·6	13·2	14·1
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	8·2	9·4	9·7	9·9	10·1	10·4	10·7
Health, Hospitals, &c. ..	19·9	26·4	27·8	28·4	29·5	30·8	32·6
Education	12·9	19·6	20·6	22·2	23·6	24·8	25·5
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.‡ ..	16·5	19·3	19·8	19·3	19·7	20·1	21·8
Other§	8·6	12·3	13·2	13·4	14·0	15·0	15·8
Total	216·7	269·7	266·2	276·5	285·4	300·6	315·5
Private	184·9	228·6	223·2	231·8	239·7	252·7	265·5
Government‖	31·8	41·1	43·0	44·7	45·7	47·9	50·0
Total	216·7	269·7	266·2	276·5	285·4	300·6	315·5

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRY GROUPS*—*continued*

('000)

Industry Group	June, 1954	June, 1960	June, 1961	June, 1962	June, 1963	June, 1964	June, 1965
			PERSONS				
Mining and Quarrying ..	4·0	4·4	4·8	4·8	4·7	4·8	5·0
Manufacturing† ..	320·7	374·8	350·7	370·3	385·1	406·8	420·8
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	25·6	31·0	32·0	32·1	32·0	32·6	32·6
Building and Construction	66·7	68·7	73·9	69·9	71·7	73·8	76·6
Road Transport and Storage	18·0	19·0	20·7	20·6	21·3	22·2	23·1
Shipping and Stevedoring	10·1	8·8	9·1	7·7	8·3	8·9	9·3
Rail and Air Transport ..	18·8	19·0	20·2	19·9	20·2	20·5	21·2
Communication.. ..	22·8	26·5	27·0	27·5	27·8	28·4	29·1
Finance and Property ..	25·9	37·5	39·8	40·8	41·8	44·2	46·6
Retail Trade	79·6	93·7	94·0	94·2	96·2	98·9	101·0
Wholesale and Other Commerce	46·8	55·5	57·2	57·3	58·7	61·4	64·1
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	31·7	34·1	34·2	34·9	35·5	36·7	37·8
Health, Hospitals, &c. ..	26·7	34·8	36·4	37·3	38·7	40·4	42·2
Education	23·6	35·1	36·7	39·7	43·1	45·3	46·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.‡ ..	34·1	37·9	38·9	38·7	39·3	40·4	42·7
Other§	24·9	32·3	34·3	35·1	36·4	37·9	39·2
Total	780·1	913·2	909·8	930·8	960·6	1,003·3	1,038·4
Private	589·4	699·3	687·0	706·8	731·5	768·4	799·6
Government‖	190·7	213·9	222·8	224·0	229·1	234·9	238·8
Total	780·1	913·2	909·8	930·8	960·6	1,003·3	1,038·4

* Subject to revision. Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and Defence Forces.

† Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published in Part 8 of the Year Book.

‡ Includes restaurants and hairdressing.

§ Includes forestry, fishing and trapping ; law, order, and public safety ; religion and social welfare ; and other community and business services.

‖ Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities.

Government Employees

The following table includes all employees of government authorities in services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, &c., as well as administrative employees :—

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

('000)

Date	Commonwealth			State and Semi-Government			Local Government			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
June, 1954 ..	50·5	14·6	65·1	96·3	16·0	112·3	12·1	1·2	13·3	158·9	31·8	190·7
June, 1960 ..	53·5	14·9	68·4	105·3	24·5	129·8	14·0	1·7	15·7	172·8	41·1	213·9
June, 1961 ..	54·3	15·1	69·4	110·7	26·1	136·8	14·8	1·8	16·6	179·8	43·0	222·8
June, 1962 ..	54·6	15·0	69·6	109·8	27·9	137·7	14·9	1·8	16·7	179·3	44·7	224·0
June, 1963 ..	55·6	14·9	70·5	112·6	28·9	141·5	15·2	1·9	17·1	183·4	45·7	229·1
June, 1964 ..	57·3	15·6	72·9	114·3	30·3	144·6	15·4	2·0	17·4	187·0	47·9	234·9
June, 1965 ..	58·9	16·9	75·7	114·2	31·1	145·3	15·7	2·1	17·8	188·8	50·0	238·8

Further References

Further details on subjects dealt with in this Part are contained in other publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Detailed information on employment and unemployment is contained in the monthly mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment.* Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly statement *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.* In addition, wages information is published monthly in the bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings.*

Prices

Retail Price Indexes

General

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of " weights " which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960.

Further information about retail price indexes in general and retail price indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960 is set out on pages 510–513 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Consumer Price Index

The title " Consumer Price Index " does not imply that the new Index differs in definition or purpose from its predecessors. This title is adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices (including prices of services, accommodation, &c.) and their weighting according to patterns of consumption.

The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earners' households. The Index is designed

only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups in the Index. This is a basic principle of all price indexes, and failure to grasp it gives rise to misconceptions concerning price indexes and their uses.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups : Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, Miscellaneous. These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so.

The Index has been compiled for each quarter from September Quarter, 1948, and for each financial year from 1948–49. "All Groups" index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major Groups, are compiled and published regularly for six State capital cities separately and combined and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is : Year 1952–53 = 100·0. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually, and compare the degree of price change in the different groups. The Index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities.

Changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage earner households since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct the index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals (rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remain unchanged throughout the period).

Between the September Quarter of 1948 and the December Quarter of 1963, changes in the weighting pattern of the Index had been made at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. Details of the principal changes made at those points of time are shown in the Victorian Year Book 1964.

A further link in the Index was made at December Quarter, 1963. Changes from the previous (fourth) linked series were :—

(1) The weights of all items were reviewed and, in general, are now based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 ;

(2) the weights for fuel and light, fares and motoring were changed to accord with the pattern of consumption in 1961–62 ;

(3) the weights for housing were changed to take account of data derived from the Population Census of 1961 ; and

(4) furniture, frozen vegetables, packet soups, additional processed meat items, Sunday newspapers, and weekly magazines were added to the list of items. Rentals of six-roomed privately owned houses were included. Some other new items of less significance were included and a few items of minor significance were deleted.

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the Index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so. The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption ; Population Censuses ; Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments ; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources ; and from special surveys.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Melbourne are shown in the following table :—

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Index : Year 1952–53=100)

Year Ended 30th June—	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1955	103·9	101·2	105·4	100·6	99·7	102·0
1956	112·2	102·8	113·8	101·6	108·3	108·1
1957	117·8	104·9	122·8	105·2	117·8	114·0
1958	114·3	108·4	127·3	106·2	118·8	114·4
1959	116·1	109·6	129·4	109·2	122·2	116·6
1960	120·8	110·7	135·8	110·9	125·5	120·0
1961	130·2	112·8	151·2	112·5	129·2	125·9
1962	127·8	114·0	157·5	114·1	129·3	126·3
1963	126·0	114·4	161·1	114·0	129·7	126·2
1964	127·2	115·1	164·5	112·6	130·8	127·1
1965	133·9	116·8	169·2	115·2	138·3	132·2

Retail Prices of Food

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th day of each month in the years shown.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES*

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1950	1955	1964
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries—						
Bread†	2 lb.	4.50	4.62	7.08	12.19	15.56
Flour—Self Raising ..	2 lb.	6.23	6.17	8.32	15.08	18.87
Tea	1 lb.	23.12	22.50	30.42	70.44	63.56
Sugar	1 lb.	3.33	3.33	4.17	7.50	9.13
Jam, Plum	1½ lb.	7.00	9.37	13.90	22.65	27.03
Peaches, Canned ..	29 oz.	7.86	11.05	16.87	27.60	26.33
Pears, Canned ..	29 oz.	8.35	11.83	17.94	29.22	26.45
Potatoes	7 lb.	14.75	7.00	20.07	34.16	48.55
Onions	1 lb.	2.94	2.18	3.35	7.61	9.52
Kerosene	quart	4.29	5.36	6.12	6.87	7.30
Dairy Produce—						
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	16.25	17.08	21.96	42.44	48.91
Eggs, New Laid‡ ..	1 doz.	15.97	21.67	33.01	55.73	57.77
Bacon Rashers ..	1lb.	16.58	18.98	36.72	59.62	83.86
Milk—Condensed ..	tin	7.77	8.56	12.19	18.67	19.94
„ —Fresh, Bottled†	quart	5.96	6.19	9.54	15.00	16.61
Meat—						
Beef, Sirloin ..	1 lb.	8.97	11.41	17.73	33.62	49.37
„ Rib§	1 lb.	7.22	9.61	15.17	33.14	49.16
„ Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	13.02	17.55	25.52	45.38	74.25
„ „ Chuck ..	1 lb.	5.87	8.43	12.90	28.23	39.20
„ Sausages ..	1 lb.	4.57	6.79	11.22	16.84	22.16
„ Corned Silverside	1 lb.	7.46	10.45	16.97	32.97	46.85
„ Corned Brisket	1 lb.	5.71	7.79	12.09	24.26	33.01
Mutton, Leg ..	1 lb.	6.45	9.47	12.84	21.49	24.31
„ Forequarter ..	1 lb.	3.86	5.47	7.82	13.72	17.91
„ Chops, Loin	1 lb.	6.97	8.87	12.60	20.97	22.24
„ Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	7.21	9.67	13.15	22.93	26.33
Pork, Leg	1 lb.	10.52	13.29	27.98	44.13	55.71
„ Loin	1 lb.	10.76	14.00	28.74	45.02	56.94
„ Chops ..	1 lb.	11.08	14.71	29.27	45.45	57.33

* In some cases the averages are pricc relatives.

† Delivered. Prices prior to 1950 are for loose milk.

‡ Extra Large Grade as from April, 1961.

§ Prior to 1955 prices are for "Bone-in."

Wholesale Price Indexes

The main wholesale price index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician is the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index which extends back to 1928 and is issued monthly.

Prices used in this Index are in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Commodities are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible, with the price of imported goods being taken on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each being subdivided into goods which are mainly imported and those which are mainly home produced.

The Index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928–29 to 1934–35, inclusive. Changes in usage, changes in category as between "imported" and "home produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the Index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently and dominated the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco", "Goods Principally Home Produced", and "Total All Groups" sections. In order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the Index shown in the following table has been reconstructed as from the base period (average three years ended June, 1939 = 100) by omitting potatoes and onions.

Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the Index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table :—

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Group : Average of Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100)

Period	Basic Materials							Foodstuffs and Tobacco*	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs		
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total		Goods Principally Imported†	Goods Principally Home Produced*	Total All Groups*
1954–55	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	315	277	340	322
1955–56	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	292	352	334
1956–57	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	311	357	344
1957–58	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	301	355	339
1958–59	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	283	358	336
1959–60	395	225	403	331	379	431	347	348	281	375	348
1960–61	399	222	387	331	341	439	346	372	278	394	360
1961–62	392	212	400	333	302	439	340	332	270	363	336
1962–63	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	272	368	340
1963–64	383	207	484	286	221	473	339	352	275	376	346

* During 1956 these indexes were reconstructed from July, 1936, by excluding potatoes and onions.

† Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

Wholesale Prices of Principal Products

The following table shows the monthly average of Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years shown :—

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1950	1955	1964
				cents		
Agriculture—						
Wheat	bushels	26.30	39.37	67.61	140.69	145.90
Barley—						
English	„	30.88	60.16	72.92	152.47	148.19
Oats, Milling	„	28.70	41.46	68.80	83.96	74.93
Maize	„	52.45	83.33	122.87	153.33	188.54
				$		
Bran	ton	9.95	12.00	22.57	43.10	36.67
Pollard	„	9.97	12.00	22.57	43.10	39.67
Flour (First Quality) ..	„	25.65	25.75	35.46	65.75	80.52
Chaff	„	9.72	18.93	24.05	35.83	42.00
Potatoes	„	31.28	15.00	47.23	69.18	87.63
Onions	„	43.12	29.25	43.75	97.87	103.22
				cents		
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	lb.	14.17	14.90	19.79	39.51	46.73
Bacon	„	10.67	12.92	21.67	40.42	53.67
Ham	„	14.53	15.42	27.50	45.42	67.71
Cheese (Matured) ..	„	12.03	13.75	15.83	30.35	33.68
Honey	„	4.12	6.25	6.25	9.37	15.47
Eggs*	dozen	13.44	18.54	29.32	49.62	49.10
				$		
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, Prime	100 lb.	3.40	5.11	9.12	14.98	19.37
				cents		
Mutton	lb.	2.76	4.43	7.67	9.13	11.11
Veal	„	3.59	4.87	7.45	17.54	22.99
Pork	„	5.94	8.07	18.81	25.42	32.36
Lamb	„	5.21	7.29	13.33	21.72	20.93

* Extra Large Grade as from April, 1961.

Export Price Index

The Export Price Index is a fixed-weights index. Its purpose is to provide comparisons monthly over a limited number of years of the level of export prices of the selected items, making no allowance for

variations in quantities exported. The Index numbers are thus measures of price change only. The price series used in the Index relate to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, &c.

For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, whilst for other commodities average realizations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

There are 29 items in the Index. In recent years these 29 items have constituted approximately 83 per cent. of the total value of Australian exports. The weights are based on average annual values of exports during the five years 1956–57 to 1960–61.

The Export Price Index has been compiled for each month from July, 1959.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Index : Year 1959–60 = 100)

Period	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	Gold	All Groups
1959–60 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960–61 ..	92	104	82	99	99	101	92	97	100	95
1961–62 ..	97	100	81	106	95	91	84	91	100	96
1962–63 ..	104	101	88	107	90	107	72	89	100	101
1963–64 ..	120	105	93	107	98	175	73	101	100	114
1964–65 ..	102	110*	94	107	100*	96*	91	123	101	105*

* Preliminary figure only.

Further Reference

Labour Report, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra)

PART 7

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Land Settlement and Irrigation

Land Utilization

Introduction

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 45 to 64) and especially the incidence of rain have resulted in the development of a wide range of farming practices, but at the same time have been largely responsible for restricting the number of enterprises on individual farms. Farming is generally carried out on a single enterprise basis, a major exception being the association of cereal growing and sheep grazing in the main wheat areas. Other exceptions occur on a less extensive scale with other forms of production.

Most farms in the State are owner-operated and, with the exception of the larger holdings, the routine work on the farm is carried out by the farmer and his family, but at times of peak labour requirement, such as during shearing or harvest, additional labour is employed.

Considerable areas in the State are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 464).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 489). Thus the Mallee and the northern part of the Wimmera District are used almost exclusively for cereal production and sheep raising. The more intensive carrying of livestock in these districts has been made possible by a channel system of domestic and stock water supply originating in the mountainous area of the Grampians to the south. The agriculture of the Northern District is based largely on irrigation and ranges from dairying to fruit production. The non-irrigated parts of the district are used for cereal and sheep production. In the Western, Central, North-Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland Districts, the rainfall is heavier and more reliable; consequently, there is more diversity in land utilization. In these districts, sheep grazing and dairying are the most important industries. Cultivation is generally limited. Some wheat is grown in the North-Eastern and Western Districts and there is some production of potatoes, vegetables, and other intensive cultivation crops on the more fertile soils in the higher rainfall parts.

Mallee District

This district is situated in the far north-west of the State and has a total area of 10·8 mill. acres. However, there are extensive areas in the north and west which, because of water shortage and the liability to severe soil erosion, have not been settled, and the total area used for agricultural production is 7·5 mill. acres.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated and the main farming enterprise is cereal cropping, associated with wool, and fat lamb production. The principal crop grown is wheat and the area sown to this crop averages about 1·3 mill. acres. In addition, some 300,000 acres of oats, including 15,000 acres for hay and 50,000 acres for grazing, and 65,000 acres of barley are usually grown. Yields from cereal crops vary widely, according to seasonal conditions. The average district yield per acre for wheat in recent years has been close to 19 bushels.

The lack of suitable pasture species has been a problem in pasture development and, in the past, grazing has been provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops, and crop stubbles. More recently, wider use has been made of dry land lucerne and medics in rotation with crops, with benefit to both crop production and grazing. The district carries about 1·7 mill. sheep and produces about 17 mill. lb. of wool as well as a substantial number of early fat lambs for the Melbourne market.

Irrigation areas located close to the River Murray, which marks the northern boundary of the State, produce most of the State's (and Australia's) dried vine and citrus fruits.

Wimmera District

The Wimmera occupies the central western part of the State and has an area of 7·4 mill. acres, of which 6 mill. acres are used for agricultural purposes. Rainfall in the north is about 14 in. per year, increasing to 25 in. in the south. The Grampians in the south of the district have a higher rainfall. This area is unsuited to agricultural production and is retained by the Crown as a watershed area and forest reserve.

There are wide variations in soil type, but the district includes substantial areas of fertile self-mulching clay loams, which are among the most productive wheat-growing soils in Australia. South and east of the Grampians the soils are podzols and in the south-west there is a large area of light-textured grey soils.

Wheat farming in association with fine-wool growing or fat lamb production is the main farm enterprise over the north and central Wimmera. Both climate and soils are suited to cereal cropping and yields obtained are high. The area sown to wheat averages about 900,000 acres, the average yield being close to 25 bushels per acre. Other major crops are oats (265,000 acres, including 27,000 acres for hay and 18,000 acres for grazing), and barley (35,000 acres). In recent years the development of suitable strains of medics and clovers has encouraged the inclusion of a pasture phase in crop rotations.

In addition to mixed sheep and wheat farming, there are extensive areas, particularly in the south and west of the district where rainfall is higher and pasture establishment easier, which are used solely for grazing. Almost three-quarters of the sheep carried in the area are Merinos, and, although a number of early fat lambs come from the wheat-growing areas, emphasis here is more generally on fine-wool

production and breeding. The district carries over 4 mill. sheep and produces more than 45 mill. lb. of wool. As is the case in the Mallee, dairying and beef cattle production are only of minor importance.

Northern District

This is an area of plains country extending from the Central Highlands in the south to the River Murray in the north. The total area of the district is 6·3 mill. acres, of which 5·5 mill. acres are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 14 in. in the north-west and increases to 25 in. over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of the State, and because of this several different farming enterprises are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry. The area sown averages about 550,000 acres, and, because of climatic and soil differences, yields vary widely across the area, the district average being 24 bushels per acre. As in the other major wheat-producing districts, oat crops are an important feature in rotations and for grazing. In the Northern District over 220,000 acres of oats are sown each year, including 30,000 acres for hay and 16,000 acres for grazing.

The district carries about 4 mill. sheep, largely on wheat farms, and emphasis is on fat lamb production rather than fine-wool growing. Extensive irrigation has made it possible to establish highly productive perennial pastures which are used mainly for dairy production, but, in addition, the irrigation areas fatten sheep and lambs from the non-irrigated areas in Victoria and New South Wales. The milk produced is mostly used for butter, cheese, and other manufactured products, but small quantities are used for city whole milk supply. There are over 380,000 dairy cattle in the district.

Apart from dairying, irrigation has permitted the establishment of an important fruit-growing industry. This area supplies fresh fruit to Victorian and interstate markets and also provides fruit, mainly apricots, pears, and peaches, for the important canneries operating in the district.

North-Central District

This district includes much of the Central Highlands area and the rainfall is generally over 30 in., but on the northern slopes it is as low as 22 in. There is wide variation in topography and soils and much of the area is used for grazing sheep and beef cattle. However, the district is relatively small, containing only 2·9 mill. acres, of which 2·1 mill. acres are occupied and used for farming production.

Cereal cropping is unimportant, but potatoes in the area north-east of Ballarat and fruit in the Harcourt area are the most important crops grown. Although dairy farms are scattered throughout the district, it is marginal for this form of production and emphasis is on sheep production associated with beef production. The district carries over 2 mill. sheep and about 80,000 beef cattle.

North-Eastern District

The district has a total area of 7·2 mill. acres, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, much of which is very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 3·7 mill. acres. Annual average rainfall varies from 20 in. in the north-western corner of the district to well over 60 in. over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 20 to 30 inch rainfall.

Although cereal cropping is not general, there is an interesting development of ley farming based on subterranean clover pastures. However, areas concerned and production are small in relation to the State totals. The fertile river valleys are suited to specialty crop production, and some 8,500 acres of tobacco and small quantities of hops are grown in these areas. The district carries about 150,000 dairy cattle, mainly along the river valleys.

Fat lamb growing and crossbred wool production are the main sheep enterprises in the north-western and western parts of the district, but fine-wool growing is more common on the unimproved pastures along the Murray Valley and in the Omeo area. The district carries about 2 mill. sheep.

The North-Eastern District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and over 240,000 head are carried. The cattle make good use of the rough pastures of the foothill country and the productive pastures of the flats make suitable fattening areas.

Western District

Most of the district falls in the 25–30 inch rainfall belt, but an area north and east of the Otways is influenced by a rain shadow effect and the average annual rainfall is 20 to 25 in. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 70 in. The soils of the district vary considerably in type and fertility. The great bulk of the plains area consists of basaltic soils. In the north the soils are similar to those of the southern Wimmera. The total area of the district is 8·8 mill. acres, of which 6·6 mill. acres are occupied. There are substantial areas of forest reserve in the Otways, which are in the south-eastern part of the district.

The only cereal crop of importance grown is oats which are used as a fodder crop, cut for hay, or harvested for grain which is also used very largely to feed stock. The more fertile soils produce both potatoes and onions, and about 60 per cent. of the State's onion acreage is located in the district. However, emphasis is placed on animal production, and climatically the district is well suited to the development of improved pastures. It is the major wool producing area of the State, carrying over 9·8 mill. sheep. Almost half the total sheep population is Merino, and the fine wool breeds—Merino, Polwarth, and Corriedale—make up nearly three-quarters of the total sheep population. There are relatively few crossbreds, and fat lamb production does not have the same importance as in other districts. The Western District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area and carries close to 380,000 head. Many of the State's leading stud herds are located in the district, and in addition, many sheep properties carry beef cattle.

Dairying is an important industry and there is widespread distribution of dairy cattle. However, the main concentrations are in the following areas :—Colac, Camperdown, Koroit, Allansford, and the Casterton–Coleraine region. A proportion of production is used as whole milk for town supply, but a considerable proportion of the State's processed milk products and butter are produced in the district, which carries about 430,000 dairy cattle.

Central District

Rainfall varies from 20 in. in the rain shadow area, north of Geelong, to more than 50 in. over the ranges north and east of Melbourne. Topographically there is variation from plains country on the western side of Port Phillip Bay to the steep hill country north and east of Melbourne. There is also a wide variation in soil type and fertility. The total area of the district is 4·1 mill. acres and 2·7 mill. acres are occupied—the remainder being reserved as forest and water-shed areas.

The climate is suited to the production of malting barley and about 40,000 acres are grown—mainly on the plains to the west. Potatoes are grown in the Romsey–Ballarat area and market gardening is important close to Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh.

The district carries about 2·5 mill. sheep and production is almost evenly divided between fine-wool growing and fat lamb production.

Beef cattle are grazed in conjunction with sheep over most of the area, but in the east they are run with dairy cows to produce vealers.

The major dairying area is in the east, and this forms part of the most important dairying area of the State. The area is an important supplier of whole milk for city supply and for butter and cheese manufacture. There are just under 300,000 dairy cattle in the district. Pig production is also important.

Gippsland District

The total area of this district is 8·7 mill. acres, but the northern and eastern parts are mountainous and are reserved by the Crown. The area occupied is 3·6 mill. acres and the bulk of settlement is south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Rainfall varies from just under 25 in. in the rain shadow area near Maffra and Sale to 60 in. and above in the highlands. Average annual rainfall over the most part of the settled areas is 30 to 40 in., and climatically the district is well suited to the development of highly productive perennial pastures. The soils range from poor sands to relatively fertile loams. The highly fertile alluvial soils of the river valleys are important sources of production.

With the exception of forage crops, cropping is not important in the area, although certain specialty crops, such as maize, beans, and potatoes, contribute substantially to the State's total production.

Gippsland is the most important dairying district of the State and dairying is by far the most important rural industry in the district. The highly productive pastures of the 30 to 40 inch rainfall areas are

the basis of the industry. The district supplies the greater part of the whole milk requirements for the Melbourne market, and in addition, plays an important part in the production of butter, cheese, and other processed dairy products. In addition, the dairy herds contribute to veal and beef production. The district carries nearly 500,000 dairy cattle. Pig raising is associated with dairy farming, and there are 65,000 pigs carried in the area.

In western and southern Gippsland, sheep production is small and consists largely of fat lamb producing flocks run in conjunction with dairy cattle. However, in the 22–30 inch rainfall area near Sale, fat lamb production on improved pastures is a major enterprise. In the foothills, fine-woolled sheep and beef cattle are carried.

Alienation of Land

The total area of the State is approximately 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1963, this comprised :—

	Acres
Lands alienated in fee-simple	31,712,214
Lands in process of alienation	2,390,368
Crown lands	22,143,178
Total	56,245,760

Crown lands comprise :—	Acres
Reserved Forest	5,580,237
State Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	150,974
Water reserves	315,440
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	639,494
Roads	1,705,129
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs	3,845,383
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	175,576
Leases of former agricultural college lands	28,285
Other leases and licences	1,679
Temporary grazing licences and leases	*5,657,674
Unoccupied	3,633,307
Total	22,143,178

* In addition, 72,643 acres of land listed under Reserves are held under grazing licences.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the five years 1959 to 1963. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS

Year Ended 31st December—	Area of Crown Lands Sold			Crown Lands Alienated in Fee-simple	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors	Total	Area	Purchase Money
	acres				$
1959..	30,972	51,075	82,047	123,202	621,790
1960..	3,740	38,532	42,272	129,939	562,346
1961..	16,315	42,070	58,385	99,805	552,056
1962..	3,584	11,299	14,883	103,337	616,674
1963..	3,308	19,425	22,733	103,766	326,934

Transfer of Land Act and Assurance Fund, 1961
Government Assistance to the Farming Industry, 1964

Soil Conservation Authority

Functions

The Authority is responsible for the mitigation and prevention of soil erosion ; promotion of soil conservation ; and the determination of land use to achieve these objectives.

To perform these functions, the Authority conducts surveys and investigations into the nature and extent of soil erosion. It investigates and designs preventive and remedial measures, and carries out soil conservation works, experiments and demonstrations of soil conservation, and reclamation of eroded lands.

It co-ordinates the policies and activities of Government departments and public authorities for the alienation and use of Crown lands and has powers in regard to the removal of stone, gravel, and soil by Government departments and public authorities.

The Chairman of the Authority is also Chairman of the Land Utilization Advisory Council, which operates under the same Act.

Soil, Land-use, and Ecological Surveys

The Soil Conservation Authority is undertaking a series of soil, land-use, and ecological surveys which will cover the whole of Victoria. Approximately one-half of the State has already been surveyed in this manner and as each area is completed the results are published. The basic aim of these surveys is to determine areas of land with similar potential, problems, and hazards and to understand the processes involved in reaching ecological stability in different kinds of land.

The surveys require the delineating and describing of areas where climate, parent material, topography, and original vegetation are uniform within limits decided upon as significant for the likely form of land-use. The areas vary considerably in size. For example, the survey covering the low-rainfall Mallee in the north-west of Victoria embraces over 14,000 sq. miles ; another in south-western Victoria about 4,600 sq. miles ; while others may be only a few hundred square miles.

Four mapping units are used : *land component, land unit, land system*, and *land zone*, the first of which is the fundamental unit and nearly always occurs as a small area. For all practical purposes the *land component* may be considered to be uniform if any variation of the factors within it are unlikely to have a significant effect on the suitability of the area for the anticipated level of land-use.

A *land-unit* contains a limited number of *land components* in a characteristic pattern of repetition sequence. *Land systems* are larger in area again and contain an agglomeration of sequences or patterns occurring in the environment. A *land zone* is a primary sub-division of a very large area of the country, such as the Mallee, in which the boundaries coincide with significant differences in climate, soils, vegetation, and topography.

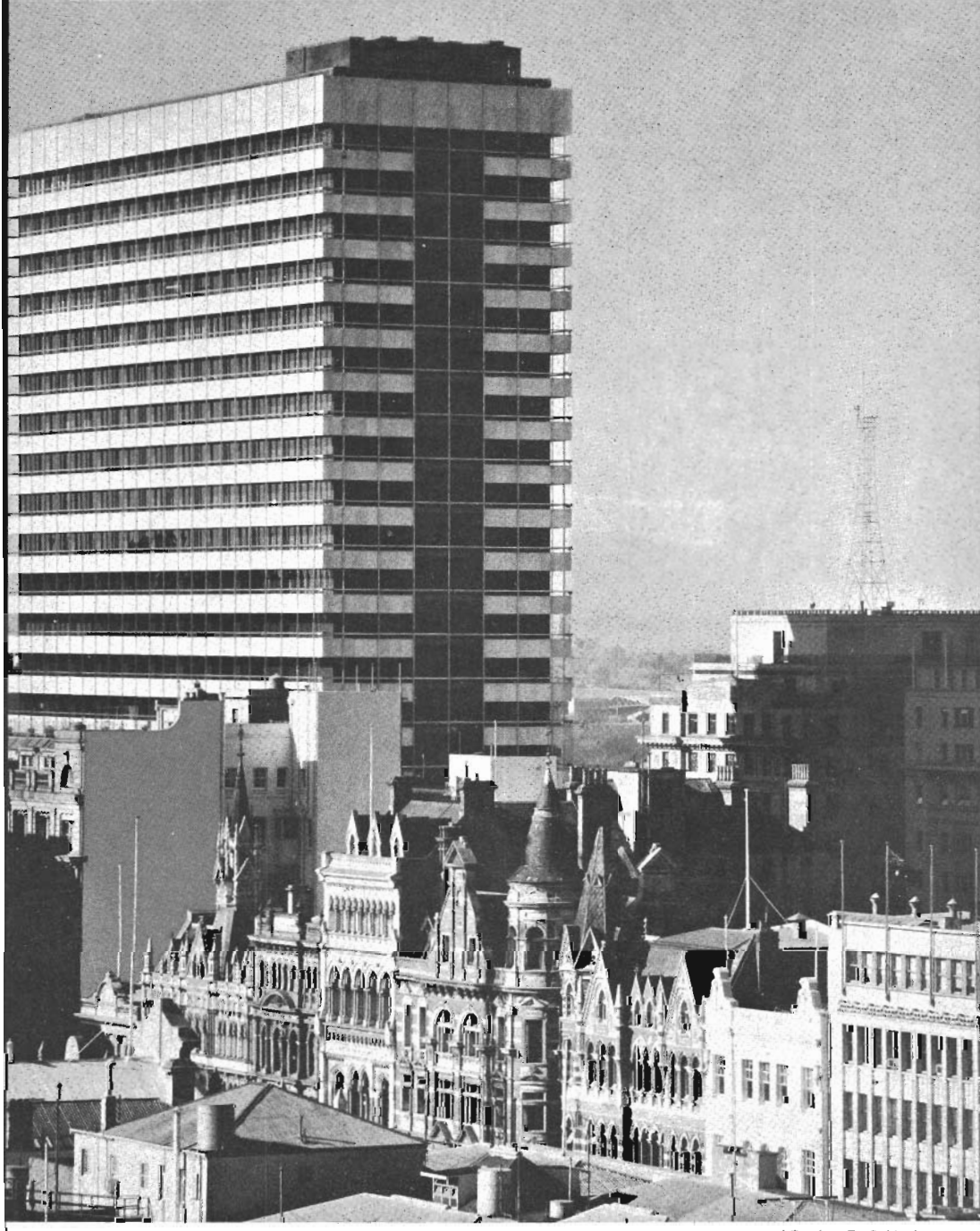
This knowledge is valuable not only in deciding the development of virgin country, but also in determining the suitability of otherwise unattractive land for such special purposes as pine plantations, and also for correcting mistakes or improving methods of past and current land husbandry.

Soil Conservation Authority, 1961–1965
Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1962
Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds, 1963

Rural Finance Facilities

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves whilst they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.



[*Gordon F. De'Lisle*

The new National Mutual Centre rises above some of Melbourne's historic buildings. It occupies the site of the former Western Market.

Victoria Today



[*Gordon F. De'Lisle*

Victoria's coastline shows considerable variety. The sand dunes along the Ninety Mile Beach are typical of this part of the eastern Victorian coast.

Loch Ard Gorge, Western Victoria, shows a more rugged facet of the Victorian coastline.

[*Australian National Travel Association*



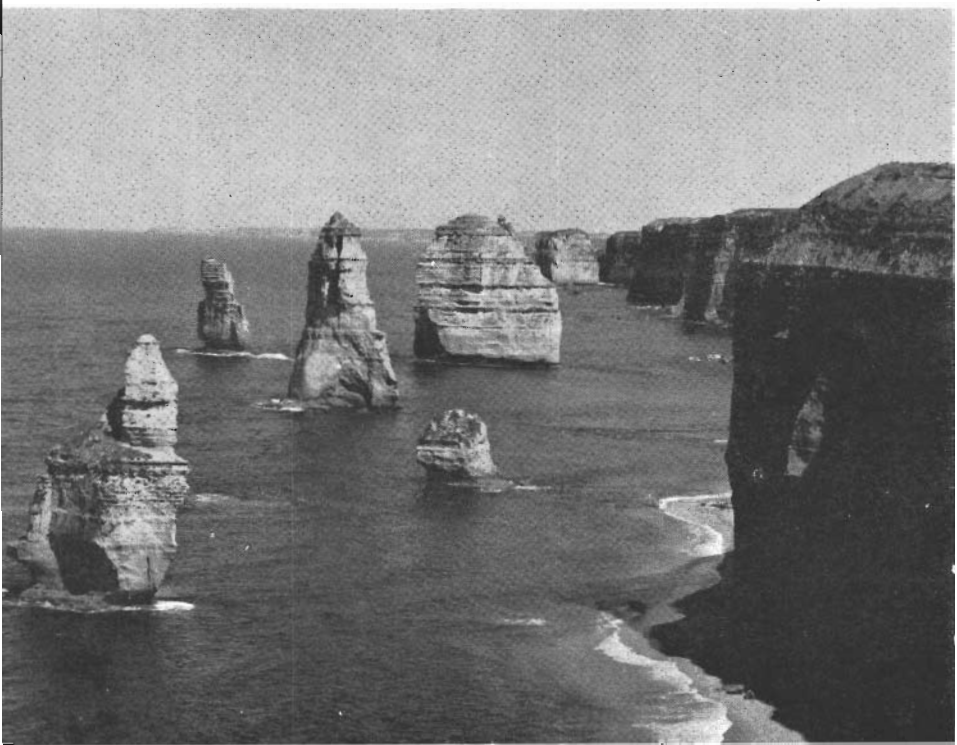


[*Dr. L. H. Smith*

Refuge Cove on the east coast of Wilson's Promontory —a useful haven for ships in rough weather.

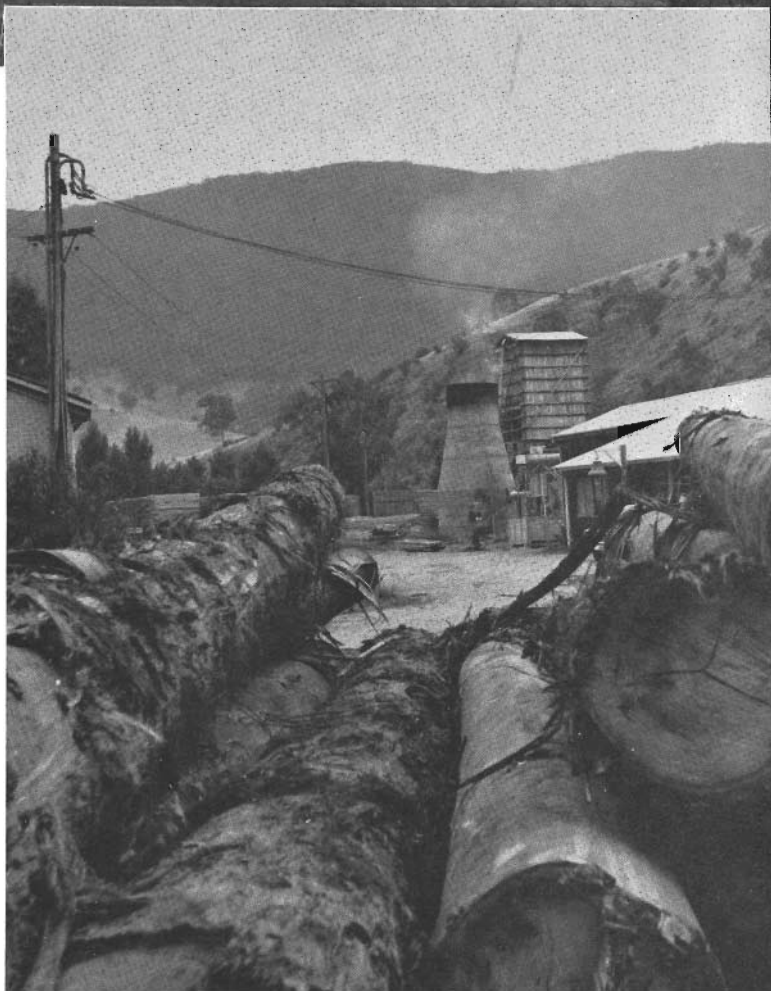
The Apostles, monuments in limestone, at Port Campbell National Park on the western coast of Victoria.

[*Dr. L. H. Smith*



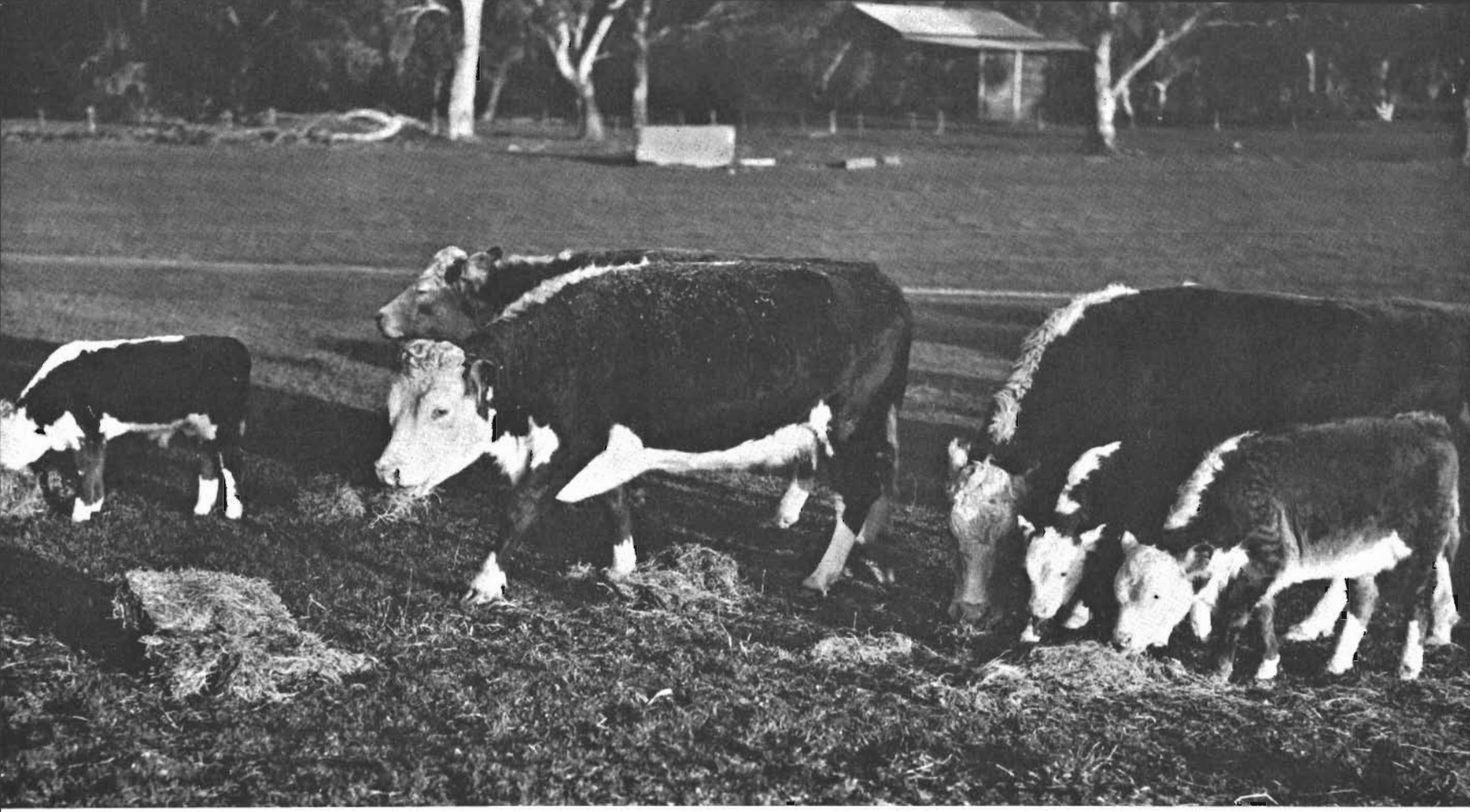
[*Department of Agriculture*

Land settlement in the Heytesbury District showing settlers' homes and outbuildings on a recently cleared property.



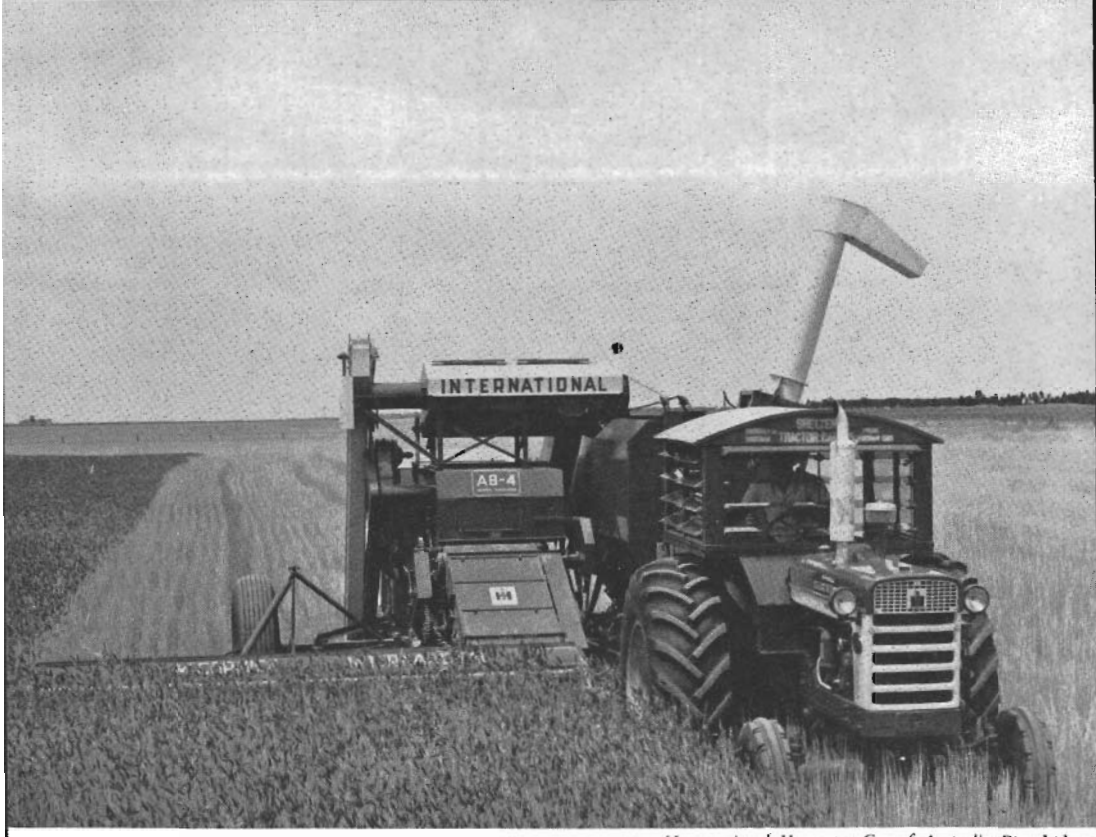
Logs at a Gippsland saw mill. In the year 1963–64 the volume of logs obtained from State forests was 468 mill. super ft.

[*Forests Commission of Victoria*



Hereford cattle feeding on grass hay on a property near Benalla.

[*Department of Agriculture*



[*International Harvester Co. of Australia Pty. Ltd.*

A combination frequently seen in the cereal growing areas—a Victorian-made 55 h.p. tractor pulling and providing power for a header harvester.

Headers on the assembly line at Sunshine.

[*Massey-Ferguson (Aust.) Ltd.*



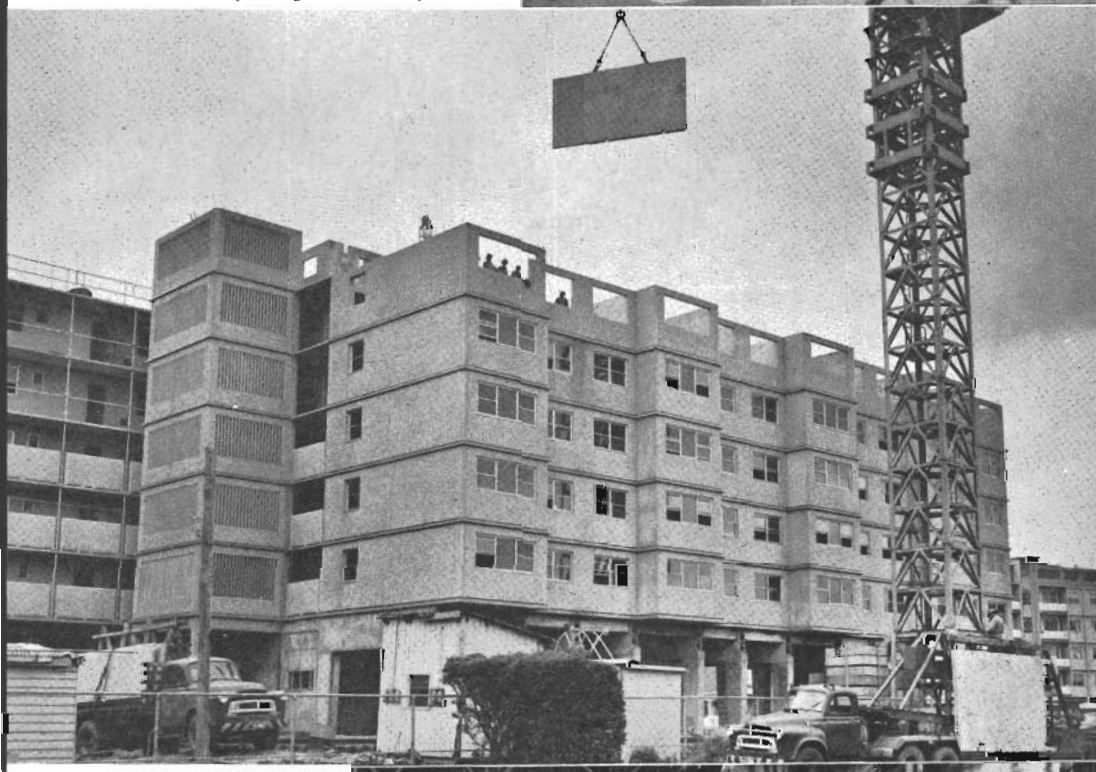
The production line for making pre-cast concrete panels which are used in many Housing Commission building projects.

[*Housing Commission of Victoria*



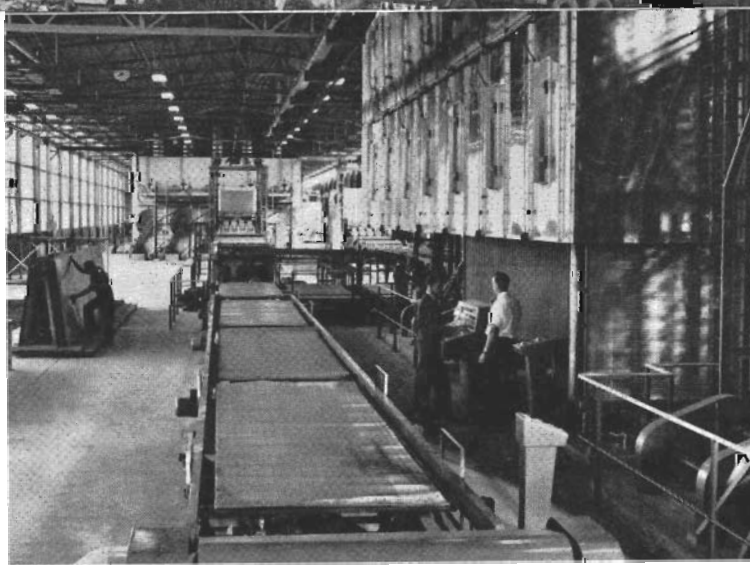
Hoisting pre-cast concrete panels into place on the fifth floor of the twenty storey block at Debney's Estate, Flemington.

[*Housing Commission of Victoria*



The manufacture of hardboard in a mill at Bacchus Marsh.

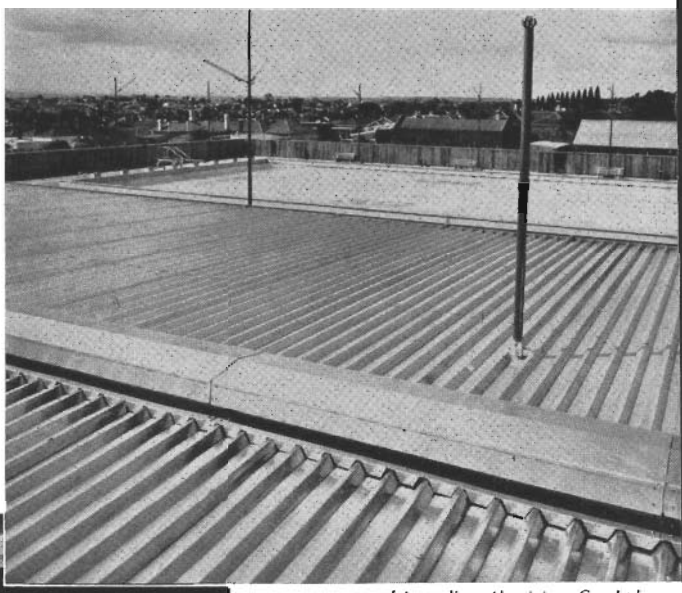
[*Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.—Building Materials*





[*William Waller*

A 73 ft. span, 12½ ft. wide timber truss assembly being hoisted into position during building.



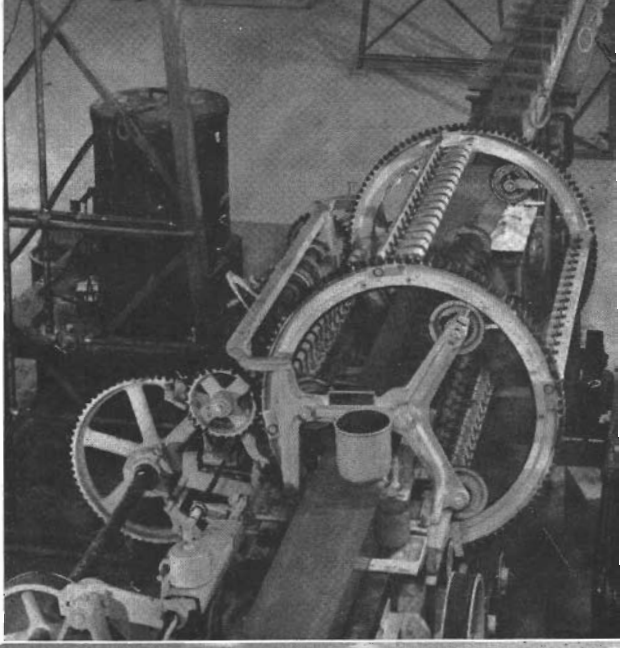
[*Australian Aluminium Co. Ltd.*

The use of aluminium is illustrated above at Kew Swimming Pool.



Roofing of interlocking 20 ft. long galvanized steel units with continuous fibre glass roof lights.

[*Wolfgang Sievers*



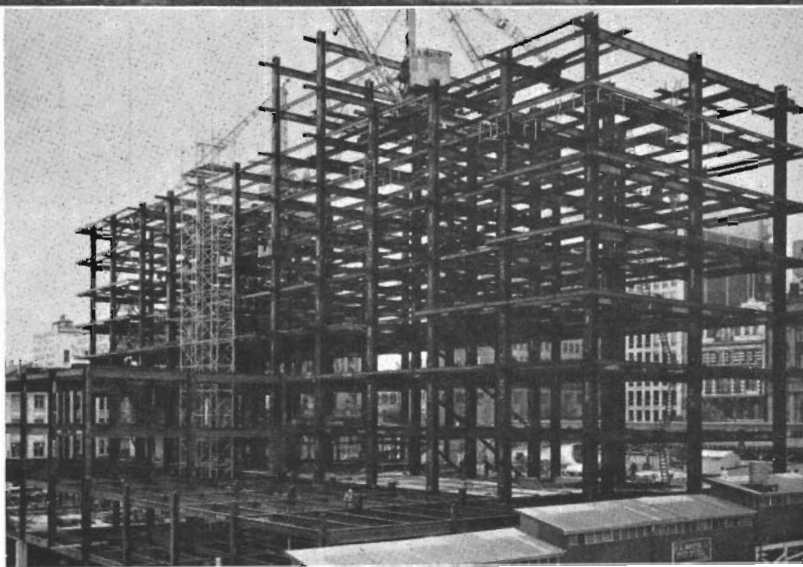
Clay extrusion being fed into a wire cutting reel for slicing into bricks.

[*Wolfgang Sievers*

The first stage in the manufacture of cement : the limestone quarry at Batesford, near Geelong, showing two ridges of earthen overburden above the limestone face.

[*Australian Portland Cement Ltd.*





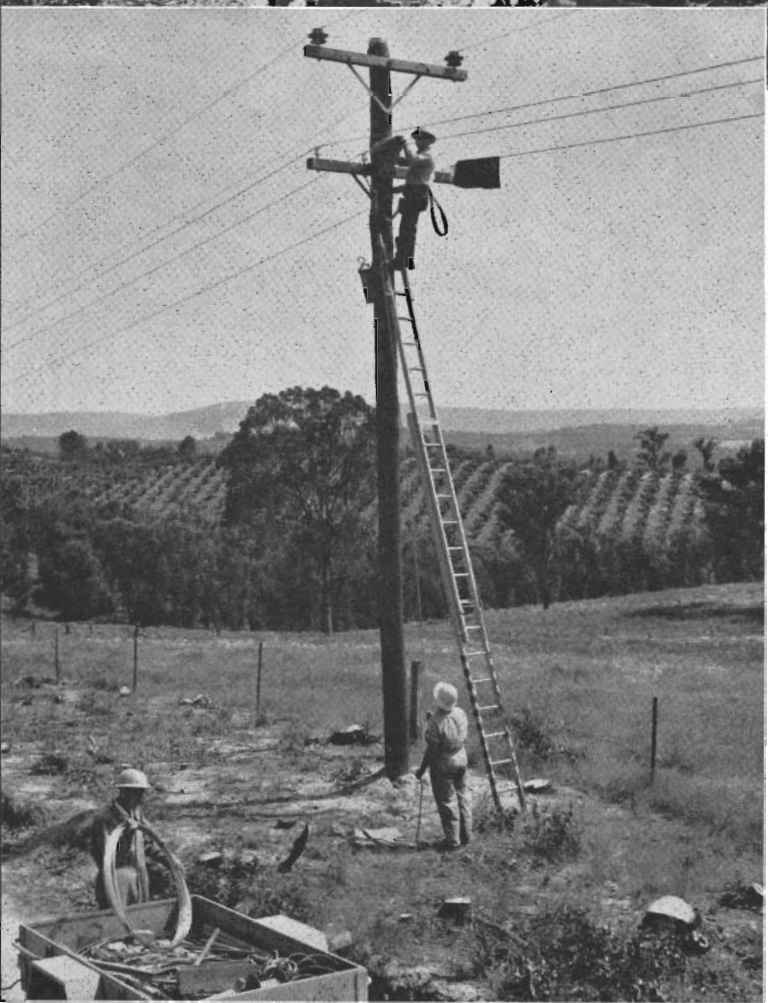
Structural steel framework being erected during construction of a large city building.

[*Johns and Waygood Ltd.*



[*State Electricity Commission of Victoria*

Electricity is widely used for many purposes in irrigation areas. Seen here are sprays operated by an electric pump on a tobacco crop near Cohuna in the Murray Valley.



Between 2,500 and 3,000 miles of new power line are erected each year by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and of this mileage more than 90% is outside the Metropolitan Area.

[*State Electricity Commission of Victoria*

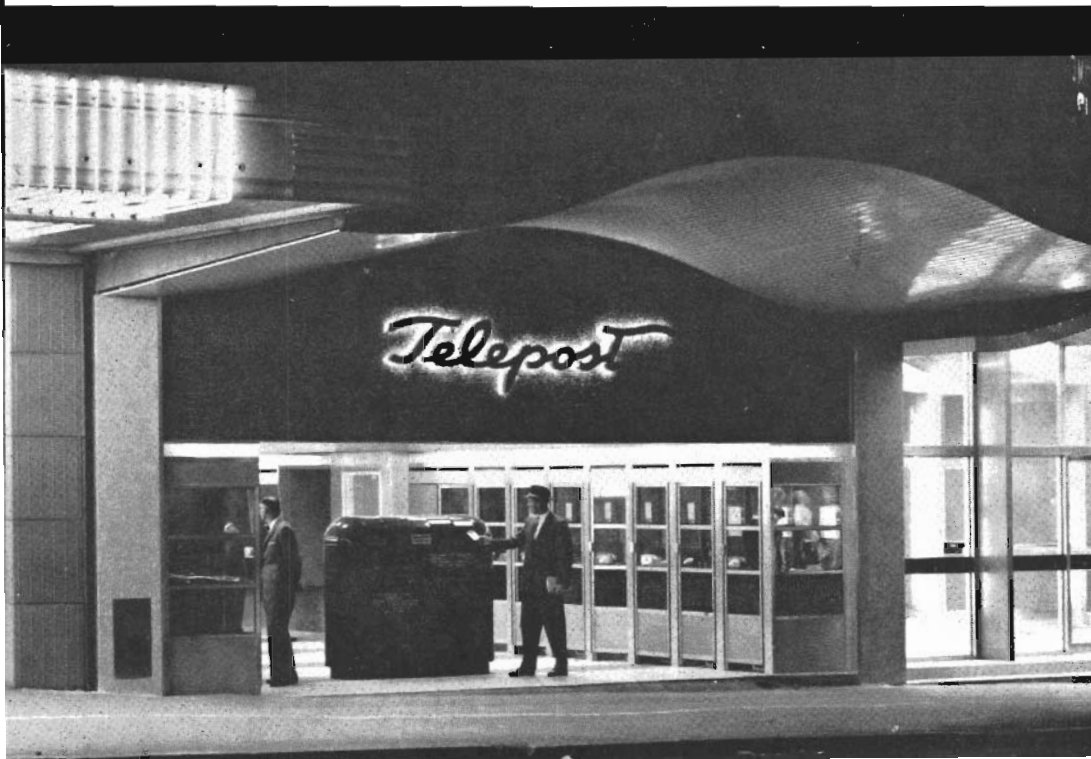


[*Victorian Railways*

The main concourse of Spencer Street Station, viewed from the southern end of the waiting gallery.

The main entrance to 'Telepost', Melbourne's first automatic self service post office providing a 24 hour service to the general public.

[*Postmaster-General's Department*





[*J. A. Welsh*

Aerial view of Warrnambool looking north-east from the beach.

A view in the Botanic Gardens at Warrnambool.

[*Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*





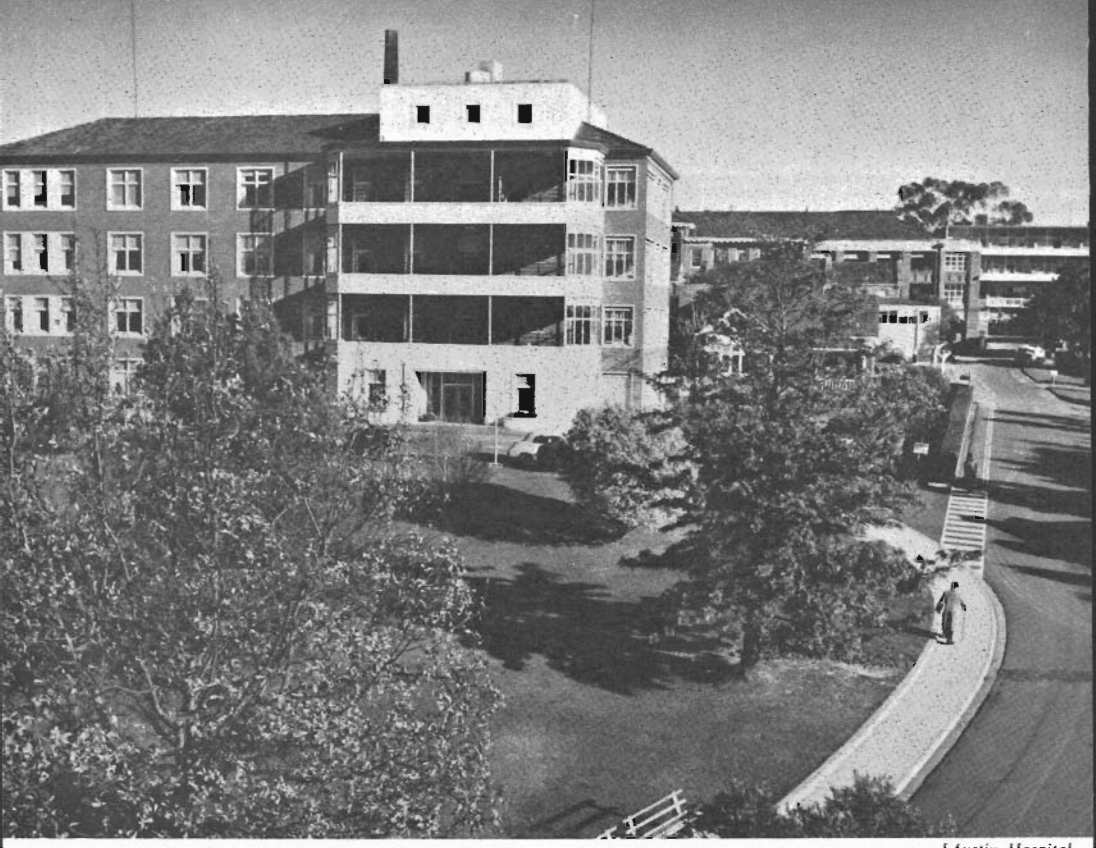
[*Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*

A factory in a garden setting at Warrnambool.

Grand Annual Steeplechase at Warrnambool.

[*Tourist Development Authority of Victoria*





[*Austin Hospital*

A view of the Austin Hospital at Heidelberg.

Nurses' Station at the new Sandringham and District Memorial Hospital.

[*Hospitals and Charities Commission*





[*Mental Hygiene Authority*

New Dependent Patients Ward, Children's Cottages, Kew.

Some of the Horsley Court units at Brighton especially built for elderly people.

[*Old People's Welfare Council*



Young musicians at a summer school of music at Geelong.

[*Australian News and Information Bureau*





[*National Gallery of Victoria*

This Venetian flat point lace chalice cover dates from the sixteenth century A.D. It was purchased in 1964 under the terms of the Felton Bequest and is part of the Pollen Collection of lace now in the possession of the National Gallery of Victoria.



Part of an Italian linen lectern cover (c.1540 A.D.), a good example of the drawn thread work of the period.

[*National Gallery of Victoria*

After the two world wars these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own " Single Unit " farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

The State set up a Rural Finance Corporation with wide powers for assisting rural industry. This was later merged with the Soldier Settlement Commission into a Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

The Commonwealth Bank has had a Rural Credits Department for many years. Its main function is to provide seasonal assistance in the marketing of products. Thus it cushions the effect of large interim payments at harvest time and provides credit for goods awaiting shipment or in transit. It also assists in financing research. The Commonwealth Development Bank is interested in making loans available for the improvement of approved properties.

The trading banks have many farmer clients who require finance mostly on a relatively short-term seasonal basis. Numerous pastoral finance companies act as agents for farmers and frequently provide credit for the purchase of properties or for their improvement or for the purchase of livestock. The State Savings Bank also makes limited financial advances to farmers.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

General

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was established by legislation passed in 1961, which began to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. The new Commission carried out the functions of the previous authorities temporarily in two separate branches, viz., those of Settlement and Finance, respectively, until further legislation passed in 1963 completed the merger by removing this division and co-ordinating the functions previously performed by the two separate authorities.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Corporation was established in April, 1950. Its functions, which have since been taken over by the Commission, include the making of advances through loans at low rates of interest to existing or proposed country industries, both primary and secondary. The Commission is also empowered to advance moneys to, or for the benefit of, any farmer for carrying into effect a composition or scheme of arrangement between him and his creditors.

Revenue, expenditure, &c., for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE ACT : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
REVENUE					
Interest	810	874	950	1,040	1,145
Other	20	24	40	50	20
Total Revenue	830	898	990	1,090	1,165
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	108	116	120	110	134
Interest	522	556	598	730	797
Sinking Fund	40	40	44	46	50
Other	18	32	24	24	108
Total Expenditure ..	688	744	786	910	1,089
Net Surplus	142	154	204	180	76
Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30th June	17,462	18,730	19,718	20,340	21,168
Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30th June	15,672	16,646	17,812	19,032	20,208

General Settlement

Prior to the end of the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government and various State Governments made arrangements for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-members of the services. In 1945, the Victorian Government completed an Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The State Parliament ratified the Agreement and also passed legislation constituting the former Soldier Settlement Commission. Soldier Settlement in all States has now reached the stage where, apart from forfeited holdings, no further allocations of blocks are visualized.

Under the Victorian legislation, soldier settlement was carried out under two separate schemes. First, there was the general settlement scheme where the Commission acquired freehold land or Crown land for subdivision and development into holdings for application by ex-servicemen. Such holdings were allocated on a competitive basis, having regard to the merits of all the applicants. The number of ex-servicemen settled under this scheme totalled 3,285. Secondly, there was the Single Unit Farm Scheme, where ex-servicemen were granted loans up to a maximum of $18,000 to assist them in the purchase of existing farms of their own choosing. Under this scheme 2,878 ex-servicemen were granted loans amounting to $23,916,938.

The Soldier Settlement Act enabled the Commission to make advances to general settlers and Single Unit Farm settlers to assist them in the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. For this purpose $12,244,848 has been advanced to settlers and at the 30th June, 1964, $11,681,296 has been repaid, $20,234 has been written off, leaving an outstanding balance of $543,318. In addition to its functions under the Soldier Settlement Act, the Commission, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, administered that portion of the *Commonwealth Re-Establishment and Employment Act* 1945, which related to agricultural loans and allowances.

With soldier settlement in its final stages, the following tables set out the particulars of rural rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Victoria as at the 30th June, 1964 :—

VICTORIA—LAND ACQUIRED AND COST OF DEVELOPMENT, 1945 TO 1964

Particulars	Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1964		Balance Outstanding at 30th June, 1964
	acres	$	$
Freehold Land	1,193,171	39,430,980	2,569,888
Crown Land	51,536		
Development and Improvement of Holdings	..	53,807,608	
	Total Realizations to 30th June, 1964		
	acres	$	
Sales of Land Not Required for Soldier Settlement	64,415	3,131,294*	552,974*

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers, who are not necessarily ex-servicemen.

VICTORIA—ADVANCES TO EX-SERVICEMEN, 1945 TO 1964

Act	Total Advances to 30th June, 1964		Advances Outstanding at 30th June, 1964	
	No.	$	No.	$
Soldier Settlement Act—				
Advances for Settlers' Lease Liability*	2,982	55,824,042	2,531	44,511,858
Advances to Assist in Acquiring and Developing Single-unit Farms	2,878	23,916,938	1,492	11,074,868
Advances for Improvements, Stock, Implements, &c.	†	12,244,848	431	543,318
Advances for Shares in Co-operatives	327	250,328	..	..
Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act—				
Advances to Assist Rehabilitation in Farming Industry	2,970	3,593,702	288	118,084

* The total number of settlers allocated holdings is 3,285 which includes 237 holdings re-allocated and 17 holdings disposed of. Some 49 settlers have yet to receive their lease liabilities.

† Not available.

Other Land Settlement

The *Land Settlement Act* 1959 extended the functions of the then Soldier Settlement Commission in that, under such Act, the Commission was given authority to administer a new land settlement scheme to cater for those men wishing to become farm owners—many of whom were too young to have been ex-servicemen and thus eligible for soldier settlement. The scheme generally is based on the same principles as the scheme for soldier settlement—the main differences being the interest rates payable and the basis of determining the capital liability of the settler for the farm. There is no provision in the Act for advances to buy single unit farms. The Commission is given authority to purchase privately-owned land or set apart suitable Crown land for development and subdivision.

Any male British subject over the age of 21 years is eligible to apply for land made available, but the actual allocation is made on a competitive basis, having regard to a number of factors laid down in the Act, including the applicant's experience in farming and prospects of success.

A feature of the legislation is that the farms are either brought to, or within sight of, production before allocation. Further details about the general principles of this legislation will be found on pages 494 to 496 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Up to the 30th June, 1964, the land being developed for allocation under this scheme has been on three developmental projects. These are at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilson's Promontory, and the East Goulburn Project near Shepparton.

The demand for all holdings allotted to date has been exceedingly keen and the 275 farms allocated (206 dairying and 69 soft fruit) attracted nearly 8,000 applications.

At the 30th June, 1964, the position of other land settlement in Victoria under the *Land Settlement Act* 1959 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—OTHER LAND SETTLEMENT, 1959 TO 1964

Particulars	Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1964		Balance Outstanding at 30th June, 1964	
	acres	$	$	
Land Acquired—				
Freehold Land Purchased ..	17,598	1,275,082	15,356,982	
Crown Land	80,851			
Development and Improvement of Holdings	..	14,331,770		
	Total Realizations to 30th June, 1964			
	acres	$		
Sales of Land Not Required for Settlement	1,998	106,060*	21,900*	
	Total Advances to 30th June, 1964		Advances Outstanding at 30th June, 1964	
	No.	$	No.	$
Advances to Settlers under the Land Settlement Act ..	†	373,312	243	275,418

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers.

† Not available.

Other Rural Finance Facilities

State Savings Bank of Victoria

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes fall into two categories :—

(1) Credit Foncier Department loans are long-term advances to enable borrowers to purchase or improve farms. The maximum loan available from this source is $7,000 carrying interest at 4¾ per cent. per annum and repayable over 10 years (subject to renewal). The maximum loan must not exceed three quarters of the value of the property. Particulars of advances, repayments, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1964 may be found on page 663.

(2) Savings Bank Department loans are advances of larger amounts—the maximum loan is $20,000—and are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. These are short-term loans extending over a period of 3 years, but are subject to renewal. Interest charged is either 5½ or 6 per cent. per annum depending on whether the property is occupied by the borrower or whether the loan exceeds $10,000. The maximum loan must not exceed two thirds of the value of the property.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, now known as the Reserve Bank of Australia. Its function is to provide finance to statutory marketing boards and similar authorities and to co-operative associations of primary producers. Advances are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale and to finance marketing expenses which in some cases include processing and packing of the commodity.

Finance for the marketing of wheat, and to a lesser extent, dairy products and barley has comprised the major portion of accommodation provided, but the Department's operations have also covered such commodities as tobacco, canning fruits, dried fruits, meat, eggs, and fertilizers.

The interest rates for advances during the year ended 30th June, 1964 were 4 per cent. per annum, if against the security of a Commonwealth or State Government guarantee, and 4¼ per cent. per annum against other securities.

Grants have also been made by the Rural Credits Development Fund for research and extension work to assist the development of primary industries. The Fund is financed by one half of the annual net profits of the Rural Credits Department.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development Bank, together with particulars of rural advances outstanding at 30th June, 1964 may be found on pages 659 to 661. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the

stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas. Particulars of rural advances approved in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1964 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL ADVANCES APPROVED, YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1964

($'000)

Type of Rural Activity	Rural Advances Approved
Sheep	638
Dairying	1,056
Cattle	110
Wheat	135
Fruit Growing	157
Poultry	202
Other	137
Total	2,436

The average loan approved for rural purposes during the year was $8,858.

Advances by Major Trading Banks

The extent of rural lending in Victoria by the Commonwealth Trading and other major trading banks is illustrated by the following table which shows bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND PRIVATE TRADING BANKS : BUSINESS ADVANCES OUTSTANDING TO RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS

($ Mill.)

Industry of Borrower	Amount Outstanding at the End of June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Sheep Grazing	39·7	38·4	39·5	39·8	39·8
Wheat Growing	6·6	4·6	6·3	7·8	8·4
Dairying and Pig Raising	25·9	24·6	27·4	29·7	31·8
Other Rural	16·4	15·9	17·2	19·4	20·2
Total	88·7	83·6	90·3	96·7	100·2

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 18·7 per cent. of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June, 1964 and 15·1 per cent. of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30th June, 1964 was 7 per cent. per annum but the average rate on rural loans would probably be below this level.

Advances of Pastoral Finance Companies

The following table shows total rural advances outstanding to pastoral finance companies at the end of June for the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES* OF PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

($ Mill.)

At End of June—	Advances Outstanding
1960	35·3
1961	39·9
1962	32·9
1963	35·6
1964	39·0

* Held by branches located in Victoria which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Improvement Purchase Leases

Crown land can be made available for application under improvement purchase lease conditions. All applications received are dealt with by a Local Land Board and no person is eligible to obtain a lease if the unimproved value of the area applied for together with the unimproved value of the land already owned by the applicant exceeds $15,000.

The essential conditions of an improvement purchase lease are as follows :—

(1) That the lessee will make such land improvements within the first six years as are specified. Land improvements means the clearing, draining or grading of land, the preparation of land for the sowing of crops and pasture, and soil improvement and maintenance.

(2) That the lessee will commence to carry out the land improvements within one year and will complete one quarter within three years.

(3) That the lessee will not sell, assign, or part with possession of the leasehold during the first six years.

(4) That the lessee will not mortgage his interest in the leasehold during the first six years without first obtaining the consent of the Department.

(5) That the lessee will establish his permanent home on the land before the end of the sixth year. If the land is not considered to be capable of being developed into a living area, then the lessee may reside on other land within 20 miles owned by him.

The purchase money is payable in 20 annual instalments and on satisfactory compliance with the conditions of the lease and on payment of the balance of purchase money and fees, a Crown grant will be issued at any time after the first six years.

Since the inception of improvement purchase leases in 1956 and up to 31st December, 1964, 633 allotments comprising 235,281 acres of Crown land have been proclaimed available for settlement.

Water Supply and Land Settlement

History

For practical purposes, the history of water supply in Victoria—outside the Metropolitan Area—can be taken up in the early 1880's when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to realize after a few exceptionally favourable years the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with Government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900, about 90 Trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900, the need for a State-wide attack on the water supply problem was apparent and in 1905 the Water Act was passed. This revolutionary Victorian Act, which has since provided the basis for practically all of the rest of Australia's water supply development, had three main features :—

(1) It abolished all but one of the Trusts and wrote off their debts ;

(2) it set up the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to develop and control water supply and conservation throughout the State, with the exception of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area ; and

(3) it completed the nationalization of water resources commenced in the 1886 Act and vested in the Crown the right to the use and control of the water in the State's rivers, streams, &c., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply in the U.S.A.

Irrigation

One of the Commission's most important functions is to promote the development of irrigation, and at 30th June, 1964, it had spent about $164 mill. on this work, or 60 per cent. of its total capital expenditure on water supply and conservation including urban supplies outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of " private diverters ", i.e., irrigators who are authorized to take water from streams, lakes, &c., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. (See pages 477–479.)

A feature of the districts is the system of " water rights ". Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years and they can also buy water in excess of the water right in most seasons.

The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operation. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income.

Another feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying, fruit, and vegetables, rather than sheep-raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much greater rural population can be supported.

River Murray water is shared by Victoria equally with New South Wales after certain quantities have been reserved for the use of South Australia. This principle was established after many years of controversy by the River Murray Waters Agreement, which was incorporated in the 1915 River Murray Acts under which a Commission comprising representatives of the three States and the Commonwealth was formed to administer the Agreement. The four parties share equally the cost of all works on the River Murray.

Major storages devoted principally to irrigation are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES

River	Name	Capacity	Principal System or District Served
		acre ft.	
Goulburn ..	Lake Eildon ..	2,750,000	Goulburn–Loddon
	Goulburn Reservoir..	20,700	,, ,,
	Waranga Reservoir ..	333,400	,, ,,
Campaspe ..	Lake Eppalock ..	252,860	,, ,,
Loddon ..	Cairn-Curran Reservoir	120,600	,, ,,
	Tullaroop Reservoir..	60,000	Maryborough town supply; private diverters ; and Goulburn–Loddon System
Murray ..	Lake Hume ..	1,250,000*	Murray
	River Murray Weirs..	111,420*	,,
Macalister ..	Lake Glenmaggie ..	154,300	Macalister
Werribee ..	Pykes Creek Reservoir	19,400	Bacchus Marsh District
	Melton Reservoir ..	15,500	Werribee District
		5,299,410†	

* Victoria's half share under the River Murray Agreement, subject to certain obligations to South Australia.

† In addition to the storages named, the total includes a system of natural lakes in the Kerang–Swan Hill Area. These lakes are part of the Torrumbarry System and have a total capacity of 141,910 acre ft. The Coliban River storages are used for both irrigation and town supply around Bendigo and Castlemaine. A limited irrigation area is also supplied from the Wimmera–Mallee System.

The following table compiled by the Commission shows the total areas of the various irrigation systems and the areas under irrigated culture during 1963–1964 :—

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1963–64

System or District	Total Area within Constituted District	Area Irrigated								Water Deliveries
		Pastures		Lucerne and Sorghum	Vineyards	Orchards	Market Gardens	Others	Total	
		Native	Sown							
		acres								acre ft.
Goulburn–Loddon System	1,349,100	17,496	407,744	32,566	409	23,727	3,115	15,745	500,802	693,718
River Murray System—										
Torrumbarry System* ..	359,865	16,790	209,714	9,194	4,339	1,691	730	8,910	251,368	231,837
Murray Valley Area ..	302,041	908	96,400	7,894	42	5,814	287	540	111,885	178,584
Pumped Supply Districts†	80,764	302	601	683	36,976	3,373	171	1,481	43,587	132,305
Total River Murray	742,670	18,000	306,715	17,771	41,357	10,878	1,188	10,931	406,840	542,726
Macalister District ..	130,599	2,705	55,404	794	..	..	8	227	59,138	85,855
Werribee–Bacchus Marsh	16,343	48	5,733	809	..	609	4,349	43	11,591	15,900
Other Northern Systems ..	‡	651	11,296	1,316	..	3,447	462	140	17,312	27,997
Other Southern Systems ..	‡	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	269	1,363	..
Private Diversions ..	‡	2,460	94,254	10,653	3,491	5,230	14,206	9,901	140,195	335,272
Grand Totals ..	§2,238,712	41,360	881,146	63,909	45,257	43,891	24,422	37,256	1,137,241	1,701,468

* Includes 28,121 acres irrigated by private diversion.
† Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (15,540 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.
‡ Not available.
§ Incomplete.

Works Under Construction and Projected

Due to the enlargement of Lake Eildon and the construction of the Cairn-Curran and Tullaroop Reservoirs and Lake Eppalock, a large scale channel enlargement and remodelling programme in the Goulburn–Murray Irrigation District is in progress. Approximately half of the work has been completed.

Victoria will benefit indirectly from the construction of the Chowilla Dam on the River Murray, six miles downstream of the South Australian border. The reservoir, of a design capacity of 4,600,000 acre ft., will be built under the terms of the River Murray Agreement. The contracting parties to the agreement have arranged with the Government of New South Wales that the Lake Menindee Storages, on the Darling River, shall operate under the control of the River Murray Commission during the construction of the Chowilla Dam. It is anticipated that construction will commence during 1966.

A reservoir of a capacity of 60,000 acre ft. is under construction on Fyans Creek near Halls Gap. This storage, Lake Bellfield, will augment the water supply of the Borough of Ararat and supplement the Commission's Wimmera–Mallee System.

Adjoining Bittern Reservoir on the Mornington Peninsula, a 12,000 acre ft. storage is now in operation on Devilbend Creek. This project functions as a storage reservoir, filled from the Bunyip River headworks, to meet the local peak summer demands of the bayside towns. It has also a valuable role as a drought reserve for the Mornington Peninsula System.

The latter two projects are part of a $75 mill. long-term programme for the erection of nine storages. The Tarago Reservoir on the Tarago River will be commenced in 1965 and will serve the Mornington Peninsula, whilst the first stage of the Buffalo Dam (capacity 16,000 acre ft.) on the Buffalo River is under construction. This will augment the water supply of the City of Wangaratta and supplement water already supplied to tobacco farms in the area. The second stage is for a reservoir of 800,000 acre ft. capacity, costing approximately $40 mill., to be started in 1968.

Irrigation, 1962

Wimmera–Mallee Region Water Supply and Flood Protection, River Improvement, and Drainage, 1963

Water Supply in Victoria, 1964

Goulburn–Murray Irrigation District, 1965

Private Irrigation Development

The extensive programme of water conservation works carried out by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in the post-war period has led to a large increase in irrigation development and over the period 1953–54 to 1963–64 the area of land developed to irrigated culture within constituted irrigation districts in Victoria has grown from 731,400 acres to more than 968,000 acres.

The growth in private irrigation development over this period has been even more marked and the area irrigated by the private diversion

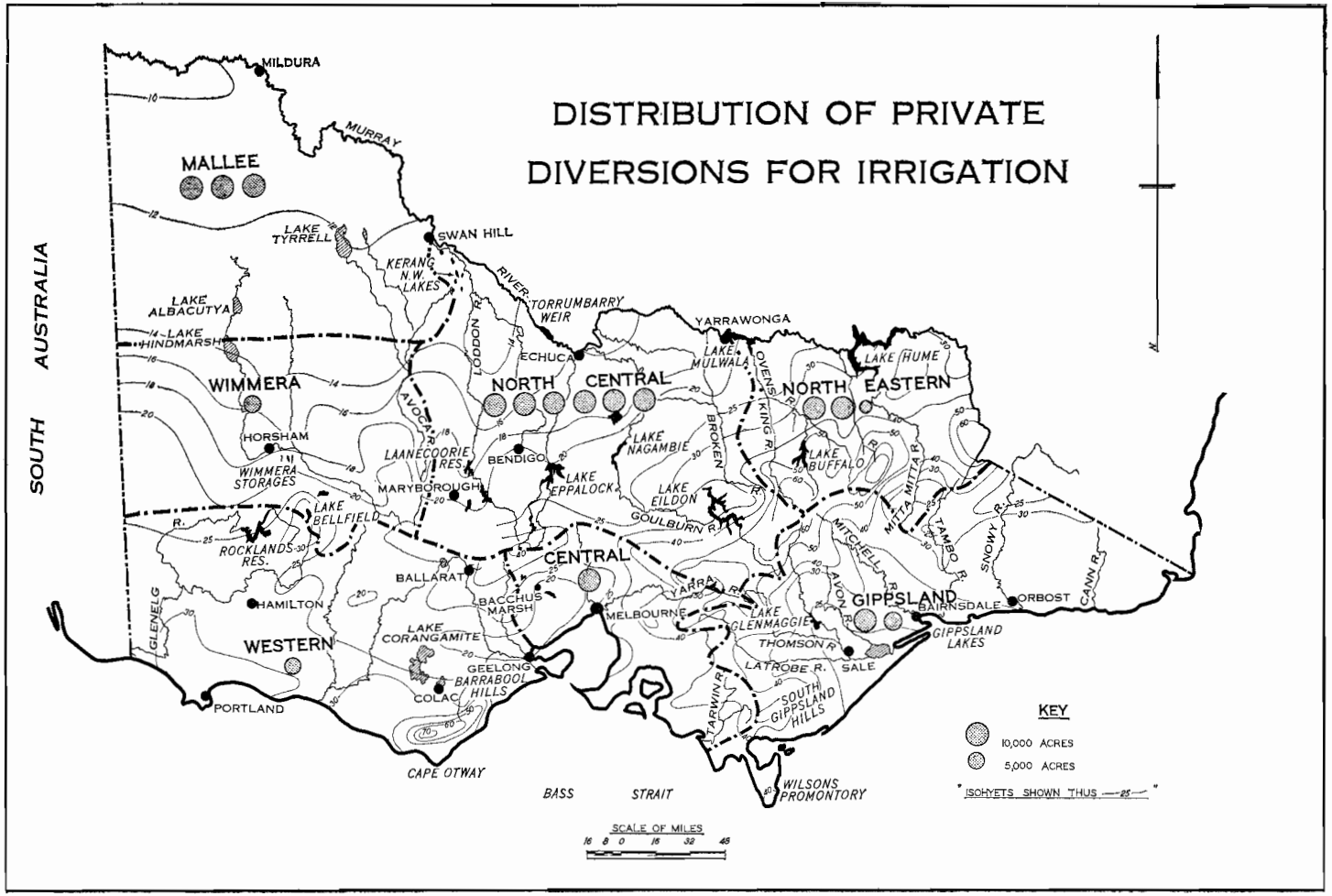

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE
DIVERSIONS FOR IRRIGATION
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
MILDURA
MURRAY
MALLEE
LAKE TYRRELL
SWAN HILL
KERANG N.W. LAKES
LODDON R.
RIVER
TORRUMBARRY WEIR
YARRAWONGA
LAKE ALBACUTYA
LAKE HINDMARSH
ECHUCA
LAKE MULWALA
OVENS R.
LAKE HUME
WIMMERA
NORTH CENTRAL
NORTH EASTERN
AVOCA R.
KING R.
BROKEN R.
HORSHAM
WIMMERA STORAGES
LAANECOORIE RES.
BENDIGO
LAKE NAGAMBIE
LAKE BUFFALO
MITTA MITTA R.
TAMBO R.
SNOWY R.
MARYBOROUGH
LAKE EPPALOCK
LAKE EILDON
GOULBURN R.
LAKE BELLFIELD
ROCKLANDS RES.
CENTRAL
MITCHELL R.
BALLARAT
YARRA R.
AVON R.
GIPPSLAND
BAIRNSDALE
ORBOST
CANN R.
GLENELG R.
HAMILTON
BACCHUS MARSH
MELBOURNE
LAKE GLENMAGGIE
GIPPSLAND LAKES
WESTERN
LAKE CORANGAMITE
THOMSON R.
LATROBE R.
SALE
GEELONG
BARRABOOL HILLS
COLAC
TARWIN R.
SOUTH GIPPSLAND HILLS
PORTLAND
CAPE OTWAY
BASS STRAIT
WILSONS PROMONTORY
KEY
10,000 ACRES
5,000 ACRES
ISOHYETS SHOWN THUS —25—
SCALE OF MILES
16 8 0 16 32 48

FIGURE 12.

of water from streams and other natural sources of supply within the State has increased from 89,607 acres in 1953–54 to over 168,000 acres in 1963–64. Approximately 75 per cent. of this acreage comprises annual and perennial pastures and fodder crops, and the balance is developed to a variety of high return crops, including potatoes, tobacco, hops, citrus, and cotton.

Some 82,000 acres of the total area under private irrigation are supplied from rivers in which the summer flow has been assured by the construction of major storages, but the remaining area, of approximately 86,000 acres, is irrigated from streams in which the summer flow is dependent upon rainfall.

Development is not confined to the low rainfall areas in the northern portion of the State, but is spread throughout Victoria. A significant proportion of the new development in recent years has taken place in the higher rainfall zones in southern Victoria and in Gippsland, where spray irrigation is used to supply any deficiencies in natural rainfall during the summer and autumn months.

The increasing usage of water for irrigation creates problems during the summer months and in a dry season it may be necessary for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to prohibit the taking of water from some streams, or to roster pumping times, in order to safeguard supplies for township requirements and domestic and stock needs along the stream. Wherever possible, the co-operation of local water users is sought in the administration of diversions and the introduction of restrictions on pumping, by the formation of Advisory Committees comprising representatives of the various classes of water users along the stream.

The loss of farm income resulting from the prohibition or restriction of the use of water for irrigation in a dry year can be substantial and there is a growing awareness by landholders of the merits of water conservation. In many areas the usage of water by private diverters severely taxes the flow of streams during the summer months and any expansion of irrigation is dependent upon the construction of private storages by individual landowners to conserve surplus flows during the winter or spring for use to supplement the natural flow of the stream during the drier months.

Many private storage dams are being constructed on individual properties each year, frequently involving a large capital outlay by the landowner. The extent to which development proceeds on these lines will ultimately be the limiting factor in determining the degree to which private irrigation development may expand.

Underground Water, 1964
Spray Irrigation in Agriculture and Dairying, 1965

Water Research Foundation

The Water Research Foundation is an organization formed to initiate, promote, and further scientific and technological research into the development, control, and use of water in Australia. The Victorian State Committee, which was formed in 1959, includes representatives of authorities in the various fields of science, engineering, primary production, and commerce. This Committee co-ordinates the work of the Foundation in Victoria and initiates and supervises research projects carried out in the State.

Current research projects being carried out by the Foundation in Victoria include research into aspects of water use, storage, distribution, and purification. These projects are initiated and financed by the Foundation and the actual research work is conducted both in the field and in the laboratories of various research establishments.

An investigation is being made of catchments used for domestic water supplies in forest areas in southern Victoria. The effect of various types of forest cover and of logging operations is being examined in order to establish criteria for various types of catchments. Other current projects include research into water retention in small earth dams, reclamation of waste waters, the relationship between storm rainfall and run-off, the hydraulics of surface irrigation, and flow through porous media. These projects, and many others being carried out elsewhere in the Commonwealth, have been selected in order to ensure the best possible use of Australia's very limited water resources.

The Victorian State Committee also holds symposia to enable all interested parties to consider and discuss various problems associated with the use of water. Finance for the Foundation's work is provided by public subscription and by grants from various public authorities. A substantial grant is made to the Foundation each year by the Victorian Government.

Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension

Tertiary Agricultural Education

Historical Background

Australian farming has a history of steady development, the pace of which has accelerated greatly in recent years. Some of the early pioneers were well-educated farmers who had been connected with estates in Britain. Others were labourers who had little or no schooling. Later came the diggers among whom were numbers of men with trained minds seeking adventure. When the diggings failed, many endeavoured to become farmers.

In those early days farming required little more than strong muscles and a knowledge of how to deal with farm animals. Cultivation was largely a matter of horse management; harvesting by stripper and winnower did not require much mechanical skill. The lore of the sheep flocks was most essential. Simple crafts were helpful in the erection of the buildings and fences. Schooling was an advantage in dealing with traders either for selling the produce or buying the necessities; but the bare essentials were sufficient.

By the end of the century, great advances had been made. Harvesters were coming in; the more complicated stump-jump implements were normally in use; superphosphate was gradually coming into favour; new varieties of wheat were available; and dairying with its separators and recognition of the need for general cleanliness was spreading. Sheep husbandry had become much more complex. Some basic training for agriculture was becoming essential. Parallel developments were taking place in other countries and especially in U.S.A. where land settlement schemes were also concerned with the lack of farm experience.

The Agricultural Colleges in Victoria, as in other States of the Commonwealth, had their beginning in the passing of the various Land Acts of the late 1860's and early 1870's. These Acts gave a stimulus to land settlement and a transition from the broad acres of the pastoralist to arable farming on smaller areas. Very soon the early settlers were in trouble. In 1877, Victoria was still importing wheat. During that year a deputation waited on the Minister of Agriculture and Chief Secretary of the day to ask for the establishment of agricultural colleges. The report of the deputation reveals that emphasis was placed on soil chemistry, veterinary surgery, and practical farming : soil chemistry because of the so-called exhausted soil, veterinary surgery because the animal still played the largest part in the State's economy, and practical farming because of the difficulties being experienced by the settlers.

In 1884, the first Agricultural Colleges' Act was passed providing for the establishment of agricultural colleges in Victoria. Dookie Agricultural College was opened in 1886 and Longerenong Agricultural College in 1889. Their objective was to train farmers. The State Education Department was also empowered to establish Agricultural High Schools, each with a small farm.

Meanwhile the Agricultural Department which had originally been a regulatory body set out to establish experimental research farms on which it would be practicable to test varieties of cereals and fertilizers and to study the problems of animal husbandry. Test plots were established on commercial farms in many districts. The diseases of plants and animals and insect pests were also studied.

In this way a volume of new knowledge of the various obstacles of particular relevance to the local conditions was gradually accumulated. Much of this was technical in character and required well trained officers for its dissemination. The State, therefore, passed a special Act in 1919 to enlarge the School of Agriculture in the University of Melbourne. This Act provided money for a building and for an annual expenditure ; it also gave Ministers in charge of certain Departments the right to appoint, at a fixed salary, a limited number of the graduates as officers, without reference to the Public Service Commissioner.

Agricultural Colleges

The legislation of 1884 which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges set up a Council of Agricultural Education for their administration. Its revenue was derived from the rentals of endowment lands, sales of farm produce, and students' fees, and it continued to administer the Colleges until 1944 when, with the passing of a new Agricultural Colleges' Act, control passed to the Department of Agriculture in which a new Division of Agricultural Education was established. This move has provided adequate finance for maintenance and capital expenditure, the latter including a complete rehabilitation programme for both colleges in the four year period 1959 to 1963.

There are large farm areas attached to each College—6,048 acres at Dookie and 2,386 acres at Longerenong—on which the students are given practical instruction in the growing of crops and pastures, in general farm practice, crafts, and animal husbandry. Practical work is interspersed with formal teaching in the classroom and laboratory.

This course is full-time of three years duration. It affords the student a very good general education which fits him either for practical farming as a career, or for employment as a technologist in Government or semi-government organizations or in firms concerned with the handling of farm produce or the supply of farmers' requisites, such as fertilizers and tractors and farm machinery. The demand for agricultural technologists is very great.

The Department of Agriculture is also responsible for administering the College of Horticulture at Burnley Gardens. In 1958 the Certificate of Competency in Horticulture was upgraded to a three years' diploma course. Standards for admission to the agricultural colleges and the standard of the curriculum have been progressively raised. The Agriculture Education Division of the Department also provides short intensive courses for farmers' sons and others engaged in rural pursuits at Dookie Agricultural College and administers the Government grant to Senior Young Farmers.

University of Melbourne School of Agriculture

Although the University of Melbourne was founded in 1853, it was not until 1905 that a degree course of Bachelor of Agricultural Science was established. The subsequent appointment of a Professor of Agriculture was a temporary position only, and most courses were taken in other Departments.

With the passing of the Agricultural Education Act in 1919 providing for the establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture, a building for the School of Agriculture, and provision for the employment of graduates in the Public Service of Victoria, students were attracted in larger numbers and permanent staff were appointed. With the appointment of the first permanent full-time Professor in 1926, a well-defined policy for the training of agricultural scientists in Victoria emerged and the graduates from the School provided the basic staff for a number of scientific appointments in the State Departments.

The primary purpose of the four-year University course has been to give all students a common, broad basic training in applied biology. The undergraduate course is based on a first year devoted to pure science subjects. This is followed by three years in which the scientific principles, upon which agriculture is based, are presented and in which students learn of their application to the practice of agriculture.

A feature of the Melbourne course has been the year in residence during the second year of the course, originally at the State Research Farm, Werribee, later at Dookie Agricultural College, and now at the University's own Field Station at Mount Derrimut. Although the primary purpose of this year has been to provide for close contact with farm operations, it has also afforded the opportunity for communal life with its consequent benefits. In 1963 the University leased, for an extended period, a property of some 800 acres, portion of the original Mount Derrimut Station at Deer Park, some 12 miles from the School. This is now used as a Field Station and as a residential college for the second year students. With funds provided from industry research trusts, research units in beef cattle, sheep and wool, and wheat are being built.

The undergraduate course itself covers a wide field. Thus, on completion of the course, the students have a sound basic knowledge of the following facets of agriculture :—

(1) The structure and growth of plants in general and agricultural crops and pastures in particular, their method of absorption of nutrients and elaboration of plant constituents ;

(2) the structure of soils, their classification and development and the main minerals, organic matter, and nutrients available in them, and the microflora that grow in soils ;

(3) the physiology and reproduction of farm animals, their digestion and utilization of foodstuffs ;

(4) economic studies of farm management and marketing of agricultural products ; and

(5) sociological studies of the farmer and his family, and the extension methods used by advisory officers in conveying research findings to the farmer.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture, 788 graduates have entered the profession. The number of applicants for places in the School has been greater than can be accommodated in recent years and a quota of 70 is placed on the numbers in First Year of the course. The number of graduates is now between 40 and 50 per annum.

During the earlier years of its establishment, agricultural engineering was an integral part of the Faculty of Agriculture. More recently, it was decided that the more appropriate location for this section was with the Faculty of Engineering. A full-time degree course in Agricultural Engineering is now given at the University, but Agricultural Science undergraduates receive lectures in farm mechanics, surveying, hydraulics, and irrigation.

With the provision of increased finance by State and Commonwealth Governments it has been possible in recent years to improve materially the accommodation and facilities at the School of Agriculture. Financial assistance has also been forthcoming from various bodies such as the Rural Credits Development Fund of the Reserve Bank and a number of primary producer research trusts and other bodies. These have been of particular value in strengthening the research and post-graduate training at the School.

The following table shows the number of qualifications awarded by various agricultural institutions since their inception and the number of students enrolled in 1964 :—

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES : NUMBER OF QUALIFICATIONS AWARDED AND THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN 1964

Institution	No. of Diplomas Awarded*	No. of Certificates Awarded†	No. of Students Enrolled in 1964
Burnley Horticultural College ..	61	..	64
Dookie Agricultural College	1,624	12	200
Longerenong Agricultural College ..	442	570	104

* Number of Diplomas include those awarded in March, 1965.

† From 1907 to 1947 Longerenong conducted a two years' course only for which a Certificate was awarded. Some of these students transferred to Dookie for the final Diploma.

Survey of Education and Training for Agriculture

The increased emphasis on the scientific and commercial aspects of farming during the last two decades has led to a greater appreciation of the range and complexity of education and training required for effective agricultural development. The Australian Council for Educational Research conducted a survey into the nature of education and training at present given in Australia to those engaged or likely to be engaged in agricultural work. It will set the results of this survey against an assessment of needs and arrive at recommendations for expansion, modification and change.

Marcus Oldham Farm

The College was founded in 1961 under the Will of the late Marcus William Oldham with the aim of providing, in Australia, training in the principles and practice of farm business management. It provides training for young men who intend to go on the land in a managerial capacity.

An applicant is required to have at least one year's practical experience before he can be accepted for the two year course. A further three months' practical period is spent on an approved property between the two academic years. The emphasis of the course is on sheep and beef cattle production, with associated cropping. Farm Management is the key subject towards which all the other subjects lead. Some of the subjects taught are animal production, pasture production, production economics, agricultural economics, farm book-keeping, farm machinery, wool classing, soil science, and estate planning and taxation.

The College farm is a commercial unit run by a permanent staff on which the principles taught are demonstrated in practice.

The College started with fourteen students in 1962, and in 1965 reached the maximum capacity of 68 students. Students come from all States of Australia and overseas. Selection for entry is based on a system in which points are allotted for age, academic standard, and years of practical experience.

Weekly excursions are held to neighbouring properties to illustrate particular points of husbandry and management, and once a year all students go on an extended farm tour of a particular region of Australia. In general, the course concentrates on depth of teaching rather than breadth; thus, no training is given in dairying, poultry raising, or horticulture.

The College runs short courses for farmers and other groups who request them. It also provides a Farm Management Consulting Service and Beef Cattle Advisory Service.

Research and Extension

Victorian Department of Agriculture

The high standard of Victoria's agriculture, which produces more than one-quarter of Australia's primary produce (measured in terms of value) from less than one-thirtieth of the nation's area, is due in no small measure to the programme of research and advisory services undertaken by the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, which has expanded greatly in recent years, has concentrated on strengthening its existing research stations with new and up-to-date facilities, establishing new research centres, promoting new research projects, and intensifying advisory services.

At research centres strategically located in Victoria's rural areas, highly trained scientists are seeking the answers to a wide range of problems which face the primary producer trying to improve the efficiency of his farm. These scientists have already made many notable discoveries which have benefited Victorian agriculture.

To speed these research results to the farming community, the Department of Agriculture has appointed trained advisory officers throughout rural Victoria.

These advisory officers use every method of communication to channel technical facts to farmers. Much of their time is taken up with on-the-farm advice, but they also speak at field days and hold discussion group meetings. Their work is also backed by the Department of Agriculture's intensified production of publications, films, and radio and television services.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Activities in Victoria

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was established in August, 1945, in order to meet the need for a Commonwealth research body in the field of agricultural economics and rural policy. No administrative functions are vested in the Bureau; it is specifically a service institution charged with the duty of undertaking research and making the results available to all concerned, including Commonwealth and State Departments, semi-government and private institutions, and individuals.

As a Commonwealth body, the Bureau is concerned with agricultural problems and policies primarily on a Commonwealth wide basis. Its activities in the States are to a large extent limited to collecting basic information for this purpose. It does, however, carry out specific investigations requested by State authorities. In Victoria these have included a study of the water requirements in relation to irrigated dairy farms and fat lamb farms in the Tongala–Stanhope Irrigation District; an examination of the economic aspects of the processed tomato industry; and an economic assessment of the mechanical harvesting of tobacco.

Generally, the activities of the Bureau in Victoria have taken the form of surveys of the structure of the various rural industries. These have been usually carried out in conjunction with the Victorian Department of Agriculture. The most important of these include:—

(1) A study of the costs, incomes, and management problems of dairy farms in Victoria. This study, carried out in conjunction with the State Department and with the assistance of the Victorian Dairy Farmers' Association, covered commercial butter producers in the main dairying districts.

(2) Four surveys of the economic structure of the wheat industry in Australia have been undertaken since 1945. Data on all aspects of farm activity in the main wheat growing districts of Victoria and other States were collected and analysed, the latest survey being in respect of the three seasons ending 1961–62.

(3) The economic structure of the Victorian sheep industry is being undertaken as part of the Bureau's Survey of the Australian Sheep Industry. This survey covers every season from 1952–53 to 1962–63 and consists of a representative sample of sheep properties carrying 200 sheep or more. For Victoria, the survey distinguishes properties into two zones : the wheat/sheep and high-rainfall. At present a study is in progress of the economics of sheep management in the Hamilton area of the Western District. The study is designed to investigate the profitability of different Farm Management practices in this area and has already indicated the predominant influence of the level of stocking in net farm income and returns on capital investment. This survey includes 28 farms and covers the six year period from 1957–58 to 1962–63. A study of the fat lamb industry in Victoria was undertaken by the Bureau as part of a wider study to obtain details of costs in fat-lamb producing properties for the 1949–50 season.

(4) (*a*) A survey of the Australian dried fruits industry carried out in conjunction with the State Departments of Agriculture in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The areas in Victoria covered include the Robinvale district, the Mid-Murray district, and the Sunraysia District; and

(*b*) A further survey covering the same districts, in respect of the three seasons ending 1962–63, was carried out to provide basic information for the establishment of a stabilization scheme requested by the industry;

(*c*) A continuous study of a sample group of dried vine fruit specialists in Sunraysia;

(*d*) A study of the economics of artificial rack drying of vine fruits.

Other surveys carried out by the Bureau which have included Victoria as an area of study include surveys of the following industries :—commercial egg production, wine grapes, beef cattle, canning fruits, berry fruits, citrus, and a study of water diversion by private pumping from the Lower Murray River.

Other activities of the Bureau which are of importance for Victoria include the publication of various commodity situation reports such as "The Wheat Situation", "The Wool Outlook", and "The Dairy Situation", which review home and oversea developments affecting the outlook for these major commodities and the publication from time to time of special reports such as the "Statistical Handbook of the Sheep and Wool Industry" and "Changes in Acreage and Production of Wheat in Australia". The Bureau also carries out more general analyses which are of interest to Victoria as well as other States. These include examinations of the effects of economic policies, conditions and developments at home and abroad on Australian rural industries, of trends in Australian farm production, cost and incomes, and of the economics of rural development projects.

Further Reference, 1961

Farming

Introduction

Collection of Statistics

Since the year 1904, police officers have been required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land holders in Victoria. Prior to 1904, the statistics were collected by the municipal authorities who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council.

The rural statistics contained in this chapter are in the main compiled from annual returns of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying production collected from some 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31st March each year. Schedules are distributed to farmers by about 320 local police officers who act as collectors of statistics. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and municipality.

Every holding of 1 acre and upwards used for the production of agricultural products or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products is visited, and full particulars are obtained of the area occupied, the rural population, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertilizer usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock, and the quantity of wool clipped.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per acre, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31st March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31st March.

In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by the 31st March (potatoes, fruit, vines, &c.), supplementary collections are made later in the year.

Livestock numbers, farm machinery on rural holdings, and the number of persons working are reported at 31st March, whilst wage and salary payments relate to the twelve months ended 31st March.

Summary of Australian Statistics

The following table, which summarizes the principal farming activities in Australia during the 1963–64 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :—

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1963–64

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural Holdings—								
Number	77,339	69,775	43,181	28,711	22,770	10,949	513	253,238
Area ('000 acres)	172,076	37,798	376,687	158,905	266,556	6,377	166,107	1,184,506
Principal Crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 acres) ..	4,964	3,109	938	2,802	4,640	18	3	16,474
Production ('000 bush.) ..	122,472	76,302	22,274	53,971	52,340	483	69	327,912
Oats—								
Area ('000 acres) ..	794	910	31	501	1,125	30	1	3,392
Production ('000 bush.) ..	19,812	19,885	673	9,149	17,850	844	22	68,234
Barley—								
Area ('000 acres) ..	212	190	176	1,123	300	14	..	2,014
Production ('000 bush.) ..	5,351	4,026	5,191	24,337	4,077	414	..	43,395
Hay—All Types—								
Area ('000 acres) ..	584	1,138	80	358	289	150	4	2,602
Production ('000 tons) ..	1,006	1,947	184	488	389	249	5	4,269
Tobacco—								
Area (acres)	2,927	10,519	15,579	..	..	..	..	29,025
Production (dried leaf '000 lb.)	2,652	14,459	17,231	..	..	..	..	34,342
Onions—								
Area (acres)	682	3,756	3,317	930	446	91	*	9,222†
Production (tons) ..	4,998	17,946	20,412	8,736	6,814	372	*	59,278†
Potatoes—								
Area (acres)	24,331	39,626	15,886	5,459	5,835	10,806	23	101,966
Production (tons) ..	98,019	200,384	90,201	51,195	55,402	66,420	122	561,743
Other Vegetables–Area (acres)	41,011	41,368	44,825	10,124	7,965	19,554	243	165,090
Fruit—Area (acres) ..	98,670	76,796	44,681	41,686	25,670	22,134	203	309,840
Vineyards—Area (acres) ..	18,715	46,501	3,276	58,679	8,629	..	..	135,800
Grapes for Table (tons) ..	7,012	8,216	3,925	969	2,367	..	..	22,489
Wine Made ('000 gall.) ..	6,030	3,705	33	27,189	949	..	..	37,906
Currants (tons) ..	728	3,934	..	4,508	2,166	..	..	11,336
Sultanas and Raisins (tons)	12,456	66,138	..	12,989	121	..	..	91,704
Livestock Numbers, 31st March, 1964—								
Sheep ('000)	71,764	28,413	24,337	16,403	20,165	3,600	298	164,980
Cattle ('000)	4,789	3,301	7,402	694	1,299	450	1,069	19,005
Pigs ('000)	391	322	388	153	128	83	2	1,468
Livestock Slaughtered for Human Consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	5,991	7,287	2,045	1,568	1,279	545	62	18,775
Lambs ('000)	5,943	5,341	363	1,428	858	582	56	14,571
Cattle ('000)	1,369	1,111	1,455	190	339	122	62	4,648
Calves ('000)	561	648	401	89	34	54	2	1,790
Pigs ('000)	636	531	606	214	185	124	9	2,305
Wool Production ('000 lb.) ..	731,316	334,288	255,386	210,500	216,574	34,007	2,643	1,784,714
Whole Milk Production—								
All Purposes ('000 gall.) ..	322,547	689,881	239,827	97,523	57,162	83,124	1,222	1,491,286
Principal Items of Machinery on Rural Holdings—								
Tractors (No.)	76,166	71,405	60,749	33,231	30,879	10,904	414	283,748
Shearing Machines (Stands)	68,859	39,433	18,950	28,149	20,293	4,371	315	180,370
Milking Machines (Units)	42,970	98,151	45,072	19,057	10,157	13,382	83	228,872
Gross Value of Production ‡—								
Agriculture ($'000) ..	330,834	272,807	294,434	165,796	123,302	41,198	484	1,228,855
Pastoral ($'000) ..	583,268	382,211	280,680	150,466	148,702	32,844	10,384	1,588,555
Dairying ($'000) ..	142,546	172,560	70,274	34,430	20,296	23,472	522	464,100

* Not available for publication.
† Incomplete.
‡ Subject to revision.

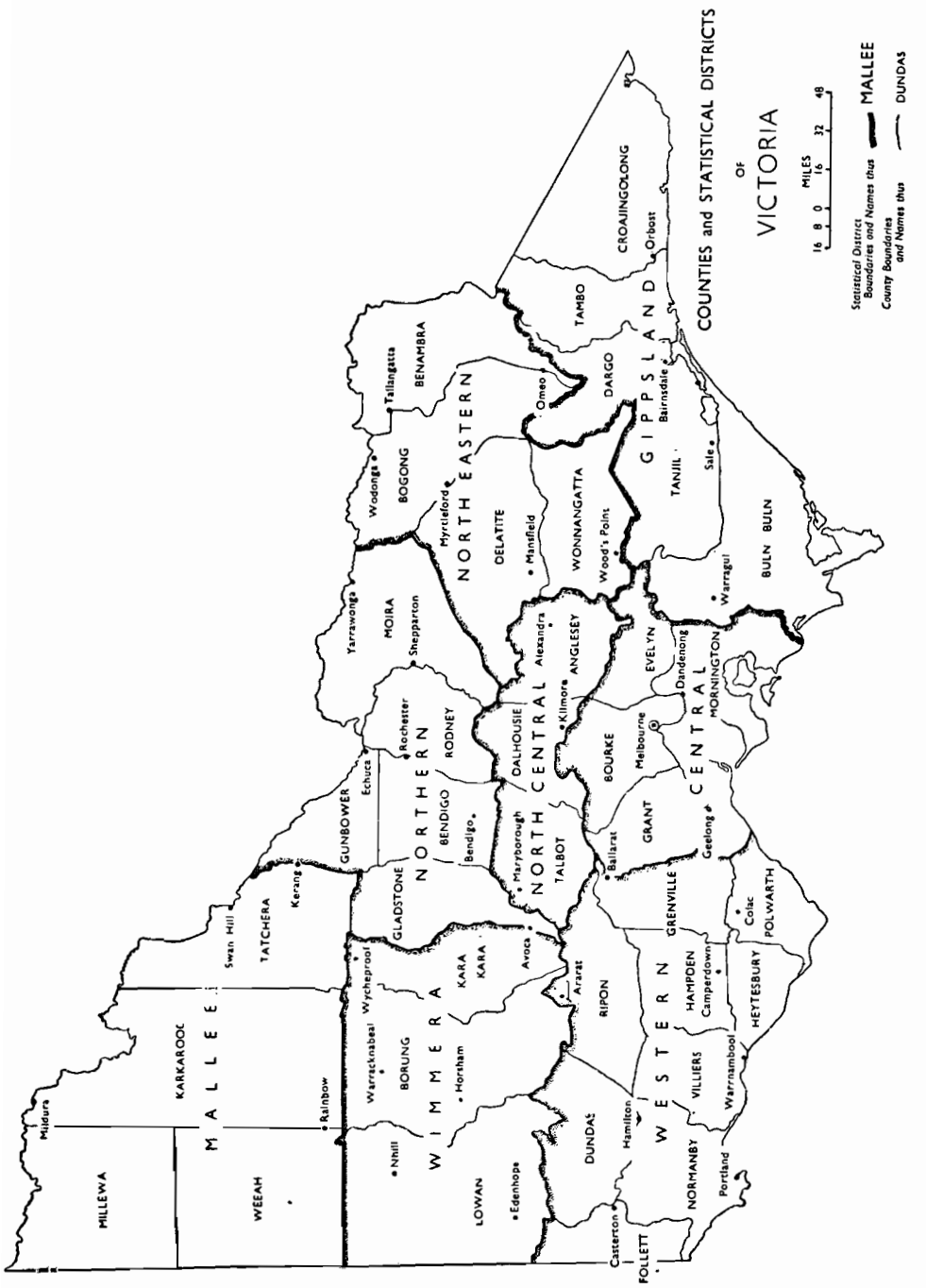


FIGURE 13. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria.

Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1963–64

For the season 1963–64, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 69,775, the area devoted to agriculture 7,424,420 acres, and the total area occupied 37,797,550 acres.

It should be noted that statistics in this part of the Year Book have been compiled for Statistical Districts, which are groups of counties, namely, land areas with immutable boundaries. A map defining the boundary of each Statistical District appears on the previous page.

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1963–64

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

Statistical District	Total Area of Districts (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres Occupied				
			For Agricultural Purposes*	For Pasture		Unproductive	Total
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne†	Natural Grasses		
	'000		'000				
Central	4,065	14,478	293	1,449	699	222	2,663
North-Central ..	2,930	4,403	111	719	1,108	135	2,073
Western ..	8,775	12,801	406	4,334	1,487	389	6,617
Wimmera ..	7,395	6,087	2,063	1,915	1,663	391	6,032
Mallee	10,784	6,150	3,099	1,067	2,698	685	7,549
Northern ..	6,337	11,811	1,238	1,898	2,278	139	5,552
North-Eastern ..	7,220	5,028	126	1,208	1,870	521	3,726
Gippsland ..	8,739	9,017	87	1,473	1,245	780	3,585
Total ..	56,246	69,775	7,424	14,064	13,047	3,262	37,798
	PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED						
Central	..	..	11·00	54·41	26·25	8·34	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	5·35	34·69	53·45	6·51	100·00
Western ..	..	..	6·14	65·51	22·47	5·88	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	34·20	31·75	27·57	6·48	100·00
Mallee	..	..	41·05	14·13	35·74	9·08	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	22·30	34·18	41·02	2·50	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3·41	32·42	50·19	13·98	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	2·42	41·09	34·73	21·76	100·00
Total ..	..	..	19·64	37·21	34·52	8·63	100·00
	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE						
Central	7·23	20·75	3·95	10·30	5·36	6·81	7·05
North-Central ..	5·21	6·31	1·50	5·11	8·49	4·14	5·48
Western ..	15·60	18·35	5·47	30·82	11·40	11·92	17·51
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·72	27·79	13·62	12·74	11·99	15·96
Mallee	19·17	8·81	41·74	7·59	20·68	21·00	19·97
Northern ..	11·27	16·93	16·67	13·50	17·46	4·26	14·69
North-Eastern ..	12·84	7·21	1·71	8·59	14·33	15·97	9·86
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·92	1·17	10·47	9·54	23·91	9·48
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Excludes area of clover and grasses cut for hay and seed.
† Includes oats and barley sown for grazing and lucerne fed off.

Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity

Tabulations classifying rural holdings by principal characteristics have, in the past, been undertaken at irregular intervals. Since the Second World War they have been prepared for each of the years

1947–48, 1949–50, 1955–56, and 1959–60. The first detailed classification of holdings by principal type of activity was carried out in conjunction with the size classification of rural holdings 1959–60. The following tables show some of the information, in summary form, from the 1959–60 classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity :—

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1959–60

Size of Holding	Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Area Used For—				
			Fruit	Crops (Excluding Fruit)	Fallow	Sown Grasses and Clovers	Balance of Holding
acres			acres				
1– 99 ..	21,803	841,772	86,184	124,963	11,042	290,300	329,283
100– 199 ..	12,374	1,750,203	10,890	256,687	25,417	824,264	632,945
200– 299 ..	6,499	1,569,717	4,053	185,773	30,833	661,140	687,918
300– 399 ..	5,263	1,780,143	3,445	217,143	55,612	638,202	865,741
400– 499 ..	3,423	1,523,243	1,374	181,096	63,511	519,584	757,678
500– 999 ..	11,287	7,931,505	3,744	1,165,916	571,239	2,249,580	3,941,026
1,000–1,399 ..	3,737	4,409,447	869	727,701	405,757	1,038,161	2,236,959
1,400–1,999 ..	2,477	4,081,603	2,184	606,537	346,348	966,320	2,160,214
2,000–2,999 ..	1,515	3,635,339	1,771	517,383	314,369	811,277	1,990,539
3,000–4,999 ..	888	3,292,668	169	393,508	242,314	656,082	2,000,595
5,000 and over ..	512	6,920,890	1,438	199,910	113,824	752,141	5,853,577
Total ..	69,778	37,736,530	116,121	4,576,617	2,180,266	9,407,051	21,456,475

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT, AND NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ON WHICH LIVESTOCK WERE DEPASTURED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING, 1959–60

Size of Holding	Holdings With—				
	Wheat	Sheep	Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Pigs
acres	No.				
1– 99	191	2,865	11,071	2,271	2,510
100– 199	302	4,027	9,842	2,362	2,670
200– 299	442	3,490	4,782	2,006	1,323
300– 399	819	3,709	3,537	2,051	987
400– 499	743	2,747	2,267	1,533	523
500– 999	4,380	10,144	7,436	5,382	1,412
1,000–1,399	1,914	3,521	2,464	1,830	439
1,400–1,999	1,302	2,383	1,574	1,243	254
2,000–2,999	845	1,477	1,662	780	291
3,000–4,999	501	858		457	
5,000 and over ..	196	470	321	343	60
Total	11,635	35,691	44,956	20,258	10,469

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1959–60

Type of Activity	Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Area Used for—				
			Fruit	Crops (Excluding Fruit)	Fallow	Sown Grasses and Clovers	Balance of Holding
			acres				
Sheep—Cereal Grain ..	6,092	8,334,036	857	1,959,402	1,127,595	1,039,230	4,206,952
Sheep	16,622	16,546,417	996	735,512	223,135	5,383,597	10,203,177
Cereal Grain	2,370	2,496,198	74	966,888	598,859	82,153	848,224
Beef Cattle	1,887	2,462,716	174	46,235	9,862	359,760	2,046,685
Dairying	20,097	4,190,352	2,324	509,283	52,149	1,904,901	1,721,695
Vineyards	2,159	77,960	45,176	1,493	1,410	2,593	27,288
Fruit (Other than Vine) ..	2,109	154,894	53,719	4,688	1,990	18,887	75,610
Vegetables—							
Potatoes	1,030	156,331	130	49,977	4,866	44,673	56,685
Other and Mixed ..	1,688	145,125	3,632	43,662	5,249	33,121	59,461
Poultry	1,333	97,854	943	10,116	5,651	16,009	65,135
Pigs	246	28,040	109	1,925	1,434	5,703	18,869
Tobacco	212	29,626	81	7,281	71	6,421	15,772
Other	486	51,187	448	14,230	2,655	9,969	23,885
Multi-Purpose	2,139	1,271,362	2,267	191,875	71,117	304,046	702,057
Total Classified Holdings	58,470	36,042,098	110,930	4,542,567	2,106,043	9,211,063	20,071,495
Unclassified Holdings—							
Sub-Commercial ..	6,821	656,874	1,069	19,664	31,040	89,804	515,297
Unused, Special, &c. ..	4,487	1,037,558	4,122	14,386	43,183	106,184	869,683
Total All Holdings ..	69,778	37,736,530	116,121	4,576,617	2,180,266	9,407,051	21,456,475

Artificial Fertilizers

Fertilizers have played a major role in the development of Australian agriculture in recent years. Superphosphate, which was first used in Australia early this century, lifted production in wheat areas dramatically and later allowed the establishment of clover pastures. More recently, research has shown that increased yields of pastures can be achieved by the use of elements such as molybdenum, potassium, copper, and zinc.

The main elements which can be added to soils by the use of fertilizers are phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen. There are also various trace elements.

Most of Australia, including Victoria, is deficient in phosphorus. Irrespective of how the soil was formed, the story is much the same—a natural supply of 200 parts per million in the surface soil with less in the sub-soil. Notable exceptions include the Darling Downs area of Queensland and small areas of volcanic soil in the Victorian Western District. The addition of one cwt. of superphosphate, which contains 11 lb. of elemental phosphorus, is equivalent to the amount of phosphorus removed from the area by the sale of 27 prime lambs or 75 bushels of wheat.

Soil reserves of potassium are adequate in the drier wheat areas. However, in the wetter areas where leaching has taken place, deficiencies occur. This particularly applies to sandy soils. Clovers are generally the first plants to show visible symptoms of potassium deficiency and this often shows first in the outer paddocks of dairy farms or in paddocks continually cut for hay.

Very little nitrogen fertilizer is applied to crops other than high value crops such as fruit and vegetables. The less intensive agricultural pursuits rely on the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with leguminous plants.

The significance of trace elements has become more apparent in recent years following the development of more refined experimental techniques. Some of the more important of these elements include molybdenum and copper.

Experiments have shown that substantial increases in clover growth can be obtained by spreading two ounces of molybdenum an acre in superphosphate, particularly in the high land of the Dividing Range. Recent work has shown that this application may have to be repeated after five to seven years.

Copper deficiencies are common in Victoria on the sandy podsolic soils, particularly in the coastal areas.

In 1963–64 artificial fertilizers were used on 3,068,008 acres of wheat; 1,078,738 acres of other cereal crops; 75,843 acres of vegetables; 83,250 acres of orchards; 172,523 acres of other crops; and 10,524,714 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertilizer used on both crops and pastures and in 1963–64 amounted to 182,177 tons or 81 per cent. of the total artificial fertilizer used on all crops and 561,832 tons or 94·5 per cent. of that used on pastures.

A summary of the area fertilized, quantity used, and number of holdings on which artificial fertilizers were used is shown below for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used
		'000 acres	'000 tons		'000 acres	'000 tons
1959–60 ..	40,460	4,079	217	38,327	9,153	523
1960–61 ..	31,774	4,129	199	40,561	9,408	546
1961–62 ..	32,965	4,193	211	40,166	9,661	567
1962–63 ..	32,028	4,530	227	40,144	9,940	596
1963–64 ..	31,224	4,478	225	39,531	10,525	656

Aerial Agriculture

The aerial agriculture industry in Victoria has grown rapidly and aircraft are now extensively used for topdressing and seeding, crop spraying with weedicides and insecticides, and the control of rabbits by the dropping of poisoned carrot baits. A more recent phase of aerial agriculture is the dropping of young fish into Victorian lakes and streams. A full description of aerial agriculture will be found on pages 764–765.

Since 1956–57, statistical information has been collected by the Department of Civil Aviation and details for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Unit	Year Ended 31st March—				
		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total Area Treated * †	acres	616,531	806,592	972,269	923,776	1,512,819
Topdressed or Seeded.. ..	acres	372,597	580,169	676,219	659,975	1,165,183
Sprayed or Dusted	acres	134,561	196,297	231,098	206,711	281,331
Materials Used—						
Superphosphate ..	cwt.	459,520	749,020	877,200	888,060	1,427,640
Seed	lb.	24,000	1,624	5,135	2,128	39,190
Aircraft Utilization (Flying Time) ..	hours	6,622	9,598	8,545	8,238	11,190

* Areas treated with more than one type of material in one operation are counted once only.
† Includes 109,373 acres baited for rabbit destruction in 1960, 29,981 acres in 1961, 64,952 acres in 1962, 57,090 acres in 1963, and 66,305 acres in 1964.

Farm Machinery

The numbers of the principal items of farm machinery on rural holdings at the 31st March during each of the five years from 1960 to 1964 are given in the table below :—

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars	Number at 31st March—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Milking Machines—Units ..	89,657	92,315	95,661	97,372	98,151
Shearing Machines—Stands ..	37,015	37,926	38,758	39,162	39,433
Tractors—Wheeled Type ..	59,438	62,730	65,487	66,479	68,954
—Crawler Type ..	1,730	1,807	1,931	1,936	2,451
Rotary Hoes	9,180	9,284	9,777	9,899	10,205
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	27,948	29,035	29,349	29,188	28,757
Grain Drills—Combine	18,517	18,749	19,016	19,155	19,905
—Other	9,531	9,501	9,709	†	8,880
Maize Planters	998	*	*	*	*
Headers, Strippers and Harvesters	14,216	13,888	14,065	14,646	14,131
Pick-up Balers	8,040	8,968	9,282	10,107	10,789
Stationary Hay Presses ..	2,465	2,584	2,213	*	*

* Not collected. † Not available for publication.

NOTE.—Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the Victorian Year Book 1954–58, page 88.

Mechanization of Farming, 1962

Progress of Cultivation

The first Statistical Register of Victoria published in 1854 shows that in 1836 there were 50 acres of land under cultivation in the Colony of Victoria. By 1840 this figure had increased to 3,210 acres. This progress continued until 1852 when 57,471 acres were under cultivation. With the discovery of gold in Victoria, agricultural progress received a temporary setback, the area of land cultivated declining to 34,816 acres in 1854. However, with the influx of population came a demand for agricultural products and, by the end of 1860, the area of land under cultivation amounted to 407,740 acres.

The following table shows the annual average area under cultivation in each decennium from 1856 to 1955 and the actual area for each of the following nine seasons 1956 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or Year (Ended March)	Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856–1955, and Actual Area Each Year 1956–1964, under—		
	Crop*	Fallow	Total Cultivation*
		acres	
1856–65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1866–75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1876–85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1886–95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1896–1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1906–15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1916–25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926–35	5,233,894	2,501,357	7,735,251
1936–45	4,435,645	2,142,953	6,578,598
1946–55	4,635,982	2,311,401	6,947,383
1956	4,542,096	1,982,742	6,524,838
1957	3,637,352	1,879,812	5,517,164
1958	4,051,249	1,644,764	5,696,013
1959	4,790,989	2,187,212	6,978,201
1960	4,482,757	2,180,266	6,663,023
1961	4,504,732	2,217,789	6,722,521
1962	4,532,686	2,286,771	6,819,457
1963	5,036,686	2,521,355	7,558,041
1964	4,899,557	2,524,863	7,424,420

* Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. From 1961 onwards area of pasture cut for hay and seed is included under pasture.

Crops and Growers

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1963–64

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross Value*
	acres		$
Cereals for Grain—			
Barley—			
2 row	179,827	3,833,033 bushels	3,658,094
6 row	10,310	192,481 bushels	143,422
Malze	3,399	203,405 bushels	273,108
Oats	910,063	19,884,808 bushels	13,848,550
Rye	15,275	95,200 bushels	155,176
Wheat	3,109,044	76,302,219 bushels	108,497,710
Hay—			
Barley and Rye	7,933	11,710 tons	193,314
Lucerne	81,394	166,400 tons	2,580,018
Meadow	852,356	1,441,178 tons	29,264,308
Oaten	168,528	283,132 tons	5,542,788
Wheaten	28,273	44,912 tons	794,578
Green Fodder	110,507	..	2,036,090
Grey and Other Field Peas	8,326	152,194 bushels	324,982
Grass and Clover Seed	29,930	197,994 bushels	1,301,318
Industrial Crops—			
Broom Millet	337	1,845 cwt. fibre 390 cwt. seed	38,746 1,288
Linseed	16,240	190,322 bushels	666,120
Hops	625	5,751 cwt.	507,232
Mustard	690	2,438 cwt.	30,250
Tobacco	10,519	129,096 cwt.	14,059,856
Vegetables—			
Onions	3,756	17,946 tons	1,137,800
Potatoes	39,626	200,384 tons	15,585,638
Other	41,368	212,935 tons	17,075,590
Stock Fodder—			
Pumpkins	229	..	19,464
Turnips, Beet, &c.	23,792	..	1,118,224
Vineyards—			
Grapes—			
Table	2,383	8,216 tons	1,229,114
Wine	4,990	21,068 tons	933,708
Drying	36,112	284,411 tons	
		60,021 tons of sultanas	17,597,048
		6,118 tons of raisins	1,173,004
		3,939 tons of currants	1,801,676
Vines, Unproductive	3,016	..	..
Orchards—			
Productive	56,606	..	26,396,382
Unproductive	20,190	..	..
All Other Crops	6,199	..	4,822,842
Total Crops	5,781,843	..	272,807,438

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, are presumed to be the principal markets.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1963–64.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State, as numbers of occupiers are engaged in the cultivation of more than one of the crops enumerated.

VICTORIA—GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON 1963–64

Crops Grown	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	507	370	706	3,895	2,846	3,362	439	38	12,163
Oats ..	528	529	1,842	2,856	1,585	2,373	679	29	10,421
Barley ..	623	67	267	406	618	571	50	50	2,652
Maize ..	5	2	..	..	1	1	41	174	224
Green Fodder—									
Maize ..	616	66	279	9	7	17	49	986	2,029
All Other ..	1,032	398	1,416	55	68	441	501	1,128	5,039
Other—									
Potatoes ..	1,530	453	497	8	10	15	109	447	3,069
Onions ..	266	2	262	6	23	9	..	16	584
Other Vegetables	1,425	30	344	40	323	497	32	124	2,815
Orchards ..	1,807	160	66	115	1,332	1,069	151	69	4,769
Vineyards ..	2	2	..	9	2,397	149	24	..	2,583
Grass and Clover Seed	21	74	112	24	17	95	171	9	523
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	45	318	..	363*

* Excluding share-farmers.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1963–64 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1963–64 (Acres)

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	29,934	22,372	55,996	931,935	1,513,100	514,292	39,748	1,667	3,109,044
Oats ..	22,924	23,030	129,850	266,697	261,740	179,395	25,057	1,370	910,063
Barley ..	47,735	2,063	10,363	30,507	64,836	30,263	1,717	2,653	190,137
Maize ..	23	13	..	..	100	1	463	2,799	3,399
Field Peas ..	3,914	344	2,449	431	863	64	56	205	8,326
All Hay ..	155,297	60,609	293,195	101,303	41,785	232,259	94,493	159,543	1,138,484
Green Fodder	21,716	8,552	39,118	1,946	1,958	8,988	8,637	19,592	110,507
Grass and Clover for Seed ..	1,338	4,300	6,558	1,174	2,240	5,993	7,926	401	29,930
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	799	9,720	..	10,519
Potatoes ..	21,173	6,780	5,742	21	118	72	715	5,005	39,626
Onions ..	1,114	9	2,445	4	40	6	..	138	3,756
All Other Vegetables ..	20,614	144	11,628	139	2,805	4,052	177	1,809	41,368
Vines ..	4	40	..	755	43,573	803	1,326	..	46,501
Orchards ..	25,251	2,577	610	4,061	8,146	33,783	1,818	550	76,796
All Other Crops	10,851	763	23,201	169	15,160	3,016	1,603	8,624	63,387
Total Area under Crop ..	361,888	131,596	581,155	1,339,142	1,956,464	1,013,786	193,456	204,356	5,781,843
Land in Fallow	59,339	26,583	62,042	783,611	1,159,115	391,462	17,932	24,779	2,524,863
Total Area under Cultivation ..	421,227	158,179	643,197	2,122,753	3,115,579	1,405,248	211,388	229,135	8,306,706

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1963–64

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat bush.	736,714	595,169	1,344,488	26,366,766	35,027,275	11,512,612	684,754	34,441	76,302,219
Oats „	540,406	633,921	4,062,301	5,757,304	4,567,236	3,800,908	507,924	14,808	19,884,808
Barley „	1,210,324	44,704	256,097	650,672	1,110,839	661,974	24,320	66,584	4,025,514
Maize „	290	320	..	..	4,600	15	19,118	179,062	203,405
Field Peas „	75,172	5,360	44,448	6,718	15,671	1,591	1,079	2,155	152,194
All Hay tons	284,727	108,682	468,690	144,107	56,580	388,175	177,774	318,597	1,947,332
Grass and Clover for Seed cwt.	1,322	6,182	9,019	1,229	2,443	8,809	12,158	177	41,339
Tobacco „	..	..	..	..	..	7,299	121,797	..	129,096
Potatoes tons	106,171	29,999	30,749	95	732	289	2,155	30,194	200,384
Onions „	6,009	4	10,625	29	256	36	..	987	17,946
Wine Made gall.	*	..	..	*	*	*	*	..	3,704,891
Dried Vine Fruits—									
Raisins tons	..	..	..	..	6,117	..	..	..	6,117
Sultanas „	..	..	..	..	60,021	..	..	..	60,021
Currants „	..	..	..	..	3,934	..	..	..	3,934

* Details for individual districts are confidential.

Principal Crops

General

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal crops grown in Victoria and these, together with hay, represent about 90 per cent. of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year. The growing of potatoes, grapes, and apples is also important.

In the following section some detailed descriptive and statistical information is given for all main crops grown in the State including those mentioned above.

Wheat

The acreage sown to wheat in recent years has increased to approximately 3 mill. acres. This is about half the total area under crop in the State. Virtually all the wheat crop is used for grain production, only about one per cent. being cut for hay. The average annual production for the five years ended 1963–64 was about 61 mill. bush., of which about 65 per cent. was exported. Grain yields during the past five years averaged about 22 bush. (60 lb. per bush.) per acre, but yields as high as 60 bush. per acre are harvested on individual farms in most seasons. The highest officially recorded yield is 78·8 bush. per acre for 50 acres grown near Murtoa in 1960.

The main wheat belt lies in the northern part of the State, in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, where about 93 per cent. of the crop is grown. The average rainfall in these Districts varies from 10 inches in the extreme north-west of the State to about 20–22 inches at the eastern and southern margins of the main wheat belt. About three-quarters of the wheat crop is sown on bare fallowed land.

Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops. Zinc sulphate is added in the Wimmera District, applications normally being made to each third or fourth wheat crop. Small amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers have been used in particular circumstances, especially in view of the more favourable wheat/nitrogen fertilizer price relationships now existing. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but occasionally some heavy losses occur due to stem rust and foot rots. Ball smut is effectively controlled by pickling, which is done at the same time as the wheat is graded. Weeds are controlled by fallow cultivation or by crop spraying. The crop is harvested from mid-November in the early districts to January under late conditions.

Wheat is grown in rotation with fallow, other crops, and pastures. The use of subterranean clover and medic leys has greatly improved soil fertility, with resultant benefit to wheat yields and quality. (See Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 517 to 519.) Sheep grazed on these, and on native pastures, contribute materially to the State's wool and fat lamb production, especially to the production of early fat lambs.

Wheat is grown on three major soil types :—(1) Mallee soils referred to as solonized brown soils ; (2) self-mulching grey soils of heavy texture and high fertility in the southern Wimmera ; and (3) red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District.

The wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, but attention is being given to this in the eastern Mallee. Substantial improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past 30 years, and several of the soft wheats available reach the medium to strong class. The adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems has led to a substantial improvement in the protein content, and thus the quality, of Victorian wheat.

Virtually the whole of the wheat crop is handled, stored, and transported in bulk. The whole of the crop is marketed through the Australian Wheat Board. Victorian wheat is marketed in one grade known as f.a.q. (fair average quality).

Grain Elevators Board

In 1934, an Act was passed to provide for the handling of wheat in bulk in Victoria. The Act gave the Government power to constitute a Board of three members to implement the provisions of the Act. On submissions made by the Board to, and approved by, the Government, 233 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling $18,086,000. Repayment of the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Victorian Government. In 1963 the Act was amended to provide for the handling of barley in bulk by the Grain Elevators Board.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939–40 season.

The Board's Geelong Terminal is the most modern and the largest single wheat shipping terminal in the world. Its operation is by push-button remote control with operational indicator lights appearing on a diagram panel of the whole terminal. Wheat can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,200 tons per hour and can be shipped from the terminal at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour, either direct from the terminal storage bins or by a combination of storage bins and rail receivals.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 86 million bushels of wheat. The largest quantity of wheat delivered to railway stations by Victorian growers in any one season prior to the 1964–65 season was 76,051,000 bushels in 1963–64. A new record was established during the 1964–65 season when 79,000,000 bushels were delivered. In addition, during the 1964–65 season 1,354,000 bushels of bulk barley were delivered to the Board.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st October—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Australian Wheat Board—Operating and Maintenance Expenses ..	1,026	1,408	1,388	1,484	1,726
Australian Wheat Board—Capital Facilities Allowance	700	740	752	930	1,258
Interest on Investments	180	206	308	340	326
Other	2	..	2	..	13
Total Revenue	1,908	2,354	2,450	2,754	3,324
EXPENDITURE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	582	924	862	890	1,023
Administration Expenses ..	214	256	270	270	336
Depreciation and Renewals ..	228	228	256	324	392
Interest on Loans	376	414	534	682	826
Sinking Fund Charges	68	84	100	128	158
Appropriations to Reserves ..	504*	328	412	446	637
Other	14	12	12	..	..
Total Expenditure ..	1,986	2,246	2,446	2,740	3,372
Net Surplus	—78	108	4	14	—48
Fixed Assets (At 31st October) ..	8,858	9,326	11,256	14,524	19,157
Loan Indebtedness (At 31st October)—					
State Government	1,870	1,848	1,826	1,804	1,780
Public	6,390	7,790	9,334	12,192	15,099

* Including $200,000 appropriated from profits accumulated in previous years.

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export from Australia during the period of the present Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan. The Board consists of a Chairman and four other Commonwealth Government appointees and ten members who are representatives of wheat growers in the five main wheat growing States, each State being represented by two members.

The current five year Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan commenced with the 1963–64 crop and provides for a guaranteed price to wheat growers on up to 150 million bushels of exports from each season's wheat. The guaranteed price of wheat of a particular season is an amount equal to the cost of production of wheat of that season as determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Wheat Industry Stabilization Act and for season 1963–64 it was fixed at $1.44 per bushel. For the second year (1964–65) of the Stabilization Plan the cost of production and thus the guaranteed price has been increased by 2 cents to $1.46 per bushel. The prices referred to are on a bulk wheat basis f.o.r. ports.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian Branch of the Australian Wheat Board during season 1963–64 were 77,726,000 bushels including 3,364,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to railway stations operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales, and 1,849,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to Victorian stations.

With the exception of East Northern areas, where the intended acreage sown was reduced because of excessive moisture, the remainder of the wheat growing areas enjoyed favourable sowing and growing conditions, particularly the large Mallee acreage which throughout the whole season showed promise of big production. This promise was subsequently fulfilled with a record yield per acre for the area. Excellent harvesting conditions prevailed over the whole State and the f.a.q. sample was of a high standard, being equal to the best on record of 65½ lb. per bushel. The average yield per acre for this season was 24·54 bushels.

Wheat Standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is fixed each season by a State Committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

Farmers Growing Wheat for Grain, Area Sown, Production, Gross Value, and F.A.Q.

In the following table the number of farmers engaged in growing 20 acres or more of wheat for grain, the area, production, average yield, gross value of production of wheat, and the f.a.q. standard

determined in Victoria for each of the seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown :—

VICTORIA—WHEAT STATISTICS

Season	Holdings Growing Wheat (20 Acres and over)	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value	Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
	No.	'000 acres	'000 bush.	bush.	$'000	lb.
1959–60 ..	10,561	2,261	38,793	17·16	53,487	62½
1960–61 ..	10,625	2,672	67,587	25·30†	96,487	64¾
1961–62 ..	11,648	2,849	56,878	19·97	85,394	64
1962–63 ..	12,166	3,125	67,899	21·73	98,910	65½
1963–64 ..	11,370	3,109	76,302*	24·54	108,498	65½

* Record production. † Record yield per acre.

Wheat Breeding

The objective of wheat breeding in Victoria is to produce new varieties which will give higher yields of better quality grain than existing varieties. Included in the yield objective is the reduction of losses due to drought and various diseases which include stem rust (the most important), leaf rust, septoria, lose smut and eye spot lodging. The breeding work is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which undertakes plant breeding, field testing, and quality evaluation. The wheat breeding activities of the Department are centred on the State Research Farm at Werribee where the hybridization is carried out, the early generations raised, and the primary quality and disease testing done. This station is supplemented by regional selection centres in the main wheat growing districts. Field testing is undertaken in all districts at departmental research stations and colleges and on farmers' properties. The number of centres for varietal testing in Victoria is nearly 40. Disease testing is carried out at research stations in appropriate areas and at the Plant Research Laboratories at Burnley. Quality evaluations, including test baking, are undertaken at the Department's Cereal Laboratories in Melbourne.

The wheat breeding work of the Department has been very successful. During the past 50 years, 40 new wheats have been released for cultivation by farmers. The most widely grown of these have been Free Gallipoli (1923), Ghurka (1924), Ranee 4H (1930), Magnet (1939), Quadrat (1941), Insignia and Pinnacle (1946), Sherpa (1953), and Olympic (1956). Ninety-five per cent. of the wheat acreage in Victoria is sown to varieties bred by the Department. Since 1930, the baking quality of Victorian wheat has improved markedly.

The varieties released for sowing since 1946 are : 1946—Insignia, 1946—Pinnacle, 1947—Diadem, 1953—Sherpa, 1956—Olympic, 1957—Beacon, 1960—Stockade, and 1963—Emblem.

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1961–62, 1962–63, and 1963–64. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety (In Order of Popularity), Season 1963–64	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64	
	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown
Insignia ..	1,357,440	47·13	1,516,564	47·96	1,635,619	52·13
Pinnacle ..	683,027	23·72	764,009	24·16	681,159	21·71
Olympic ..	482,194	16·74	503,082	15·91	463,827	14·79
Insignia 49 ..	71,235	2·47	80,529	2·54	86,813	2·77
Sherpa ..	107,724	3·74	101,022	3·20	68,814	2·19
Heron ..	7,743	0·27	32,677	1·03	53,432	1·70
Quadrat ..	78,494	2·73	58,727	1·86	43,722	1·39
Stockade ..	2,226	0·07	18,106	0·58	29,218	0·93
Beacon ..	19,261	0·67	25,879	0·82	23,091	0·74
Baldmin ..	15,099	0·53	13,271	0·41	9,406	0·30
Sabre ..	9,098	0·32	10,488	0·34	8,409	0·27
All Other Varieties ..	46,361	1·61	37,575	1·19	33,807	1·08
Total ..	2,879,902	100·00	3,161,929	100·00	3,137,317	100·00

Wheat Growing in Conjunction with Livestock Grazed

A table showing the number of holdings in Victoria growing wheat for grain together with sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, and pigs as at 31st March, 1960, appears on page 491.

Oats

Oats are the second most widely grown crop in Victoria, and in recent years the area of this cereal has averaged about 1·2 mill. acres. Nearly 70 per cent. of this is harvested for grain, some of it after winter grazing. Although oaten hay was important in the past, only about 17 per cent. of the acreage is now harvested for this purpose, the remainder of the area being used solely for grazing.

As the land on which oats are grown is normally not fallowed or does not receive as good seedbed preparation as that intended for wheat, oat production shows greater fluctuations than does wheat production. This seasonal variability is particularly marked in the northern parts of the State. The average annual grain production is about 20 mill. bush. (40 lb. per bushel), ranging in the last ten years from 9·5 mill. bush. in 1957–58 to 27 mill. bush. in 1962–63.

Over half the oat grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or is used within Victoria for stock feed. Large quantities are retained for feeding during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a relatively small proportion is used to manufacture foods for human consumption. The proportion of oats purchased in the milling grades is approximately 10 per cent. of the oats marketed. Milling grades usually command a premium of 2 cents to 10 cents per bushel above feed oats. The other

uses of the grain by the mills are for the manufacture of stock foods and for the manufacture of unkilned rolled oats, mainly for export. The remaining quarter of the crop is exported as grain. More than 95 per cent. of the oats exported are sold as "Victorian Feed" grade. Oat grain is sold in an open market through merchants or through the voluntary oat pool, and prices fluctuate widely according to seasonal conditions and supplies available.

With the decline in the number of horses throughout the State, there has been a corresponding decline in the area of oats used for hay production, particularly in the main cereal growing districts. However, during the past ten years, the area cut for hay has fluctuated around 200,000 acres. The hay may be cut either for farm use or for sale (mainly to chaff mills near Melbourne, Ballarat, and Maryborough).

Most of the area fed-off completely is grazed by sheep in the winter, but in dairying districts oats are sometimes sown for autumn and winter grazing to supplement pasture growth. About 32 per cent. of the oats completely grazed are in the Mallee District.

The main oat grain producing areas are in the Mallee, Wimmera, Northern, and Western Districts. The popularity of varieties has undergone marked changes in recent years. After having held supremacy for more than 40 years, Algerian was superseded as the leading variety by Orient in 1962, while Avon now holds this position. The area sown to the five leading varieties—Avon, Orient, Algerian, Ballidu, and Kent—is nearly 90 per cent. of the total oat acreage in the State.

The area harvested (season 1963–64) for hay was 168,528 acres, and for grain 910,063 acres, which produced 283,132 tons of hay, and 19,884,808 bushels of grain respectively. The area of oats sown for grazing purposes amounted to 159,546 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	'000 acres	'000 bushels	bushels	$'000
1959–60	673	12,701	18·87	9,594
1960–61	835	20,666	24·75	12,958
1961–62	774	16,312	21·06	11,464
1962–63	932	27,042*	29·01	18,412
1963–64	910	19,885	21·85	13,849

* Record production.

Barley

The maximum barley production was in 1958–59, when about 362,000 acres (2- and 6-row) were sown, with a production of approximately 8·6 mill. bush. (50 lb. per bushel), but, since then, area and production have declined because of changed markets and other factors. Well over 90 per cent. of the barley grown in Victoria is of 2-row or malting type. The remainder is sown with 6-row varieties, which are used primarily for feed.

Although some barley is grown in all districts, the main production is centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent area of the north-western Wimmera. While wheat is the main cereal throughout the cereal-growing districts, the barley crop occupies second position in the areas noted above, whereas, in most other portions of northern Victoria, oats occupy this position.

In this northern barley growing area, the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on ley land cultivated in the autumn just prior to sowing or on wheaten stubble land. The variety Prior is almost exclusively sown in this area, and superphosphate is the standard fertilizer applied. Average district yields are about 18 bushels per acre.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Geelong, Werribee, and Bacchus Marsh. Here, barley is the main crop, and the normal practice is to sow it with superphosphate on fallowed land. The main variety has been Research, but Resibee and Anabee, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1961 and 1962, respectively, are now being grown to an increasing extent. While Research produced very good malting quality grain in this area, the new varieties have quality characteristics superior to those of the older variety. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 33 bushels per acre. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are thus considerably lower than in the northern areas.

In 1963, a bulk handling scheme for barley was introduced at Beulah in the southern Mallee, and the scheme was extended in 1964 to six additional receival points in the Mallee and Wimmera, one in the Northern District and two in the Central District. Barley is marketed through the Australian Barley Board, which operates in Victoria and South Australia and provides an orderly marketing system for barley grown in those States. All the barley is classified on sample before delivery. Classification is, firstly, on varietal type—Chevalier (Prior and similar varieties) and Research (Research, Resibee, Anabee)—and, secondly, on quality—Malting (Nos. 1 and 2), Milling (No. 3), and Feed (Nos. 4 and 5). There are price differentials for each grade.

Practically all the barley of malting quality is malted in Australia for local use or export as malt—principally to Eastern destinations. Most of the milling and feed grades are exported, chiefly to Europe and Eastern Asia.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Yield per Acre			Gross Value
	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Total	
	'000 acres		'000 bushels		bushels			$'000
1959–60 ..	264	14	5,318	274	20·17	19·79	20·15	5,286
1960–61 ..	293	16	7,392	327	25·19	20·66	24·95	6,632
1961–62 ..	212	13	4,415	239	20·79	18·26	20·64	5,056
1962–63 ..	180	14	5,129	340	28·45	24·22	28·14	5,310
1963–64 ..	180	10	3,833	192	21·32	18·67	21·17	3,802

Maize

Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. It is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For Green Fodder	For Grain							
		Area			Production			Yield per Acre	Gross Value
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total		
	acres				bushels				$'000
1959–60 ..	9,084	2,981	402	3,383	167,489	12,965	180,454	53·34	263
1960–61 ..	11,681	2,742	243	2,985	162,682	8,422	171,104	57·32	274
1961–62 ..	15,440	2,999	310	3,309	181,745	10,029	191,774	57·96	248
1962–63 ..	15,970	3,138	496	3,634	197,376	18,788	216,164	59·48	286
1963–64 ..	11,741	3,108	291	3,399	194,585	8,820	203,405	59·84	273

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not grown primarily as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilize the market for rye grain.

The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilization of loose sand or sandhills in the Mallee District. There is some interest in it for winter grazing in cold districts during the winter months.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bushels		$'000
1959–60	22,344	138,438	6·20	178
1960–61	22,895	187,659	8·20	235
1961–62	17,849	136,725	7·66	185
1962–63	17,551	114,639	6·53	171
1963–64	15,275	95,200	6·23	155

Hay

The pattern of hay production in Victoria has changed considerably in the post-war period. More complete mechanization and the virtual disappearance of the working horse have taken the emphasis from cereal hay. The harvesting of large areas of cereal crops, particularly oats, grown specifically for the production of hay for the maintenance of horse teams, is no longer necessary and there has been a marked decline in the amount of cereal hay produced.

On the other hand, there have been spectacular increases in the production of other forms of fodder. The annual production of meadow hay has increased from about 400,000 tons to over 1·4 mill. tons during this period. There has also been a substantial increase in the amount of lucerne hay conserved. Silage has become an important supplement to hay for stock feeding, and silage produced mainly from pasture growth has increased from about 25,000 tons annually to over 300,000 tons in the post-war period.

This increase in fodder conservation has resulted in more efficient utilization of the extra herbage grown as the result of pasture improvement in all districts. Large numbers of livestock are now being maintained with greater safety following the conservation of portion of the surplus spring growth for feeding out during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought.

As pastures have been improved and livestock production intensified, the provision of supplementary fodder has become an important factor in the Victorian grazing industry. The conservation of meadow hay fits in well with farm management routine and is a convenient method of ensuring continuity of fodder supplies.

Particulars of areas harvested and production of the several kinds of hay appear in the following table :—

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1963–64

Kind	Area	Production	Yield per Acre
	acres	tons	tons
Wheaten	28,273	44,912	1·59
Oaten	168,528	283,132	1·68
Lucerne	81,394	166,400	2·04
Barley, Rye, &c.	7,933	11,710	1·48
Meadow	852,356	1,441,178	1·69
Total	1,138,484	1,947,332	1·71

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1963–64 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at the 31st March, 1964 :—

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF ENSILAGE AND HAY

(Tons)

Statistical District	Ensilage Made, 1963–64	Stocks at 31st March, 1964	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	70,845	47,115	254,114
North-Central	8,783	8,710	93,724
Western	24,341	18,343	392,321
Wimmera	3,981	8,706	178,783
Mallee	4,413	13,162	62,085
Northern	13,132	17,787	414,361
North-Eastern	30,258	25,055	211,158
Gippsland	97,084	46,237	304,929
Total	252,837	185,115	1,911,475

Potatoes

Victoria is the largest producer of potatoes in Australia, contributing a little more than 40 per cent. of the total annual requirement. The bulk of the Victorian crop is used within the State for human consumption and seed purposes, the surplus being exported to other States to augment local supplies. Potatoes are generally used as a fresh vegetable, but there is increasing interest in processed forms. Generally regarded as a summer crop, potato planting goes on in one district or another for ten months of the year, while harvest extends over the whole year.

Early crops are grown in favoured localities where the risk of frost is not great, such as in the Bellarine Peninsula and the market garden areas south-east of Melbourne. These are lifted from October (or sooner) to December. Mid-season crops come on the market in January, February, and March from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, and parts of Gippsland. The late or main crop is produced in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Trentham), Kinglake, Otways, and the Gippsland hill country. Harvest commences in April and runs on until October.

Spray irrigation is now common in most districts and has proved useful in tiding crops over the short but critical dry periods that occur in mid-summer in the State's higher rainfall areas. Potato growing has become increasingly mechanized and production has therefore tended to pass into the hands of specialist growers having larger individual areas.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production*	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	tons		$'000
1959–60	48,506	242,548	5·00	11,616
1960–61	38,672	180,819	4·68	18,686
1961–62	36,469	196,032	5·38	13,048
1962–63	43,024	254,473	5·91	6,612
1963–64	39,626	200,384	5·06	15,586

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follows :—31,951 tons in 1959–60 ; 23,910 tons in 1960–61 ; 25,506 tons in 1961–62 ; 32,688 tons in 1962–63 ; and 22,897 tons in 1963–64

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1963–64 these areas were responsible for 87 per cent. of the total onion production of the State. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value for each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	tons		$'000
1959–60	3,994	27,808	6·96	2,024
1960–61	3,532	16,286	4·61	1,500
1961–62	4,456	23,784	5·34	1,588
1962–63	4,634	26,175	5·65	1,390
1963–64	3,756	17,946	4·78	1,138

Linseed

Linseed is the major oil producing crop grown in Victoria. Its commercial production, which began in 1947, has now increased to over 25,000 acres in suitable years, with an output in excess of 300,000 bushels. In wet seasons, however, such as 1963, weather and soil conditions seriously cut the intended acreage.

Linseed has proved to be well adapted to broad acre production over a wide area of mixed farming and pastoral country in the 20 to 30 inch rainfall zone in the western part of Victoria. Initially, the industry was developed on imported varieties, and, in the period up to 1955, yields were low because these varieties were not fully suited to Victorian conditions and because of their susceptibility to disease.

Greater stability has been given to the industry with the release by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties. Other factors influencing the expansion of the industry have been the improved technical knowledge available to growers, price stability, and the decline of flax growing.

Victorian linseed contains 38 to 40 per cent. of oil of satisfactory quality. Linseed oil is one of the main components of paints, varnishes, and linoleum, and also has many other industrial uses. The meal or press cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is a valuable stock food.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of linseed for each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bushels		$'000
1959–60	24,850	295,644	11·90	1,070
1960–61	6,179	39,356	6·37	142
1961–62	17,711	243,700	13·76	853
1962–63	25,232	327,216	12·97	1,145
1963–64	16,240	190,322	11·72	666

Tobacco

The production of cigarette leaf constitutes the main aim of the Australian tobacco-growing industry. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. At the present high level of usage, it is important that only leaf of desirable smoking quality is produced. Such leaf can be grown with some certainty only in areas having light infertile soils and, during the summer months, appreciable rainfall, moderate temperatures, and high atmospheric humidity.

The Victorian crop usually accounts for rather more than one-third of the total Australian tobacco production. Suitable growing conditions are found in the north-eastern river valleys, and the industry is concentrated at present along the Ovens and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of the State. Recent trends disclose a concentration of production in the higher parts of these valleys, with some contraction at certain climatically less favoured downstream centres and in the inundated area above the Buffalo River dam. The Mount Beauty district in the upper Kiewa Valley has latterly become established as a reliable centre for the production of good quality leaf.

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition due to wide fluctuation in market conditions and average yields, and it is only in the past decade that any degree of stability has become apparent due to an upward trend in average yield. This has resulted in the Victorian figure approaching a level comparable to that achieved by the world's major tobacco producing countries.

The fungus disease, blue mould, has often brought about drastic reduction of yield and has been the prime cause of most short Victorian crops in the past. At present growers are able to control this disease by implementing newly developed fungicidal spray programmes, and this is perhaps the main factor in current yield improvement.

The establishment of a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board is expected to consolidate stability in the industry through orderly crop disposal.

Victorian tobacco producers are assisted in their efforts to increase yield and improve leaf quality by the Department of Agriculture, which conducts research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station at Ovens and its sub-station at Gunbower, and also provides an intensive advisory service for growers.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of tobacco in each of the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	cwt. (dry)		$'000
1959–60	6,424	66,080	10·29	8,292
1960–61	9,932	86,854	8·74	8,450
1961–62	9,286	58,168	6·26	7,278
1962–63	9,844	84,351	8·57	10,210
1963–64	10,519	129,096	12·27	14,060

Further Reference, 1963

Fruit Industries

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and nearly 120,000 acres are used for orchards or vineyards. The three most important districts are the area within 50 miles of Melbourne (apples, dessert tree fruits, and berries), the Goulburn Valley (canning fruit), and the Mallee region (dried vine fruit and citrus).

Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 25 and 35 inches. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but in many areas additional irrigation is essential during January–March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 20 to 40 inches, but the average rainfall in the Goulburn Valley is 19 inches and in the Mallee only 10 inches. In these districts elaborate irrigation schemes of the Lower Murray Valley and of the Goulburn and Campaspe Rivers make possible the large scale development of the fruit industry. The distribution of water is effected mainly by gravity except for small areas of citrus under spray irrigation.

Because of the high capital expenditure invested in orchard land and equipment and with the keen competition for local and oversea markets, most Victorian growers realize that they have to produce increased quantities of better quality fruit without increasing costs. To achieve this, labour expenses are cut by high capacity spraying units for pest control and by bulk handling of the crop. Many orchardists

use fruit thinning sprays to make hand thinning less time consuming. The increasing use of weedicides in orchards and vineyards has made less frequent cultivation possible. Lighter pruning of apples is showing promising results in Southern Victoria and this trend could also become an important factor in reducing labour costs.

Statistics on fruit growing are collected from all persons who grow fruit for sale (for all purposes). Particulars of fruit production (excluding vines) for the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Growers		5,076	4,783	4,700	4,807	4,769
Area	acres	68,657	71,415	72,712	75,855	76,796
Gross Value of Fruit Produced	($'000)	21,060	25,358	25,356	23,546	26,396
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	bushels	3,005,669	3,134,917	3,045,808	4,059,045	3,298,851
Pears	„	3,582,549	3,704,278	4,605,808	3,848,614	4,771,604
Quinces	„	19,595	20,563	32,564	22,017	29,909
Apricots	„	468,055	206,521	631,810	535,235	352,557
Cherries	„	101,189	90,297	137,494	116,920	109,783
Nectarines	„	18,896	14,981	16,940	20,713	21,717
Peaches	„	1,210,021	955,224	1,686,496	1,811,799	1,827,910
Plums	„	156,940	106,833	184,723	141,953	137,431
Prunes	„	26,594	23,853	24,383	24,346	19,332
Lemons	„	156,217	199,535	150,738	212,693	105,115
Oranges—						
Navels	„	447,817	343,659	399,168	531,249	479,580
Valencias	„	538,710	314,730	543,832	586,991	605,916
Other Oranges	„	42,184	31,024	42,167	45,495	48,879
Mandarins	„	20,081	27,095	27,824	41,297	36,410
Grapefruit	„	67,214	69,844	80,902	97,217	88,596
Figs	„	3,218	2,273	2,349	2,264	2,462
Passion-fruit	„	2,197	2,680	2,288	3,601	5,762
Olives	„	11,741	23,425	13,178	14,845	36,367
Gooseberries	cwt.	1,172	703	775	865	606
Loganberries	„	2,462	2,144	1,787	1,684	1,451
Raspberries	„	2,862	2,616	2,936	2,848	3,018
Strawberries	„	6,692	6,531	10,712	15,172	16,817
Youngberries	„	3,833	4,172	4,649	4,891	3,607
Other Berries	„	1,505	625	679	964	978
Almonds	lb.	115,444	74,900	141,819	64,599	69,366
Filberts	„	6,590	7,244	15,510	6,608	14,750
Walnuts	„	149,136	148,357	135,254	146,020	150,982

The production of the principal kinds of dried tree-fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following table. Particulars in respect of dried vine-fruits appear on pages 516–517.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS
(lb.)

Year Ended 31st March—	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
1960	38,067	5,417	3,505	460,806	2,429	510,224
1961	33,820	4,510	2,290	368,731	626	409,977
1962	17,844	..	3,925	397,841	620	420,230
1963	31,421	2,278	4,652	590,323	1,988	630,662
1964	19,810	5,390	6,714	481,648	309	513,871

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially; the latest figures available are for the season 1961–62. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts on holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1958–59 and 1961–62 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS

Fruit and Nuts	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1958–59			1961–62		
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total
Apples	1,498,638	511,163	2,009,801	1,531,839	664,194	2,196,033
Pears	1,124,220	376,722	1,500,942	1,189,246	548,139	1,737,385
Quinces	21,402	922	22,324	13,099	481	13,580
Plums	146,136	38,127	184,263	137,450	48,047	185,497
Prunes	25,332	6,385	31,717	26,990	8,575	35,565
Cherries	117,292	48,813	166,105	117,078	65,327	182,405
Peaches	540,124	607,039	1,147,163	842,117	634,192	1,476,309
Apricots	312,979	89,970	402,949	317,157	68,495	385,652
Nectarines	18,103	5,296	23,399	13,252	12,219	25,471
Oranges—						
Navels	166,147	24,729	190,876	175,563	60,572	236,135
Valencias	190,266	60,475	250,741	208,758	89,498	298,256
Other Oranges ..	16,137	1,620	17,757	18,904	2,874	21,778
Mandarins	9,252	9,676	18,928	13,049	23,144	36,193
Grapefruit	22,917	1,541	24,458	21,898	4,663	26,561
Lemons and Limes ..	89,869	14,704	104,573	80,162	27,326	107,488
Figs	5,840	983	6,823	3,402	1,294	4,696
Raspberries	247,970	60,001	307,971	223,000	32,250	255,250
Loganberries	138,129	19,001	157,130	49,890	1,395	51,285
Strawberries	6,972,270	405,759	7,378,029	6,877,500	686,250	7,563,750
Gooseberries	51,762	8,480	60,242	40,500	9,000	49,500
Youngberries	127,304	21,600	148,904	79,489	9,532	89,021
Other Berries	45,906	12,610	58,516	19,737	2,127	21,864
Olives	60,351	56,568	116,919	73,931	53,660	127,591
Passion-fruit	15,950	8,085	24,035	9,011	3,657	12,668
Almonds	26,496	4,576	31,072	23,568	3,247	26,815
Walnuts	6,549	2,094	8,643	6,134	1,054	7,188
Filberts	3,725	458	4,183	5,592	120	5,712

The distribution of the fruit industry over the State is set out in the following table, where the number of trees of each kind in each statistical district is given for the season 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., SEASON 1961–62

Particulars	Statistical District								
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	Total
Growers .. No.	1,821	157	91	129	1,273	1,030	136	63	4,700
Area acres	23,564	2,617	685	3,922	7,455	32,402	1,613	454	72,712
Apples trees	1,567,287	189,503	59,602	18,913	17,484	219,060	90,102	34,082	2,196,033
Pears ,,	244,416	73,072	1,103	8,431	3,893	1,403,147	1,009	2,314	1,737,385
Peaches ,,	234,479	2,421	386	19,142	35,609	1,180,828	2,000	1,444	1,476,309
Apricots .. ,,	45,124	634	1,023	13,915	61,937	261,611	672	736	385,652
Plums ,,	88,295	5,482	825	3,275	23,519	61,492	1,956	653	185,497
Prunes ,,	1,629	2	863	14,908	10,238	7,889	22	14	35,565
Cherries ,,	153,147	5,066	50	1,312	477	13,934	6,960	1,459	182,405
Quinces ,,	7,272	260	65	612	525	4,778	23	45	13,580
Nectarines ,,	12,291	90	84	208	8,197	4,059	310	232	25,471
Figs ,,	1,231	8	31	310	370	2,224	513	9	4,696
Olives ,,	335	..	2	103,280	21,002	1,656	1,316	..	127,591
Oranges ,,	807	2	3	148	415,759	137,616	1,817	17	556,169
Mandarins ,,	11	..	..	6	33,801	2,329	46	..	36,193
Grapefruit ,,	404	..	3	25	19,376	6,563	187	3	26,561
Lemons and Limes ,,	70,478	68	19	217	15,154	21,301	166	85	107,488
Passion-fruit .. vines	3,275	..	41	27	1,036	1,449	6,138	702	12,668
Strawberries .. plants	7,485,000	3,750	3,750	3,750	33,750	3,750	22,500	7,500	7,563,750
Raspberries .. bushes	252,750	500	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	255,250
Loganberries .. ,,	51,085	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	51,285
Gooseberries .. ,,	45,900	1,200	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	49,500
Youngberries .. ,,	88,867	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	89,021
Other Berries .. ,,	21,864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,864
Almonds .. trees	626	30	13	2,032	11,094	7,054	5,937	29	26,815
Walnuts .. ,,	308	41	15	63	625	207	5,135	794	7,188
Filberts .. ,,	135	..	..	..	112	..	5,461	4	5,712

Cool Storage

The fruit industry has been well aware of the importance of refrigeration since the end of the last century. Before the First World War several co-operative and privately owned cool stores had been built, beside the first Government Cool Stores, at Flinders Street, Melbourne. The Government also built and operated five further stores situated in the fruit growing districts close to Melbourne. These have been gradually handed over to growers' co-operatives.

The extension of electric power to rural areas throughout the State has resulted in the construction of numerous small private cool stores. More efficient refrigeration techniques and insulating materials have also helped to spread the idea of cool storage. Since the Second World War there has been a rapid increase of cool store capacity in Victoria, mainly because of the very rapid development of small cool stores built in individual orchards as illustrated by the following table on page 516 :—

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWERS' COOL STORES, 1948–1963

Year	Number	Capacity
		'000 bushels
1948	72	600
1958	218	1,500
1961	311	1,800
1963	357	2,600

Including co-operative and proprietary stores, the total for 1963 is 432 stores with a capacity of 5·8 mill. bushels.

Many of the small orchard cool stores are used to pre-cool highly perishable soft fruits (apricots, peaches, plums and berries) and tomatoes before they are forwarded to Melbourne or interstate markets. These fruits ripen in the summer and at high summer temperatures often become over-ripe and worthless in the interval between picking and marketing, unless pre-cooled at the orchard within a few hours of picking.

Most of the orchard cool stores situated within 50 miles of Melbourne are used together with the larger co-operative and proprietary stores to achieve a more gradual marketing of Victoria's apple and pear crop. This supply of good quality fruit from store at regular intervals for a period of 6–9 months calls for considerable skill and knowledge. The fruit picked is still alive and it continues its living processes for a certain time, influenced by the variety, its ripeness at the time of harvesting ("picking maturity"), interval between harvesting and beginning of cool storage, temperature and humidity of cool chambers, and other factors. Cool storage behaviour of the fruit and the type of storage provided are also of great importance with the fruit exported to oversea markets.

To assist the industry with cool storage research, Experimental Cool Chambers were set up at the Government Cool Stores, Victoria Dock in 1923. In 1956 these were transferred to the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station, where large and better experimental chambers were constructed for this purpose.

Vine Fruits

Most vine fruits grown in Victoria are marketed as dried fruits (currants, sultanas, and raisins). Smaller quantities are sold as fresh fruit or are used for wine production. Some 40,000 acres of vines are grown in the irrigated districts of the River Murray at Mildura, Robinvale and Swan Hill. The climate at Mildura and Robinvale provides the high temperatures and clear sunny conditions during the growing season and drying period which are essential for the production of first quality dried fruit. The Swan Hill district with slightly lower temperatures and higher rainfall is less suitable than Robinvale and Mildura.

After dipping and sun drying by the grower, the dried fruit is processed and packed in packing houses. The production of dried fruits in Victoria for season 1963–64 amounted to 60,021 tons of sultanas, 3,939 tons of currants, and 6,118 tons of raisins. Approximately 70 per cent. of this produce was exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand.

During recent years the growing of grapes for table use has expanded rapidly and with some growers has become a specialized industry. The main varieties are Waltham Cross, Purple Cornichon, Ohanez, Sultanas, and Muscats. Melbourne and Sydney are the main market outlets, but Indonesia, Colombo, and Singapore may grow in importance as export markets.

Grapes are grown specifically for wine production at Rutherglen, Great Western, and Nagambie. While the wine growing area around Rutherglen is gradually declining, increasing quantities of grapes for winemaking are produced in the River Murray Irrigation districts. In 1963–64, 3·7 mill. gall. of wine were produced.

Grapes for Wine, 1964

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1959–60 to 1963–64 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—VINE-FRUIT PRODUCTION

Season	Number of Growers	Area		Production				
						Dried Fruits		
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Grapes Gathered	Wine Made	Raisins	Sultanas	Currants
		acres		'000 cwt.	'000 gall.	cwt.		
1959–60 ..	2,505	42,244	1,885	4,229	2,147	122,258	773,035	66,615
1960–61 ..	2,524	42,688	1,961	5,017	3,021	105,552	914,492	111,660
1961–62 ..	2,526	42,540	2,565	5,902	3,605	122,730	1,174,494	54,290
1962–63 ..	2,547	42,734	2,928	4,271	2,433	94,777	786,410	50,728
1963–64 ..	2,583	43,485	3,016	6,274	3,705	122,352	1,200,415	78,676

Vegetables

The climate of Victoria is such that practically every kind of vegetable can be grown in some part of the State during the favourable season in each area. Consequently, there is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables on the market for the whole year in normal years. These vegetables (excluding potatoes and onions) worth about $17 mill. each year to Victoria are harvested from about 40,000 acres.

Over half the area under vegetables is situated close to Melbourne. Other vegetable producing centres south of the Dividing Range are in the Western District (the centre of processed pea production) and in Gippsland (the centre of the stringless bean growing industry for processing and also for seed bean production). These areas are fairly

free of frosts and have a well distributed rainfall ranging from 20 to 35 inches. Vegetables are grown on a wide variety of soils (sand, sandy loam, clay loam, peat, and volcanic). Many market gardeners use irrigation from town water supplies, storage catchments, streams, and dams to supplement summer rains.

North of the Dividing Range the summer is longer and hotter, but winter frosts are more frequent. Many areas along the Murray are ideal for growing early spring crops. In many instances inter-cropping in orchards and vineyards is practised. Efficient transport enables the shipping of the products to both the Melbourne and the Sydney markets. In the Goulburn Valley and around Bendigo tomato production for processing is concentrated. The greatest part of the Victorian crop, which is almost half of the total Australian production, comes from this area.

Returns from market gardening can fluctuate greatly according to weather and market conditions, and production methods have to be highly efficient. Besides using the dwindling supplies of animal manure, a large amount of artificial fertilizer is used (6–12 cwt. per acre). There is an increasing tendency towards mechanization (spraying units for pest and weed control, vining units for harvesting of peas and beans). While most crops reach the consumers as fresh vegetables, a considerable amount is processed.

Details of the area, production, and gross value of vegetables are given in the table below for all the more important types, except potatoes and onions which are shown under separate headings on pages 509 and 510 :—

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, 1963–64

Type	Area Sown	Production	Gross Value
	acres	tons	$'000
Carrots	1,862	23,019	2,565
Parsnips	624	6,336	941
Beetroot	416	3,790	412
Tomatoes	4,466	58,637	2,492
French Beans	2,787	4,936	493
Green Peas—			
Sold in Pod	8,286	9,470	1,262
Canning	9,536	12,464*	387
Cabbages	2,060	24,191	1,305
Cauliflowers	2,970	34,483	2,409
Brussels Sprouts	760	2,640	794
Lettuce	2,335	7,809	1,511
Pumpkins	1,858	9,991	662
Other Vegetables	3,408	15,169	1,841
Total	41,368	212,935	17,075

* Pod equivalent.

Minor Crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 496 to 498. The most important of these are nursery products, cut flowers, Japanese millet, sunflowers, agricultural seeds, and vegetable seeds.

Pastoral and Dairying

Progress of Stock Breeding in Victoria

The first great development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the district of Port Phillip, was the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered land lay at the feet of the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales, came from the very first year of discovery.

According to early statistical records, there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the Colony on the 25th May, 1836. On the 1st January, 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1st January, 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the number of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals since 1861 to 1951 and the number of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1960 to 1964. As from 1957 no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK
('000)

Year	Horses (Including Foals)	Cattle*		Sheep	Pigs
		Dairy	Beef		
1861 at 31st March ..	77	722		5,781	61
1871 „ „ ..	167	721		10,762	131
1881 „ „ ..	276	1,286		10,360	242
1891 „ „ ..	436	1,783		12,693	282
1901 „ „ ..	392	1,602		10,842	350
1911 at 1st March ..	472	1,548		12,883	333
1921 „ „ ..	488	1,575		12,171	175
1931 „ „ ..	380	1,430		16,478	281
1941 „ „ ..	318	1,922		20,412	398
1951 at 31st March ..	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
1960 „ „ ..	68	1,652	937	26,542	280
1961 „ „ ..	64	1,717	1,147	26,620	319
1962 „ „ ..	62	1,824	1,332	27,533	325
1963 „ „ ..	58	1,858	1,367	27,472	298
1964 „ „ ..	56	3,301		28,413	322

* Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years prior to 1942–43 or for 1963–64.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at March, 1960, appears on page 491. Dot maps

showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31st March, 1962, appear on pages 577 to 580 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Changing Patterns in Animal Husbandry, 1963

Following an investigation into the adequacy of the wording and layout of the cattle sections of the Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics form, changes were introduced to the 1963–64 form.

Prior to 1964, farmers were asked to classify their herds as either " beef cattle " or " dairy cattle ". As these two terms tended to confuse breed and purpose, farmers were asked in the new layout to classify their cattle, with the exception of bulls, according to the two main purposes of (i) milk production and (ii) meat production, irrespective of breed, and to report separately the number of cows and heifers kept for their own domestic milk supply ; bulls were to be reported according to their breed and age, i.e., dairy or beef and over or under one year of age. Consequently, detailed statistics of cattle for 1964, set out in the following table, are not comparable with those for earlier years :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, MARCH, 1964
('000)

Particulars	Statistical District								
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	Total
Horses	12	4	13	3	2	8	6	7	56
Cattle—									
Bulls for Service—									
Bulls, 1 Year and over—									
Dairy Breeds ..	6	1	9	1	1	8	3	10	40
Beef Breeds ..	5	2	9	1	1	4	5	5	32
Bull Calves—Under 1 Year—									
Dairy Breeds	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	4	16
Beef Breeds ..	2	1	4	1	*	2	2	2	14
Cows and Heifers for Milk and Cream—									
Cows in Milk	144	14	172	8	11	205	43	281	879
Cows Dry ..	46	8	104	6	4	33	48	57	306
Heifers—1 Year and over ..	45	6	72	4	4	67	26	76	300
Heifer Calves—Under 1 Year	45	7	68	5	4	71	26	81	307
House Cows and Heifers	5	2	6	5	3	5	3	3	34
Other Cattle and Calves for Meat Production—									
Cows and Heifers	101	37	203	20	13	64	115	119	672
Calves—Under 1 Year ..	63	25	109	15	11	54	78	82	437
Other	38	18	56	7	5	37	49	55	265
Total Cattle ..	504	122	815	74	58	554	398	775	3,301
Pigs	58	10	31	14	16	95	33	66	322
Sheep	2,505	2,220	9,845	4,388	1,817	4,046	1,969	1,623	28,413

* More than nil but less than half the final digit shown.

Fodder Conservation

The intensification of fodder conservation has been a natural development in farm management following pasture improvement and increased capacity for the carrying of livestock.

Even the best pastures do not provide a full ration for grazing animals throughout the year and, in addition, droughts and other circumstances, such as floods or fires, have serious effects on the amount of grazing available. In most cases, these periods of feed shortage must be met by fodder conservation and hand feeding. Fodder conservation is therefore a highly important farm activity without which stable livestock production at high levels could not be maintained.

In Victoria, meadow hay is now the main fodder crop conserved. Mechanization has removed the necessity for storage of large quantities of cereal hay in the wheatgrowing districts, and this is reflected in the decline in oaten hay production. Considerable quantities of lucerne hay are conserved, and oat grain, which is easily stored and transported, is still an important livestock fodder. Although there has been a spectacular increase in the amount of silage made, it occupies only a relatively minor position in the fodder conservation of the State.

Most hay in Victoria is made with the mower, side-delivery rake, and pick-up baler. About one in eight farms has a baler. After mowing, the crop dries for a time in the swath, and is then raked for further drying in the windrow before it is baled. Some farmers are using systems of loose hay handling and self-feeding based on simple low cost equipment, especially in northern areas or where short-term storage of hay is involved for early feeding needs.

Sometimes baled hay intended for summer or early autumn feeding is left in the paddock for self-feeding by the stock. Provided the hay is well made and, preferably, stored in stooks, there is little wastage in such temporary storage, especially if feeding is controlled. Long-term storage requires adequate protection, such as is given by a well constructed shed.

There is much interest at present in new machines and techniques aimed at faster drying of hay. This is a most significant development, since it makes possible further increases in hay production and also the production of better quality hay.

Most silage is made in open stacks using a mower and buckrake. This is simple, but wastage is high. The flail-type forage harvester has become popular because of its simple cutting action and relative cheapness. It consists of swinging blades which rotate at high speed on a horizontal shaft. It cuts the crop by impact and throws or blows it into an accompanying trailer or truck for transport for storage.

Fodder conservation has stimulated the productivity of Victorian farms, and has resulted in more efficient utilization of the extra herbage grown as the result of pasture improvement in all districts. In this regard, the contribution of mechanization to the livestock industry has already been notable, but there is still a great challenge in the years ahead. The potential for increased livestock production is continually being raised, but how much of it can be realized will depend largely on effective mechanization and organization on the farms.

Large numbers of livestock are now being maintained with increasing safety, but more conservation is still needed to avoid costly losses in the event of a widespread or extended drought.

Further References, 1963, 1964

Dairying Industry

Though faced with the long-term prospect of expanding local markets, both for liquid milk and for dairy products, as the population of this country increases, the Australian dairying industry at present experiences varying fortunes according to the demand in oversea markets and the supply from other countries. In Victoria, however, the demand for good dairying land remains keen.

There is some tendency to sustain competitive land prices by increasing the output of milk or butterfat up to the point at which the farm business gives a satisfactory return. Until the middle of the 1930's, 30-cow hand-milked herds were common, and three milkers were usually needed to milk a herd of this size. In the next decade the introduction of milking machines made it possible for two people to milk 30 to 40 cows. In the late 1940's, dairy farmers in large numbers gave up hand-stripping after machines, and one man could then comfortably milk 40 to 45 cows. Doubling up of machine units also made the task easier. In the past four years the introduction of the herringbone-type milking shed has made it possible for one man to milk up to 60 cows and for two men to milk 80 or more.

Pasture improvement has been the basis of the increased carrying capacity of many farms. In some places potash fertilizers and trace elements have played their part; in others, the use of more superphosphate and better management and grazing of the pastures have sufficed.

With this increase of production has come a greater need to produce and conserve feed to be used at times when pasture production is slack. This is especially true on farms which supply market milk, as they must fulfil a contract every day of the year. Silage making on dairy farms has increased eightfold in recent years, and is still being taken up by more farmers. More crops are grown to fill the summer and winter feed gaps, and some have resorted to water harvesting and spray irrigation to provide green pasture in summer. Light tractors with hydraulic three-point linkage have brought with them the tendency to rely on machinery in preference to employing labour.

Advisory services given by the Department of Agriculture through dairy supervisors, the bi-monthly "Dairyfarming Digest", and other media, have made dairy farmers more conscious of their need to give thought to every side of farm management. More cows are under test than ever before in Victoria. Many artificial breeding groups have been formed, and a co-operative society now conducts the bull farm on which the semen is produced. There has been increased interest in milking methods, milking machine efficiency, and in the use of new and improved dairy detergents.

Refrigeration of milk on the farm and its collection from bulk vats by road tanker have been proved practicable in some districts, and these practices are now being adopted in other areas.

Local markets are changing. More and more country towns are being provided with supplies of pasteurized bottled milk, and the Milk Board has brought several country areas under its jurisdiction. In manufacturing, the trend is towards large versatile factories equipped

to change from one type of product to another, according to market prospects. There is a growing local market for various types of cheeses hitherto little known in this country, and cheddar cheese is now exported in blocks wrapped in plastic film. These have several advantages over the traditional cylindrical bandaged cheeses.

The research projects now being financed by the industry levy for research and promotion should benefit the dairying industry greatly in the coming years.

Victoria is the principal milk producing State and in 1963–64 the Victorian output (690 mill. gall.) represented 46 per cent. of the Australian production.

The following table shows the numbers of cow-keepers and cows, the estimated total production of milk, and the gross value of dairy produce for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

At 31st March—	Number of Cow-keepers	Number of Dairy Cows	Estimated Total Production of Milk for All Purposes (Year Ended 30th June)	Gross Value of Dairy Produce*
		'000	'000 gall.	$'000
1960	44,124	1,196	598,323	140,942
1961	43,690	1,197	596,706	144,008
1962	43,113	1,264	642,055	143,176
1963	41,866	1,294	670,788	157,136
1964†	28,181	1,184	689,881	172,560

* Includes subsidy.

† Details of cow-keepers and dairy cows for 1964 are not comparable with those for earlier years. Prior to 1964 these statistics were based on numbers of cows (in milk or dry) and springing heifers and included cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply. Commencing with 1964, details of cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply have been excluded. See page 520.

The quantities of butter, cheese, condensed and powdered full-cream milk, and casein produced during the last five years were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND POWDERED MILK, AND CASEIN MADE

('000 lb.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Butter*	Cheese*	Condensed Milk	Powdered Full-Cream Milk	Casein
1960	201,394	43,152	99,063	23,822	19,181
1961	201,447	44,799	87,321	22,396	22,576
1962	215,328	53,633	88,178	23,745	27,362
1963	228,167	57,468	104,518	20,635	32,907
1964	228,541	56,446	129,081	22,328	33,591

* Including that made on farms.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to the number of cows, for each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE

At 31st March—	Number of Herds—							
	5 to 9 Cows	10 to 14 Cows	15 to 19 Cows	20 to 29 Cows	30 to 49 Cows	50 to 99 Cows	100 Cows and over	Total
1960.. ..	4,304	2,262	1,682	2,971	6,155	8,488	1,397	27,259
1961.. ..	4,213	2,149	1,545	2,738	5,915	8,723	1,549	26,832
1962.. ..	4,092	2,064	1,454	2,712	5,667	9,271	1,838	27,098
1963.. ..	3,660	1,904	1,405	2,537	5,486	9,569	2,015	26,576
1964* ..	2,459	1,596	1,183	2,507	5,660	9,339	1,646	24,390

* Details for 1964 are not comparable with those for earlier years. See footnote to the first table on page 523.

Eradication of Tuberculosis, 1962

Pig Industry

Between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of pig carcasses are produced in Victoria in a year. Most of them are consumed here. Only a few are exported to other countries. About half the pig meat is used as fresh pork or for sausages and other meat products. The other half is made into bacon and ham, some of which is canned. Victoria is usually a net importer of pig meat from other States of Australia.

Farmers sell pigs to meat works either directly or through public auction sales. There are adequate facilities for selling pigs in most districts. Pigs are sold for meat as porkers about 4 to 5 months old and yielding dressed carcasses of 60 lb. to 100 lb.; as baconers, 5 to 7 months old and with dressed carcasses of 120 lb. to 160 lb.; or as backfatters, yielding carcasses of 200 lb. to 500 lb. after having been discarded from the breeding herd.

Most of the pigs in Victoria are in small herds on dairy farms and mixed farms. The sizes of the herds are related to the quantities of separated milk and other food by-products of the farms. A food supply which is adequate in quality, quantity, and cost is the basis of economic pig production. There are few specialized pig farms in Victoria. Their main food supplies are buttermilk and whey from dairy produce factories, and food refuse from eating places and food factories.

Pig prices vary and farmers have practically no control over them. Prices are usually higher in spring, when there are fewer pigs in the market, than in autumn when there are more pigs. Seasonal fluctuation in the quantities of milk available for pig feeding is the usual cause of fluctuating supplies of pigs to markets.

Another cause of fluctuation in production and prices of pigs, not so regular but sometimes big enough to cancel the seasonal one, is due to big increases or decreases in pig breeding. As three-quarters of the pig breeders in Victoria have an average of less than three breeding sows each, an addition of one more sow when prices are favourable results in a substantial over-all increase.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31st March, 1964, was 322,051. About 77 per cent. of these are held in the Central, Western, Northern, and Gippsland districts which are so largely devoted to dairying. The following table shows classifications (in statistical districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig-keepers :—

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG-KEEPERS, 31ST MARCH, 1964

Statistical District	Boars	Breeding Sows	All Other	Total Pigs	Pig Keepers
Central	1,085	9,045	47,453	57,583	1,265
North-Central ..	254	1,617	8,274	10,145	431
Western	843	5,530	25,055	31,428	1,195
Wimmera	429	2,334	11,069	13,832	889
Mallee	456	2,741	12,644	15,841	806
Northern	1,853	15,428	77,381	94,662	1,860
North-Eastern ..	924	5,924	25,961	32,809	1,114
Gippsland	1,488	10,667	53,596	65,751	1,691
Total	7,332	53,286	261,433	322,051	9,251*

* Of this number 1,979 had herds of under 5 pigs ; 1,143 herds of 5 and under 10 ; 1,669 herds of 10 and under 20 ; and 4,460 herds of 20 pigs and over.

The following table shows the latest statistics available of the number of dairy herds (in size groups) separated into those where pigs are held, and those where no pigs are held. The sizes of pig herds are also shown.

VICTORIA—PIG-KEEPING IN CONJUNCTION WITH DAIRYING : NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AT MARCH, 1960

Size of Dairy Cattle Herd (Numbers)	Size of Pig Herd (Numbers)								Holdings with Pigs	Holdings with No Pigs	Holdings with Dairy Cattle
	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and over			
1–4	526	119	71	44	49	55	42	31	937	12,351	13,288
5–9	481	136	64	45	50	58	33	11	878	4,786	5,664
10–14.. ..	279	122	70	24	35	32	14	7	583	2,113	2,696
15–19.. ..	169	83	57	23	40	24	10	2	408	1,301	1,709
20–29.. ..	255	164	121	61	93	60	23	14	791	1,946	2,737
30–49.. ..	330	339	255	169	240	172	53	14	1,572	3,176	4,748
50–69.. ..	179	261	261	192	328	298	100	15	1,634	2,976	4,610
70–99.. ..	118	142	165	151	320	490	266	30	1,682	3,747	5,429
100–149 ..	42	75	55	64	171	300	288	73	1,068	2,050	3,118
150 and over ..	9	7	14	14	26	78	114	66	328	629	957
Total ..	2,388	1,448	1,133	787	1,352	1,567	943	263	9,881	35,075	44,956

Sheep Industry

Breeds of Sheep

Victoria and Tasmania are the only two Australian States in which the Merino does not comprise over 50 per cent. of the sheep population. In 1962, Victoria's sheep population consisted of 44 per cent. Merinos; 15 per cent. Corriedales; 5 per cent. Polwarths; 30 per cent. Comebacks and Crossbreds; and 6 per cent. British breeds (mainly pure Dorset Horn, Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, and Southdown).

The Corriedale and the Polwarth were both developed in Victoria to meet a special need in the southern high rainfall area for a dual purpose which combined the production of good style comeback or crossbred wools with good meat conformation. The pure British breeds are mostly run in small stud flocks which produce rams for use in cross breeding for prime lamb or crossbred wool production.

Some common crosses used in fine crossbred and comeback wool production are Merino by Corriedale, Merino by Polwarth, and Corriedale by Polwarth. The common crosses used to produce strong Crossbreds for wool and prime lamb production are Border Leicester by Merino, Romney Marsh by Corriedale, and Romney Marsh by Merino.

The most important breeds for siring prime lambs are the Dorset Horn (and the Poll Dorset), the Southdown, and the Border Leicester.

Information on the number of sheep of each breed is collected triennially.

The following table shows the breeds of sheep in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31st March, 1962 :—

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS), 31ST MARCH, 1962
('000)

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Romney Marsh	Border Leicester	South-down	Merino Comeback	Crossbred	Other	Total
Central	515	385	191	70	43	36	38	217	724	17	2,237
North-Central ..	967	281	37	48	10	37	30	243	425	14	2,093
Western ..	4,428	1,925	839	91	360	48	35	1,029	901	32	9,688
Wimmera ..	3,134	458	27	44	29	34	1	163	387	12	4,288
Mallee	723	163	12	48	4	55	*	220	638	4	1,868
Northern ..	1,172	431	38	143	14	126	36	315	1,627	30	3,932
North-Eastern ..	565	225	80	34	23	34	11	185	689	14	1,860
Gippsland ..	610	142	23	42	25	27	20	197	466	15	1,566
Total ..	12,115	4,009	1,247	519	507	397	171	2,571	5,857	138	27,533

* More than nil but less than half the final digit shown.

Information on the number of rams of each breed is collected annually. The following table shows the breeds of rams in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31st March, 1964 :—

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31ST MARCH, 1964

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Border Leicester	Southdown	Other	Total
Central	4,105	4,550	1,938	8,788	1,429	5,141	3,772	29,723
North-Central	7,620	3,106	521	5,024	2,775	2,721	1,941	23,708
Western	51,909	24,100	11,453	7,917	2,162	4,244	14,491	116,276
Wimmera	26,721	6,397	304	4,951	4,084	170	2,138	44,765
Mallee	3,909	1,510	67	8,159	7,670	95	1,634	23,044
Northern	10,144	4,602	478	24,431	11,745	2,953	3,352	57,705
North-Eastern ..	4,412	2,331	875	8,151	3,772	1,997	3,457	24,995
Gippsland	4,263	1,546	203	3,539	1,893	2,740	3,645	17,829
Total ..	113,083	48,142	15,839	70,960	35,530	20,061	34,430	338,045

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 519. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 520.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, lamb, and to a lesser degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by mortality due to lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States are another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing

Climatic conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs dropped to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably. The following table shows the number of ewes mated or intended to be mated, the number actually mated, and lambs marked, in each of the five seasons 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes Intended for Mating	Ewes Actually Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
		'000		%
1960	10,837	10,614	8,630	81
1961	11,516	11,440	9,773	85
1962	11,409	11,008	9,217	84
1963	11,436	11,369	9,795	86
1964	11,633	11,611	9,853	85

Sheep and Lambs in Statistical Districts

The following tables set out the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each statistical district of the State at 31st March, 1964, and the numbers of ewes mated classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool, or for fat lamb production:—

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DISTRICT AT 31ST MARCH, 1964

('000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Rams ..	30	24	116	45	23	58	25	18	338
Breeding Ewes*	1,092	862	3,977	1,658	1,067	2,190	982	738	12,566
Other Ewes ..	79	62	518	188	20	76	46	44	1,033
Wethers ..	814	878	3,043	1,576	266	846	533	464	8,420
Lambs ..	490	395	2,191	921	441	877	383	358	6,056
Total Sheep and Lambs ..	2,505	2,220	9,845	4,389	1,817	4,046	1,969	1,622	28,413

* Includes breeding ewes not mated (932,858 at 31st March, 1964).

VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1963 SEASON

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Ewes Mated '000 ..	974	794	3,472	1,479	977	2,113	921	639	11,369
Lambs Marked '000 ..	894	689	2,909	1,205	833	1,885	791	590	9,795
Percentage ..	92	87	84	81	85	89	86	92	86

VICTORIA—LAMBING FORECAST, 1964 SEASON
(As Advised by Farmers at 31st March, 1964)

('000)

Breed of Rams Used	Ewes Mated or Intended to be Mated (For Lambing during 1964 Season)								Total
	Statistical District								
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Merino ..	159	267	1,439	885	156	330	180	184	3,600
Corriedale or Polwarth ..	200	115	1,126	199	69	159	114	69	2,051
Shortwool Breeds ..	564	301	508	223	453	1,151	460	290	3,948
Longwool Breeds ..	94	124	455	202	363	464	181	150	2,034
Total ..	1,017	807	3,528	1,508	1,040	2,104	935	694	11,633

Sheep and Wool Growing Districts

Sheep are run in all parts of Victoria, except on some of the fringe country of the southern coast, and the heavily timbered mountainous country in the Eastern Highlands.

Central. This district has a wide range of environments which influence the type of enterprise. Prime lamb production is the main sheep enterprise, with some areas suited to late lamb production. Some attractive wools are also grown.

North-Central. Wool growing is important in this district, but the wool is generally not as attractive as that produced in the Western District because of more dust and seed. Prime lamb production is also important in the western part of the district. The ewes preferred are Corriedale or similar crossbred types.

Western. This district has one of the highest concentrations of sheep in the world. The climate is well suited to the production of the finest and most stylish wools, having a reliable annual rainfall of 20 to 30 inches, and relative freedom from dust. About half the sheep are Merinos with the remainder mainly Polwarths, Corriedales, or Comebacks. These sheep are raised almost exclusively for wool, producing one-third of Victoria's total wool clip.

Wimmera. In this district sheep are mainly raised in conjunction with wheat growing. In the southern part wool growing is the main pursuit with Merinos forming the majority; whereas in the northern part prime lamb raising is of greater importance, using mainly strong wool Merinos or crossbred ewes mated with Dorset Horn or Border Leicester rams. Dust and vegetable faults detract from the wools grown in this district.

Mallee. As in the Northern Wimmera, prime lamb raising in conjunction with wheat growing is the main sheep enterprise. Dust, sand and burr reduce the value of wool grown in this district. Sheep play an important role in the medic-ley and clover-ley systems of farming which have been introduced in recent years.

Northern. The wheat sheep enterprise again predominates in this district. Early prime lamb production is of major importance on the irrigation areas within this district. On the dry land areas, both prime lamb raising and the growing of coarser types of wool occur.

North-Eastern. This high rainfall area produces both attractive wool and prime lambs, the population being approximately one-third Merino and two-thirds crossbreds.

Gippsland. In the eastern part of this district Merinos, Comebacks and crossbred types are run mainly for wool, with prime lamb production in conjunction with dairying in the western areas. There is a potential for late lamb production in the higher rainfall area around Leongatha.

Wool Growing Districts, 1962

Production of Wool

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from growers, from fellmongeries and, for wool exported on skins, from the Department of Customs and Excise.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1963–64

Statistical District	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb.		lb.	
Central ..	2,143	544	22,174	1,577	10·35	2·90
North-Central ..	2,138	506	21,279	1,418	9·95	2·80
Western ..	9,269	2,444	90,496	6,548	9·76	2·68
Wimmera ..	4,140	1,021	44,236	2,788	10·69	2·73
Mallee ..	1,463	413	16,889	1,255	11·54	3·04
Northern ..	3,631	1,024	36,909	3,011	10·16	2·94
North-Eastern ..	1,836	443	17,008	1,144	9·26	2·58
Gippsland ..	1,390	441	13,481	1,122	9·71	2·54
Total ..	26,009	6,836	262,472	18,863	10·09	2·76

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb.		lb.	
1959–60 ..	25,393	6,823	255,341	18,621	10·06	2·73
1960–61 ..	24,999	5,822	255,915	17,222	10·24	2·96
1961–62 ..	25,664	6,847	261,012	19,994	10·17	2·92
1962–63 ..	25,376	6,235	243,238	17,561	9·59	2·82
1963–64 ..	26,009	6,836	262,472	18,863	10·09	2·76

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c. (Greasy)	Total Quantity (Greasy)	Gross Value	Average Price per lb.
	'000 lb.			$'000	cents
1959–60 ..	273,961	49,038	322,999	151,905	47·03
1960–61 ..	273,137	48,874	322,011	138,530	43·02
1961–62 ..	281,006	49,632	330,639	148,438	44·89
1962–63 ..	260,799	55,906	316,705	158,013	49·89
1963–64 ..	281,335	52,953	334,288	208,700	62·43

Wool Marketing System

The present system of wool marketing has been built up over more than a century by the efforts of many able and energetic leaders, notably Thomas Sutcliffe Mort who prompted the first Australian

auctions held at Sydney in 1843, and Richard Goldsbrough who started the sale of Victorian wool and produce in Melbourne in 1848. Geelong, the third Australian centre, was established in 1857.

On these foundations has been built a marketing system probably unique in world commerce, where a product is sold, in the presence of its grower, to the highest bidder amongst manufacturers and their agents from all over the world.

A sales programme, which ensures that there is a representative selection of wool to meet the varied demand at each centre covered by Victorian buyers, is prepared for the complete season. Thus, by controlling the amount of wool offered, an orderly marketing system is maintained.

Auction System

Under the auction system wools are displayed on the show floors of woolbrokers' stores, equipped with sawtooth roofs, giving clear, even lighting. This presentation of the wool under conditions which promote the interest of the grower, and at the same time retain the confidence of the buyer is the responsibility of the selling broker, and involves strict and thorough attention to detail.

The whole of the offering in each catalogue is valued by the brokers' experts, who keep in the closest touch with the market and its movements. When the auction begins, the auctioneer is accompanied by the wool expert who is able to protect the growers' interests. In this way, the grower exercises control up to the last moment, and may withdraw any lot if the bids do not conform to his ideas of value.

At the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the ownership of the lot passes from the woolgrower to the woolbuyer, but the woolbroker still performs some service by storing it in his warehouse until it is required by the buyer. If the wool is to go overseas it is dumped, or compressed tightly and held by metal bands. The broker then has it delivered to the ship, or the local mill, and at that point marketing ends.

Further Reference, 1963

History of Pastoral Industry, 1963

Meat Industry

The farm lands of Victoria have proved most suitable for meat production and about 30 per cent. of Australia's red meat is produced in Victoria.

The American market has brought big changes to the beef industry, since the United States is mostly interested in lean meat. The demand created to supply this market has lifted the prices of bulls, dairy cows, and what are known to the trade as store cattle. The prices for these cattle have increased considerably and are now close to the prices per 100 lb. dressed weight (chilled carcass) of the traditionally prime cattle, used extensively in supplying the local trade.

The local market for lamb has always been good but the demand for export lambs has been irregular, largely because of overfatness. Grading is largely a matter of fatness and the leaner, meatier types used locally are the most profitable to produce in areas where the season

favours marketing from February to September. Marketing of lambs from the drier parts of the State has to be done during October, November, and December when, because of the large offerings, lamb prices are at export parity.

Boneless mutton exports to the United States have provided a large market for old sheep which at one time brought low prices for canning and small goods. There is still a proportion of old sheep allowed to die on properties but the waste has been greatly reduced in recent years and is reflected in greater mutton production.

There have been more pigs in Victoria than at present but, with faster growth and more rapid turnover, pig meat production has remained high. Most pig meats are consumed locally and a small increase in production is reflected in a big drop in prices and vice versa. Since prices improved following the almost complete cessation of exports during the Second World War, pig meat production has tended to follow three year cycles. For about eighteen months, pig prices are low and many farmers go out of production. Then there is a shortage of pig meats and prices rise, attracting new farmers into pig meat production. When these new farmers have pigs to sell, the shortage is overcome and prices fall. The successful pig farmer has a cheap supply of good food and produces steadily all the time.

The American influence upon Victoria's standards of living has had a telling impact on table poultry production. Fewer people are keeping poultry for their own domestic requirements, and consequently, more poultry meat is purchased. This has resulted in a big increase of broilers, capons, and other table fowl, including ducks and turkeys.

Stock Slaughtered

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and details of the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED

Particulars	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
	'000				
Sheep	7,623	6,374	7,389	7,444	7,306
Lambs	4,888	5,002	5,099	5,408	5,342
Bulls and Bullocks ..	215	165	263	310	292
Cows	367	267	356	463	509
Young Cattle ..	199	172	216	255	312
Calves	497	436	508	574	668
Pigs	458	514	588	530	533
	No.				
Number of Slaughter-houses	306	296	282	284	282

* Average dressed weights per carcass during 1963–64 were : Sheep 45·91 lb. ; Lambs 34·57 lb. ; Bulls and Bullocks 591·47 lb. ; Cows 421·65 lb. ; Young Cattle 295·92 lb. ; Calves 48·74 lb. ; Pigs 106·70 lb.

Frozen Meat Exported

The importance of the beef, mutton and lamb export trade is indicated by the export figures for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 as shown in the table below. During 1963–64 the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada continued to absorb the largest quantities of frozen meats exported from Victoria. In that year 88 per cent. (in value) of beef and veal exports from Victoria were consigned to the United States, while that country also took the largest share (39 per cent.) of mutton exports, followed by Japan (22 per cent.) and Canada (15 per cent.). The United Kingdom was most prominent as a buyer of frozen lamb (59 per cent. of Victorian exports).

FROZEN MEATS EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30th June—	Mutton		Lamb		Beef and Veal	
	'000 lb.	$'000	'000 lb.	$'000	'000 lb.	$'000
1960	47,512	6,406	29,440	4,072	63,081	17,598
1961	50,043	9,360	34,209	6,244	41,652	11,868
1962	76,284	11,276	18,022	2,384	81,085	21,290
1963	95,057	16,502	27,674	5,114	117,314	31,822
1964	104,409	16,591	20,877	3,658	122,323	33,637

Honey Industry

Victoria's hardwood forests each year provide an important contribution to the wealth of the State by virtue of timber production for various purposes. However, one little known facet of forest productivity is the annual harvest of honey and beeswax taken from many species of eucalypts in all parts of the State. Today, Victoria ranks second among the States in apicultural activities. Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 95 per cent. of the total—with the balance made up of ground flora species such as clover and Patterson's Curse.

There are some 1,250 apiarists in Victoria with five or more hives. These apiarists produce an average of 8 mill. lb. of honey per annum. Hive yields are relatively good and range from 90 to 150 lb. per annum. The larger commercial outfits would average 200 lb. per annum.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with attendant plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of various species of honey flora in the forests and on the farm lands. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry.

Pollination of agricultural crops is a further aspect of the industry which has received considerable attention. Each year in the past, thousands of colonies have been hired out to fruit and seed growers to ensure profitable sets of seed and fruit. However, in recent years the

advent of the newer types of insecticides and their increasing popularity, especially with fruit growers, has caused concern amongst apiarists. Many of these are no longer prepared to lease hives of bees for pollination because of serious bee losses resulting from the spray application of certain insecticides. It is anticipated that, with the increasing use of some of these chemicals, pollination of agricultural crops may become a serious problem in Victoria and elsewhere.

Marketing has always been a great problem to the industry. Violent fluctuations in the annual honey crop are always, in the absence of any organized marketing scheme, attended by similar fluctuations in prices. Considerable carry-overs occasionally aggravate this. However, late in 1962 Federal Parliament passed enabling legislation for the establishment of the Commonwealth Honey Marketing Board. The functions of the Board are to regulate export of, and export prices for, honey. The activities of the Board are financed by means of a levy on domestic consumption of honey and a publicity and research programme is being undertaken.

State interest in the industry is authorized by the *Bees Act* 1958 and extends to disease control, advisory services, and research into the problems of the industry. An Apicultural Research Unit is in operation at the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1960–1964 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season Ended 31st May—	Beekeepers*	Hives	Production		Gross Value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	No.		lb.		$	
1960 ..	1,217	104,767	9,660,937	113,526	1,198,960	58,182
1961 ..	1,184	105,685	8,389,817	104,690	1,048,728	52,346
1962 ..	1,276	103,216	10,314,129	135,218	1,181,792	67,610
1963 ..	1,280	100,787	4,818,300	63,906	582,148	32,618
1964 ..	1,247	93,424	9,460,126	110,363	1,497,854	56,562

* Apiarists with 20 hives and over numbered 818 in 1960, 822 in 1961, 830 in 1962, 821 in 1963, and 747 in 1964. Since 1958 the collection has excluded apiarists with less than five hives.

Primary Industries Other than Farming

Forestry

Forest Estate

Of the 56,245,760 acres in Victoria, the forest estate consists of 5,580,237 acres of reserved forest and over this area the Forests Commission has full control. Only a proportion of this reserved forest produces commercial timber, as large areas come within the category of protection forests and are of value in safeguarding the State's water catchments. In addition, the Forests Commission has partial control

over some 9 mill. acres of unoccupied Crown land which must, therefore, be included in the forest estate. These Crown lands include areas of Mallee scrub and alpine grass lands as well as good timbered country.

The Forests Commission of Victoria was established by the *Forests Act* 1918 and consists of a chairman and two commissioners. Subject to the Forests Act, the Commission has the exclusive control and management of all matters of forest policy, the granting of leases, licences, permits and authorities, and the collection of rents, fees, royalties, and other revenue. It is the duty of the Commission to carry out plans and works for the establishment, maintenance, improvement, and renewal of natural forests and plantations of indigenous and exotic trees. It is also responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires, the training of forest officers, conduct of research work, provision of facilities for public recreation, and the protection of native flora and fauna in State forests.

Forest Timber

The following table summarizes the total output of all species for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER
('000 Cubic Feet)

Item	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	67,546	63,779	60,789	66,910	67,371
Softwoods—					
Indigenous Forest Pines ..	152	217	205	*	13
Plantation Grown Pines ..	7,554	7,822	8,139	9,615	10,853
Total Logs ..	75,252	71,818	69,133	76,525	78,237
Hewn and Other Timber (Not Included above) Estimated Volume—					
Firewood †..	37,924	43,767	37,539	33,557	35,335
Other §	5,274	4,956	4,676	4,152	4,684

* Output was only 524 cub. ft.
† Excludes mill waste used as firewood.
§ Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers and mining timbers from Crown lands. Similar information for private lands is not available.

Softwood Plantations

Experimental plantings of softwoods began in Victoria in 1880, and the first commercial plantations were established in 1910. In 1925, there were 4,555 acres of State plantations and the planting

programme then increased quite rapidly until by 1935 the area had increased to 38,360 acres. The main areas were at Bright, Ovens, and Stanley in the north-east, the Otways, and at Ballarat and Creswick. More recent extensions of State plantations have been in the south-west, north-east, and in the south Gippsland hills on abandoned settlement areas. The total area of State plantations at 30th December, 1964, was 59,714 acres. In 1961 an expanded planting programme commenced and the annual planting objective of 5,000 acres of softwood per year was reached in the 1964 planting season.

Pinus radiata has proved itself adaptable to all sites available, makes rapid growth, is hardy and relatively immune from insect and fungous attack, and produces a good quality utility timber. The area planted to *Pinus radiata* comprises 49,839 acres. Many of the areas originally planted with other conifers are now being converted to this species.

The older stands are principally 12 to 35 years old. Relatively small areas have been clear felled and either replanted or naturally regenerated, the bulk of the timber utilized to date being from thinnings in the form of logs for peeling and sawing, and pulpwood for paper manufacture.

The output from State plantations is summarized below :—

VICTORIA—OUTPUT OF SOFTWOOD LOGS AND PULPWOOD

('000 Cubic Feet)

Year Ended 30th June—	Sawlogs and Peeling Logs	Pulpwood
1960	2,129	1,143
1961	2,196	1,392
1962	2,659	1,527
1963	2,949	1,540
1964	3,274	1,385

During 1963–64 there was increased consumption of wood by industrial users in each of the three main industries of sawmilling, paper manufacturing, and building board production. Veneer manufacturers, who rely quite heavily on imports for their raw materials, also increased both the amount of locally grown timber that they used and its proportion of their total intake.

The increased consumption recorded above required increased output from both native forests of eucalypts and plantations of exotic conifers, mainly *Pinus Radiata.* It is noticeable that the proportion from the latter source continues to increase and is now about fourteen per cent. of the intake. Supplies were drawn from both State and privately owned plantations.

Firewood is no longer of any significance as an industrial fuel, and practically the whole of the volume reported was used in private houses.

Demand for timber for miscellaneous uses was well sustained, and rather more railway sleepers were cut than during the previous year. Markets for timbers in the round are dominated by the requirements of power transmission and telecommunications authorities whose main requirements are now for poles suitable for pressure impregnation with preservative materials. At present the process is being carried out at twenty-two plants in Victoria. The plants are also treating volumes of smaller round timber for use as shed poles, fence posts, and similar purposes. They use softwoods and the faster-growing non-durable hardwoods and provide a market for thinnings from both of these species groups.

Privately owned softwood plantations were estimated to comprise 83,674 acres at 30th June, 1964, and the areas are steadily increasing. Large industrial companies are planting *Pinus radiata* to provide sustained yields of softwood for sawmilling and wood-fibre industries. Private individuals plant small areas as long-term investments and many State schools maintain small endowment plantations.

The *Land (Plantation Areas) Act* 1959 is designed to encourage private establishment of softwood plantations by providing that Crown lands suitable for commercial plantations and unsuitable for agriculture may, with certain safeguards, be leased for timber-growing purposes and subsequently sold to the lessee.

Fire Protection

Victoria is one of the most fire hazardous areas in the world. Disastrous fire seasons have occurred periodically since 1851.

The Forests Commission is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in all State forests and National Parks and in certain alienated lands within one mile of State forest or National Park. This area of responsibility is legally designated the Fire Protected Area.

The State is divided into seven Divisions, comprising 55 forest districts. The Commission maintains a radio laboratory and a fire equipment workshop.

Legislation provides strict control over the lighting of fires, power to prohibit the use of fire, and to close down certain operations in the Fire Protected Area during any period of extreme fire danger.

Further Reference, 1965

Telecommunications

The radio system consists of 40 base stations, 210 mobile sets in vehicles, 330 portable radios, and a central station in Melbourne. Nine automatic repeating stations have been installed to improve radio performance in difficult areas, and three mobile emergency stations are held for use at the base of operations of major fires. Four hundred and twelve miles of telephone lines erected by the Commission are maintained each year prior to the fire season.

Forest Fires

The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel in the period 1959–60 to 1963–64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of Fires				
	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Grazing Interests	8	2	2	7	1
Landowners, Householders, &c. ..	141	101	200	149	117
Deliberate Lighting	91	44	59	44	45
Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists ..	58	59	82	61	49
Licensees and Forest Workers ..	19	18	34	22	12
Smokers	65	59	44	33	87
Lightning	100	187	133	53	143
Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines ..	33	47	30	26	37
Children	27	30	39	18	37
Sawmills	20	10	7	3	18
Miscellaneous Known Causes ..	107	80	94	22	85
Unknown Origin	59	25	60	43	39
Total	728	662	784	481	670

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT
(Acres)

Year Ended 30th June—	Commercial Area	Non-Commercial Area	Total
1960	135,583	1,065,850	1,201,433
1961	25,943	118,996	144,939
1962	59,348	108,024	167,372
1963	36,289	43,592	79,881
1964	16,620	274,820	291,440

Laboratory Research

Tests for viability, purity and dormancy of seeds of various softwood and hardwood species are being carried out.

Field Research

The factors affecting regeneration of a number of eucalypts, particularly *E. regnans, E. delegatensis, E. obliqua, E. nitens,* and *E. camaldulensis* are being studied by extensive field trials. Thinning trials in regrowth of ash species and mixed eucalypt have been established and are being regularly measured together with the significance of damage to crop trees during thinning.

Methods of direct seeding of eucalypt species and conifers are being investigated including trial sowings of *E. delegatensis* by aircraft.

Various pathological and entomological investigations are being carried out, including major attacks to control *Sirex noctilio,* the European horntail woodwasp which is a serious potential danger to softwood plantations, and a phasmatid or native stick insect which defoliates eucalypts.

There are also forest hydrology studies under way in relation to quality and quantity of water from forested water supply catchments.

Further Reference, 1965

Fisheries and Wildlife

General

Practical management of the fish and wildlife resources of Victoria is vested in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, which is responsible to the Chief Secretary for the administration of the Fisheries Act and the Game Acts, and for conservation, management, and research on native and introduced fishes, birds, and mammals.

The State Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and Native Fish Hatchery is located at Snobs Creek, near Eildon. A wildlife research centre is being developed at Lara, near Geelong. Fisheries and Wildlife Officers (enforcement staff) are stationed at eighteen district centres throughout the State, and eight more district stations are proposed.

Marine Fisheries

The Department's marine research activities are best considered as four separate programmes of which three are exclusively Victorian, while the fourth shares in a co-operative enterprise called the Southern Pelagic Project, involving all of the south-eastern Australian States, including Tasmania, the Fisheries Division of the Department of Primary Industry, and the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Fisheries and Oceanography. This project was conceived in 1960 at the annual Commonwealth/State Fisheries Conference and it is concerned with fish such as the Australian Salmon, Southern Bluefin Tuna, Striped Tuna, Southern Crayfish, Barracouta, King George Whiting and Scallops. Other marine research undertaken by the Department includes the following major aspects.

General Marine Research aims to develop and manage in-shore and demersal fisheries such as Snapper, Flathead, Scallops, Mussels, and Abalone. This programme includes many diversified activities ranging from the provision of artificial fishing reefs to the expansion of port facilities. The newly developed scallop fishery deserves special mention for it is the first fishery to be developed in Victoria on a known stock. Fishermen were advised where and how to fish and a very complete record of the fishery is being maintained.

In the Gippsland Lakes area, a very important Bream fishery suffered a serious decline which appeared to be caused by over-fishing associated with environmental changes. Extensive hydrological research has been undertaken and further work is now proceeding on the Bream population itself.

In Westernport Bay, a programme was originally conceived as a general biological and ecological survey of the Bay, but much of the emphasis has now turned to an investigation of the Australian Whiting (King George Whiting), one of Victoria's most popular sporting and commercial species. Special measures have been adopted to collect catch data from amateur anglers. Concurrently, the Department is carrying out a Benthis Survey (benthos = bottom living fauna and flora) as a biological measure of the effect of industrial development on the marine environment.

State Wildlife Reserves System

In 1959 the State Government set up a Wildlife Reserves Investigation Committee ". to consider what areas of land should be reserved for wildlife. ". The land set aside by the Government on the advice of this Committee is managed primarily so that it will support the optimum populations of native mammals and birds.

These Wildlife Reserves, administered by the Game Management Section of the Fisheries and Wildlife Department, are classified into three groups :—

(1) State Game Reserves are intended specifically for the management of game, usually gamebirds, and licensed shooting of game is permitted during a proclaimed open season. At all other times shooting is prohibited.

(2) State Game Refuges provide habitat similar to that of Game Reserves and cater for similar wildlife populations, i.e., game animals, but shooting is prohibited throughout the whole year so that these areas provide a haven for game during an open season.

(3) State Faunal Reserves are set aside for non-game animals such as koalas or mallee-fowl to ensure that the specific type of habitat on which each species depends, is preserved.

Associated with this Reserves System are areas which are managed for the benefit of wildlife under a joint scheme with another authority. These co-operative projects, as they are called, allow wildlife conservation works to proceed in these important areas while they are used primarily for other purposes, e.g., State forests or sewerage farms.

The " Serendip Wildlife Research Station " at Lara, near Geelong, is being developed in conjunction with the Reserves System. As well as being a main game research centre for the Department, it will also be used in the development of wildlife management techniques such as the growing of food plants for waterbirds.

Every year increasing demands are made on the land resources of the State, with the consequence that corresponding inroads are made into suitable wildlife habitat on Crown lands and private property. Much is said and written about the killing of native animals for sport, commerce, or the protection of farms and forests. However, these activities do not often affect the size of animal populations as seriously as is popularly imagined. Meanwhile the much more


VICTORIA
WILDLIFE RESERVES AND
CO-OPERATIVE PROJECTS
DECEMBER 1964
WATHE
MIDDLE AND TOP MARSHES
KOORANGIE
BARMAH FOREST
ROCKY RANGE
BRYAN'S SWAMP
LAKE GOLDSMITH
SERENDIP RESEARCH STN.
S
MUD Is.
QUAIL Is.
CHINAMAN Is.
LAKE CONNEWARRE
TOWER HILL
LADY JULIA PERCY Is.
LAWRENCE ROCKS
SEAL ROCKS
CAPE WOOLAMAI
YALLOURN STORAGE DAM
SALE COMMON
DUTSON
JACK SMITH'S LAKE
McLEOD'S MORASS
JONES' BAY
LAKE CURLIP
EWING'S MORASS
LAKE REEVE
LAKE COLEMAN
NOORAMUNGA
STATE GAME RESERVES
STATE GAME REFUGES
STATE FAUNAL RESERVES
CO-OPERATIVE PROJECTS
SERENDIP RESEARCH STN.
AREA = 105,200 acres

FIGURE 14.

serious process of habitat destruction proceeds year after year but causes little public concern. Clearing and cultivation of farmland, drainage schemes, repeated and uncontrolled burning of forests, injudicious grazing of forest land, establishment of softwood plantations, all result in permanent changes in the amount of habitat available to wildlife.

Building up depleted wildlife populations is not the only concern of the Department. From time to time some species breed so efficiently that they actually overstock the available habitat and it is often as a result of such overstocking that animals cause damage to other valuable resources (See Victorian Year Book 1962, pages 544 to 546). A wild animal population which outstrips the capacity of the habitat to feed or shelter it, soon becomes an unhealthy population and so it is in the interest of the animals themselves that their numbers should not be allowed to reach the stage when they spill over from the reserves which have been established for them.

Until recently most, though by no means all, of Victoria's native birds and mammals had managed to survive because, quite by chance, there was enough land and habitat of various types "left over" to provide them with living space after the other needs of the human community had been met. However, with the great increases of population and economic development in Victoria in the past twenty years, it is no longer certain that enough of these unspoiled lands will remain to provide sufficiently diverse and extensive habitats catering for animals with a wide range of environmental requirements. Reservation of land for wildlife will now be planned on an increased knowledge of native animals and their precise ecological needs.

In addition to species survival, it is important to conserve wildlife for reasons which will benefit man himself. Wildlife is a resource which is useful to man whether it be for food or scientific study, or commerce or tourism or sport, or for its role in maintaining a stable biotic community, or for recreation and aesthetic enjoyment.

Wildlife, 1962

Introduced Fish, 1963

Commercial Fisheries, European Carp, 1964

Freshwater Research, 1965

Fisheries Statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of recorded landed weight. Some species are landed in a headed, headed and gutted, or otherwise reduced condition; others are landed whole. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should be made for the incomplete coverage. Returns are collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED : QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF TAKE

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Men	Boats Employed		Value of Nets and Other Plant	Recorded Production*			
		Number	Value		Fish		Crayfish	
					Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			$'000	$'000	'000 lb.	$'000	'000 lb.	$'000
1960	897	657	2,230	396	12,700	3,448	1,500	600
1961	1,002	714	2,414	440	12,140	3,118	2,069	966
1962	1,045	794	2,692	554	13,065	3,150	1,676	810
1963	1,004	784	2,748	634	12,611	2,938	1,531	766
1964	1,541	917	3,825	763	14,134	3,532	1,317	691

* Includes catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters.

The following table shows the production of the principal types of fish in Victoria for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FISH : PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TYPES ('000 lb. Landed Weight)

Type of Fish	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Marine Fish—					
Australian Salmon ..	1,951	1,050	636	1,023	1,649
Barracouta ..	3,004	3,608	3,308	2,588	2,034
Bream	128	225	329	195	218
Flathead	1,815	1,880	2,318	1,832	2,213
Garfish	211	310	479	503	476
Morwong	71	138	318	277	505
Mullet	769	710	964	978	960
Pilchard	280	192	349	308	639
Shark*	1,488	1,873	2,181	2,731	2,987
Snapper	153	132	279	303	335
Whiting	464	537	402	300	255
Other†	2,176	1,265	1,258	1,369	1,630
Total Marine Fish..	12,510	11,920	12,821	12,407	13,901
Freshwater Fish ..	190	220	244	204	233
Total Fish ..	12,700	12,140	13,065	12,611	14,134

* Includes catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters.

† Includes quantities of shark livers for oil extraction.

Mining

Since the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851, mining has played a significant part in the State's development. The change from alluvial to reef mining developed gradually following the first discoveries of gold. By the end of the century gold mining had decreased in importance relative to other primary and secondary industries.

Although Victoria mines lime, black coal, clays, and other products, it was the discovery of brown coal which made the most important mining impact in this century. The State Electricity Commission's exploitation of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley has become the basis of Victoria's power generation, which in turn has been an important factor in the large development of secondary industry during the last three decades.

Mining in Victoria, 1964

Underground Water, 1964

Mineral Production

The mineral production of the State, as recorded by the Mines Department, from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone raised in quarries and salt) for the years ended December, 1963 and 1964, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	1963		1964	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Precious Metals—	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$
Gold	24,668	853,950*	21,284	737,448*
Silver	546	550	646	646
Other Minerals—	ton		ton	
Bauxite	2,157	17,138	1,766	11,606
Coal, Black	50,481	588,856	47,058	544,400
Coal, Brown	18,456,445	16,157,532	19,034,792	17,303,974
Copper Concentrate	10·5	2,470†	38	4,918
Copper Ore	72·3		17	
Fire Clay	31,913	59,168	28,050	53,774
Gypsum	114,503	202,276	104,212	234,934
Kaolin and Other White Clays	713,379	1,227,366	600,467	1,147,510
Limestone	1,227,350	1,212,172	1,371,479	1,300,708
Other	612	38,322	812	62,276

* Includes gold subsidy, $86,534 for 1963 and $77,024 for 1964.

† Includes copper bounty $106 for 1963 and $42 for 1964.

The following table shows the average annual production and value of black and brown coal for each of the five year periods from 1921 to 1955 and the production and value for each of the years 1956 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE*

Period	Black Coal		Brown Coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tons	$'000	tons	$'000
1921–1925	520,705	1,184	258,094	124
1926–1930	668,177	1,786	1,515,592	386
1931–1935	472,030	888	2,445,215	512
1936–1940	324,903	568	3,608,751	712
1941–1945	286,277	818	5,010,555	1,052
1946–1950	156,290	722	6,648,430	2,404
1951–1955	143,535	1,590	8,728,116	7,186
1956	118,827	1,336	10,559,801	9,288
1957	111,569	1,112	10,740,989	10,454
1958	108,359	1,056	11,643,629	10,836
1959	87,715	910	13,040,717	12,246
1960	77,995	836	14,982,990	13,690
1961	66,363	718	16,279,168	15,444
1962	56,721	632	17,137,438	15,682
1963	50,481	588	18,456,445	16,158
1964	47,058	544	19,034,792	17,304

* Value of output at the mine.

Offshore Drilling for Petroleum in Victoria

Permits to search for petroleum in seas off the Victorian coast were first taken up in 1959, and active exploration of the continental shelf areas commenced in 1960. Exploration commenced with a regional aeromagnetic survey to delineate the extent of the sedimentary basins in the shelf area. This was followed by reconnaissance marine seismic surveys which established the broad picture of geological structure and the thickness of sediments present.

At this stage an exhaustive study of all available geological and geophysical data relating to onshore and offshore parts of the Gippsland basin was made and an appraisal of the petroleum potential of certain Gippsland shelf tenements was prepared. A floating rig was brought out from the United States of America to carry out drilling operations. Concurrently, further seismic work was carried out in areas of special interest to finalize the location of drill sites. This work and other appraisal studies enabled the site for Australia's first offshore well to be selected. The well was spudded on 27th December, 1964. On 18th February, 1965, a major show of petroliferous gas was encountered in this well at a depth of approximately 4,350 feet. Information as to the likelihood of production from this well will not be available until testing is carried out on completion of drilling at a depth of about 10,000 feet.

Appraisal studies of other offshore areas have been made or are currently in progress for the Bass basin which is partly in Victorian and partly Tasmanian shelf waters. Additional wells are planned for the Gippsland basin and Bass basin on the continental shelf immediately following completion of the present well.

Oil Exploration in Victoria from 1924 to 1963, 1965

Quarrying

General

In its early years, Victoria developed its quarrying industry around Melbourne and at Malmsbury to meet its building and waterfront requirements. Since then the industry has expanded into multi-million dollar projects ; in fact, development of the mining industry in Victoria since 1960 has been characterized by marked progress in the open-cut mining of construction materials. The value of this output is greater than all other quarry production including brown coal.

The trend to mechanization in the quarrying of construction materials has enabled production costs to be held within reasonable limits against steeply rising labour costs. At the same time, the increased production capacity of these industries has enabled supplies to be maintained for a continuously expanding economy. Highway and freeway construction programmes have made great demands on first quality aggregates and the increased programmes of public works, homes, and schools, have made heavy demands on urban extractive industries. Some of the large quarrying projects are of a temporary nature to provide material for dam-construction in the more sparsely populated parts of the State.

Quarried materials include sand and gravel, which may be washed and sized into various specified gradings, and crushed rock for concrete, roads, and railway ballast. Limestone is mined chiefly for the Portland cement, lime, paper, and metallurgical industries, but it is often used as road-making material in regions where there is a deficiency of the usual materials. The quarrying of limestone, one of the State's most important economic minerals, has risen steeply since 1960. Most of this output is used for cement manufacture.

Uses of Material

Crushed Rock

Rock types suitable for aggregate materials include basalt (bluestone), toscanite, rhyolite, granite, chert, sandstone, travertine, limestone, hornfels, schist, and gneiss.

Since the requisite physical and chemical properties are found in most types, proximity to markets tends to determine the intensity of development. On the other hand, where hard rock only occurs many hundreds of feet below the surface, as it does in the Mallee–Wimmera regions, development of quarries is likely to take the form of a ring extending through the Grampians, St. Arnaud, and Charlton.

Sand and Gravel

Sands are used in every construction undertaking in every town, while needs of such undertakings as dam construction, although of a temporary nature, require vast quantities of sands.

Limestones, Marble, and Shell Grit

Calcium carbonate has a variety of uses, including metallurgical flux, Portland cement, lime, chemicals, sanitation, glass-manufacture, and bitumen filler. In Victoria, by far the greatest use of lime is for the manufacture of Portland cement. Other important uses are lime

manufacture for building mortar and plaster, soil stabilization in highway construction, and soil conditioners for agricultural purposes. Pure calcitic limestones are used for the manufacture of chemicals and glass.

Light Weight Aggregates

A field that is likely to expand in the future is the manufacture of light weight aggregate materials for concrete and light weight fired clay ware. When certain shales are fired rapidly in rotary kilns, these are bloated into low density aggregates. Another possible source of light weight aggregate is basaltic scoria occurring in the scoria cones north-west of Melbourne, around Geelong, and in the Western District.

Information in the following table has been obtained from " regular " quarries which are known to have a fixed plant and which are in permanent production, and from mines producing construction materials as by-products of their main activity.

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Returns	Production					Local Value of Production
		Sand	River Gravel and Gravel Boulders	Dimension Stone	Crushed and Broken Stone	Other Quarry Products	
		'000 cub. yds.		tons	'000 cub. yds.		$'000
1959	121	948	107	4,387	4,970	489	11,684
1960	126	911	125	4,058	5,869	425	13,162
1961* ..	252	1,701	661	6,877	7,903	819	18,434
1962	254	2,054	425	9,181	7,622	744	17,784
1963	275	2,134	401	10,147	7,866	936	17,270

* From 1961 figures are not comparable with previous years. In 1961 increased coverage involving an additional 126 informants (59 being mainly sand and gravel quarries) accounted for sand 678,000 cub. yds. ; river gravel and gravel boulders, 471,000 cub. yds. ; dimension stone, 3,881 tons ; crushed and broken stone, 1,013,000 cub. yds. ; other quarry products, 437,000 cub. yds. ; with a total additional value of $3,210,000.

In addition to the production set out in the preceding table, there is a considerable quantity of material " won " by contractors operating shallow pits for or on behalf of Local Government Authorities, and by exploiting stone outcrops, mine tailings, &c. This itinerant activity

was first covered by a statistical collection for 1961. However, the statistics are available only from 1962. Reported production data for the years 1962 and 1963 are :—

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS : ITINERANT ACTIVITIES

Type of Material	Year Ended 31st December—	
	1962	1963
	'000 cu. yds.	
Sand	225	311
Gravel and Gravel Boulders	1,976	2,533
Crushed and Broken Stone	718	1,453
Other Quarry Products	524	914
	$'000	
Local Value	982	1,659

Value of Production

General

The value of production as estimated in the following tables is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete, as it does not include the building and construction industry. It also omits factories employing less than four hands (unless power-driven machinery is used) and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

A detailed account of the period covered for individual rural industries is given on page 487. Except in the case of mining and quarrying, statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30th June. Statistics for mining and quarrying relate to the year ended 31st December of the first year shown.

Gross Value

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer ; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION

($'000)

Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Agriculture	184,822	265,836	230,224	253,468	272,807
Pastoral	320,276	278,828	287,760	318,914	382,211
Dairying*	140,942	144,008	143,176	157,136	172,560
Poultry and Bees ..	48,654	50,856	47,454	46,688	52,945
Trapping	7,498	6,312	6,048	5,868	6,373
Forestry	30,061	29,531	27,632	27,437	30,592
Fisheries	4,090	4,128	4,032	3,764	4,835
Mining	29,870	32,534	39,166	40,016	40,838
Total Primary Industries	766,214	812,032	785,494	853,291	963,161

* Includes Subsidy—1959–60, $12,408,000 ; 1960–61, $13,420,000 ; 1961–62, $13,088,000 ; 1962–63, $13,572,000 ; 1963–64, $13,690,000.

Local Value

The gross value of production, less costs of marketing (freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers), represents the gross production valued at the place of production, that is, local value, details of which are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION

($'000)

Produce	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Agriculture—					
Barley	4,084	4,728	3,978	4,720	3,438
Maize	226	212	178	226	216
Oats	7,146	9,820	8,918	14,314	11,034
Wheat	44,842	81,442	73,342	85,118	93,039
Onions	1,684	1,256	1,300	1,078	919
Potatoes	9,932	16,626	10,756	3,986	13,432
Other Vegetables ..	17,406	18,820	16,208	15,106	15,876
Hay and Straw ..	27,672	41,708	27,468	39,850	34,703
Fruit—					
Orchards ..	15,828	20,168	20,846	17,560	22,016
Vineyards ..	12,376	14,472	15,920	12,678	21,875
Other Crops ..	17,064	19,700	18,562	21,112	23,389
Total ..	158,260	228,952	197,476	215,748	239,938

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*

($'000)

Produce	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Pastoral—					
Wool	135,516	122,190	126,950	137,980	187,157
Sheep, Slaughtered	55,532	47,310	40,964	44,764	46,523
Cattle, Slaughtered	99,782	81,926	86,034	102,434	112,071
Total	290,830	251,426	253,948	285,178	345,751
Dairying—					
Whole Milk Used for—					
Butter	61,658	61,592	61,422	71,368	77,246
Cheese	8,658	9,484	9,802	11,210	12,851
Condensing, Concentrating, &c.	13,334	12,140	12,200	12,284	14,065
Human Consumption and Other Purposes	26,244	27,104	28,476	28,894	32,786
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for Butter and Cheese	12,408	13,420	13,088	13,572	13,690
Pigs, Slaughtered	12,920	14,354	11,546	13,410	15,217
Total	135,222	138,094	136,534	150,738	165,857
Poultry and Bees—					
Eggs	29,012	30,348	28,276	28,946	34,659
Poultry	13,530	13,790	12,370	11,794	12,009
Honey and Beeswax	856	638	830	480	1,151
Total	43,398	44,776	41,476	41,220	47,819
Trapping, &c.—					
Rabbits and Hares	5,120	4,620	4,570	4,332	4,444
Rabbit and Hare Skins, &c.	1,864	1,270	1,050	1,168	1,470
Total	6,984	5,890	5,620	5,500	5,914
Forestry—					
Sawmills	20,314	18,450	18,136	18,884	19,543
Hewn Timber	2,852	2,716	2,522	2,202	2,490
Firewood	5,297	6,525	5,444	4,943	6,682
Bark for Tanning	172	116	92	108	134
Other	72	72	66	64	72
Total	28,706	27,879	26,260	26,200	28,920

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*

($'000)

Produce	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Fisheries—					
Fish	2,990	2,694	2,714	2,528	3,049
Crayfish	520	840	706	670	606
Oysters	2	4	2	2	2
Other	30	36	60	50	545
Total ..	3,542	3,574	3,482	3,250	4,202
Mining—					
Gold	1,170	942	940	946	854
Coal—					
Black	910	836	718	632	589
Brown	12,246	13,690	15,444	15,682	16,158
Other Metals and Minerals ..	3,860	4,014	3,630	3,990	4,308
Quarrying*	11,684	13,052	18,434	18,766	18,929
Total ..	29,870	32,534	39,166	40,016	40,838
Total Primary Industries	696,813	733,126	703,962	767,851	879,238

* Figures for 1962-63 and 1963-64 not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. See section on Quarrying, pages 546–548.

Net Value of Production

Net value of production is computed by subtracting from local value the cost of materials used in the process of production. These materials include stock feed, seed, manures, power, petrol, kerosene, other oils, dips, sprays, and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or

combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries. Details for primary industries and manufacturing are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

($'000)

Division of Industry	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Rural—					
Agriculture ..	137,824	208,062	176,490	193,972	218,136
Pastoral	271,260	232,362	231,056	265,126	323,696
Dairying	94,938	101,894	87,044	110,134	121,385
Poultry	27,300	28,692	24,878	24,812	30,104
Bee-farming ..	856	638	830	480	1,151
Total Rural ..	532,178	571,648	520,298	594,524	694,473
Non-rural	63,432	63,660	67,464	67,372	72,686
Total Primary ..	595,611	635,309	587,762	661,897	767,159
Manufacturing ..	1,384,334	1,417,546	1,440,644	1,601,742	1,750,478
Total All Industries ..	1,979,945	2,052,855	2,028,406	2,263,639	2,517,637

Part 8

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing Development in Victoria during 1964

Large projects were completed or were well advanced to expand capacity considerably in the aluminium, paper products, cement, oil refining, motor vehicle, chemical, fertilizer and man-made fibre industries.

At Point Henry, near Geelong, an aluminium sheet mill and related facilities began production. When in full operation, the complex at Point Henry is expected to employ 500 persons and more than 100 will be required for the power plant at Anglesea.

Within the paper products industry, two large projects were completed. One involved the installation of $4 mill. of tissue-making equipment at Box Hill and the other a $1 mill. multi-wall paper sack plant at Keon Park.

Interest in the cement industry was centred around Geelong where the capacities of two plants are now 800,000 and 300,000 tons a year, the former involving an expansion programme of $10 mill. The latter, at Waurn Ponds, began production in 1964.

A bulk petroleum installation was under construction at Dandenong and will become the main outlet for the Crib Point refinery. Eventually, the two centres will be linked by a 20-mile pipe-line. Construction work has commenced on the refinery which, when completed, will process about 1,100,000 tons of crude oil a year in its first stage.

At Geelong a lubricating oil complex and hydrotreater came on stream and at Altona, $1·8 mill. was expended on crude petroleum handling facilities.

The motor vehicle industry spent large sums on development. Three of the largest companies are now implementing announced expansion programmes having a total value of more than $140 mill., a major proportion of which centres on Victorian plants at Geelong, Broadmeadows, Fishermen's Bend, Dandenong, and Clayton.

Three large projects highlighted the chemical industry. A phenol plant was erected at West Footscray at a cost of more than $4 mill., a plant to make expandable polystyrene and plastic dispersions was being built at Altona, and a sulphonation plant was completed at Geelong. In addition, it was announced that an $8 mill. installation to manufacture high-density polyethylene would be erected at Altona.

The modernization and enlargement of a fertilizer plant at Yarraville is under way. The products, concentrated superphosphate and high-analysis fertilizers, are new to Australia and the project was completed in 1965 at a cost of $9·2 mill.

At Bayswater, a further considerable increase in nylon spinning capacity was to be completed late in 1965, the total cost being estimated at $8 mill.

Other major developments included a plant at Geelong for the production of high carbon wire and wire rope and strand, the planning of a $2·4 mill. programme at Ballarat for increased production of tapered roller bearings, increased brewing capacity in Melbourne for beer and stout, a $2·8 mill. milk processing and bottling plant at Broadmeadows, the expenditure of $1 mill. on bolt-making plant and equipment at Richmond, and a $2·8 mill. particle board factory at Rosedale in Gippsland.

Development of Secondary Industry, 1965

Manufacturing Activity

General

Factory and Wages Board Legislation

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873. Since then many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. They have been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Under the Act registration of factories is compulsory and certain conditions relating to lighting, ventilation, fire escape, and sanitation must be fulfilled before registration is granted. The Act requires that departmental approval of plans be obtained before the commencement of the building of any factory premises or alteration or addition to them.

The general provisions of factory legislation, including Wages Boards, are further referred to on pages 408–409, 427–428, and 432–433.

Decentralization of Manufacturing Industries: Division of State Development

Since the early stages of the Second World War, successive State governments have encouraged the development of existing manufacturing facilities and the establishment of new industries in country areas.

Concentration of Victoria's population in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne is of increasing concern to both individuals and Government alike. The inroads of mechanization into primary industry and the consequent lessening of employment opportunities have emphasized the need to develop other avenues for labour in the non-metropolitan parts of the State. In order to obviate costs of establishment or expansion, the Government may make land available to secondary industry in many country areas with or without consideration. This enables an industry to acquire a site adequate to meet all likely needs of future expansion and at the same time provide for adequate staff amenities.

To supply housing, land can be negotiated, houses built by the State Housing Commission for "imported" key personnel, or money made available to co-operative building societies for the express use of personnel nominated by a sponsored industry. As a further inducement to the setting up or expansion of manufacturing industry in non-metropolitan areas, loans at a moderate rate of interest are available through the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission or, in certain cases, direct from the State Treasury.

Whilst existing incentives offered are for the purpose of bridging the gap between metropolitan and country operations, an all-party committee appointed by the Victorian Houses of Parliament has made it clear that these should be progressively increased even beyond the point of parity between metropolitan and non-metropolitan locations.

To remove any possible locational disadvantages as compared with Melbourne, rail freight rates on raw materials and finished products are reduced to a nominal figure (as low as 10 per cent.) ; charges for power, gas, and water can be subsidized, if necessary, to bring them in line with Melbourne rates ; and, in respect of an approved decentralized industry, restriction on the use of road transport is eliminated. In addition, instrumentalities are encouraged to provide all services and facilities, especially to sites receiving Government sponsorship.

Further Reference, 1965

Commonwealth Department of Trade

The functions of this Department include the development of secondary industries, the protection of secondary industry (including tariff protection which is administered through the Tariff Board, see page 705), and as part of its policy of promoting external trade, the promotion of exports of the products of secondary industry.

Customs and Excise Tariffs and Bounties on Manufacture

The Tariff Board, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, examines proposals for amending a tariff and makes recommendations relating to the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties and, where necessary, advises regarding the necessity for granting bounties. It takes into consideration the effect of any changes on manufacturing industry in Australia.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require the bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Scientific Research and Standardization

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The function of this Organization is to initiate and conduct research in connexion with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardization of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association acts as the national standardizing organization of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This Association organizes national testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs. Laboratories may register voluntarily for tests within their competence and the Association ensures the maintenance of their standards of testing. It is expected that there will be general acceptance of certificates of tests issued in the name of the Association by the registered laboratories.

Definitions in Factory Statistics

The statistics dealing with factories have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act. A return must be supplied for every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry, if practicable.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars about the number, age, wages, &c., of their employees, the value of premises and equipment and of factory stocks, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and, in many cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal articles produced. These returns are not intended to show a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

The *average number of persons* employed is quoted on two different bases : the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). This average is used only for details dealing with the classification according to the number of persons employed. The latter, which is used in all other instances, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in all employment figures other than those dealing with monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases exclude drawings by working proprietors.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture and includes the amount received for repair work, work done on commission, and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer of the finished article.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of those items of cost specified on the factory statistical collection form, namely, materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges) ; the remainder constitutes the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and represents the fund available for the payment of wages, taxation, rent, interest, insurance, &c., and profit.

It is considered that, because of the duplication of materials used (which means that the finished product of one process of manufacture often forms the raw material for another), an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories, it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for the annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of value added prevents this double counting and gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries.

Classification of Factories

General

In the compilation of statistical data dealing with factories in Australia, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until 1929–30. A new classification based on that used in Great Britain for census purposes was introduced in 1930–31, and this, revised and extended to a minor degree in regard to sub-classes of industry in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945, still obtains.

It should be noted that where a factory, engaged in the production of such goods as would entitle it to classification in more than one sub-class of industry, is unable to give separate production costs, &c., for such activities, it is classified to the predominant activity of such factory.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows :—

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works
Briquetting and Pulverized Coal
Carbide
Lime, Plaster of Paris, and Asphalt
Fibrous Plaster and Products
Marble, Slate, &c.
Cement, Portland
Asbestos Cement Sheets and Mouldings
Other Cement Goods
Other

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, and Terracotta
Glass (Other than Bottles)
Glass Bottles
Other

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations
Explosives (Including Fireworks)
White Lead, Paints, and Varnish
Oils, Vegetable
Oils, Mineral
Oils, Animal
Boiling-down, Tallow-refining
Soap and Candles
Chemical Fertilizers
Inks, Polishes, &c.
Matches
Other

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Smelting, Converting, Refining, Rolling of Iron and Steel
Foundries (Ferrous)
Plant, Equipment, and Machinery, &c.
Other Engineering
Extracting and Refining of Other Metals ; Alloys
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus
Construction and Repair of Vehicles (10 Groups)
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering (Government and Other)
Cutlery and Small Hand Tools
Agricultural Machines and Implements

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES—*continued*

Non-Ferrous Metals—
Rolling and Extrusion
Founding, Casting, &c.
Iron and Steel Sheets
Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings—Ferrous
Wire and Wire Netting (Including Nails)
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges
Gas Fittings and Meters
Lead Mills
Sewing Machines
Arms and Ammunition (Excluding Explosives)
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus
Other Metal Works

CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

Jewellery
Watches and Clocks (Including Repairs)
Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, &c.)

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Cotton Ginning
Cotton Spinning and Weaving
Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
Silk, Natural
Rayon, Nylon, and Other Synthetic Fibres
Flax Mills
Rope and Cordage
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, &c.
Bags and Sacks
Textile Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing
Other

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Furriers and Fur-dressing
Woolscouring and Fellmongery
Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing
Saddlery, Harness, and Whips
Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
Bags, Trunks, &c.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing
Dressmaking, Hemstitching
Millinery
Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing
Foundation Garments

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)—*continued*

Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Scarves
Hats and Caps
Gloves
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)
Boot and Shoe Repairing
Boot and Shoe Accessories
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
Dyeworks and Cleaning, &c.
Other

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Flour-milling
Cereal Foods and Starch
Animal and Bird Foods
Chaffcutting and Corncrushing
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)
Biscuits
Sugar-mills
Sugar-refining
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning
Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar
Bacon Curing
Butter Factories
Cheese Factories
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories
Margarine
Meat and Fish Preserving
Condiments, Coffee, and Spices
Ice and Refrigerating
Salt
Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c.
Breweries
Distilleries
Wine-making
Cider and Perry
Malting
Bottling
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables
Ice Cream
Sausage Casings
Arrowroot
Other

CLASS X.—SAWMILLS, JOINERY, BOXES, ETC., WOOD TURNING AND CARVING

Sawmills
Plywood Mills (Including Veneers)
Bark Mills
Joinery
Cooperage
Boxes and Cases
Woodturning, Woodcarving, &c.
Basketware and Wickerware (Including Sea-grass and Bamboo Furniture)
Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
Wall or Ceiling Board (Not Plaster or Cement)
Other

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making (Including Billiard Tables and Upholstery)
Bedding and Mattresses (Not Wire)
Furnishing Drapery
Picture Frames
Blinds

CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals
Printing—
 Government
 General, Including Bookbinding
Manufactured Stationery
Stereotyping, Electrotyping
Process and Photo Engraving
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers
Paper Bags
Paper-making
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, and Crayons
Other

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER

Rubber Goods (Including Tyres Made)
Tyre Retreading and Repairing

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gramophones and Gramophone Records
Pianos, Piano-Players, and Organs
Other

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Leather-cloth, Oil-cloth, &c.
Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell
Plastic Moulding and Products
Brooms and Brushes
Optical Instruments and Appliances
Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances
Photographic Material (Including Developing and Printing)
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites
Artificial Flowers
Other

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power
Gas Works

Summary of Factories

The table below shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1963–64 the development of manufacturing industry in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF FACTORY DEVELOPMENT

Year	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.		\$'000				
1901	3,249	66,529	§	§	§	§	24,596
1920–21	6,532	140,743	42,754	135,170	76,846	212,016	70,986
1940–41 ..	9,121	237,636	104,590	240,696	178,002	418,698	184,100
1950–51	13,504	316,792	326,414	798,746	551,320	1,350,066	415,174
1955–56	16,053	355,185	573,888	1,418,888	983,896	2,402,784	946,432
1956–57	16,232	355,204	593,216	1,496,220	1,056,062	2,552,282	1,067,168
1957–58	16,426	357,143	621,080	1,622,442	1,137,370	2,759,812	1,159,640
1958–59	16,527	362,979	648,672	1,644,188	1,221,938	2,866,126	1,293,880
1959–60	16,979	381,844	741,034	1,867,030	1,384,334	3,251,364	1,466,186
1960–61	17,173	388,050	775,998	1,913,978	1,417,546	3,331,524	1,641,886
1961–62	17,300	378,349	770,378	1,933,828	1,440,644	3,374,472	1,827,610
1962–63	17,500	397,827	838,798	2,104,882	1,601,742	3,706,624	1,957,058
1963–64	17,597	413,120	912,424	2,302,986	1,750,478	4,053,464	2,061,518

NOTE.—See also definitions on pages 556–557.

* Average employment over whole year, including working proprietors.
† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.
‡ Value of output less value of materials, &c.
§ Not available.

A graph showing the distribution of the components of Value of Output for the years 1954–55 to 1963–64 is shown on page 566.

A comparison of Victorian factory activity with that in other States is shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—FACTORIES, 1963–64

State	Factories	Employment *	Salaries and Wages Paid †	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.		\$'000				
New South Wales	23,641	487,403	1,100,220	3,067,780	2,266,516	5,334,296	2,959,686
Victoria	17,597	413,120	912,424	2,302,986	1,750,478	4,053,464	2,061,518
Queensland ..	5,955	110,696	218,762	850,386	441,874	1,292,260	519,826
South Australia ..	5,826	110,813	240,316	634,430	427,356	1,061,786	560,908
Western Australia	4,609	55,705	108,516	324,546	230,512	555,058	274,326
Tasmania	1,746	31,833	70,582	188,494	152,570	341,064	310,054
Total ..	59,374	1,209,570	2,650,820	7,368,622	5,269,306	12,637,928	6,686,318

* † ‡ See notes to table above.

NOTE.—Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory factories are not included in the above table.

Factories Classified According to Class of Industry

The following table contains a summary of factories by class of industry in Victoria during the year 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES, 1963–64

Class of Industry	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials and Fuel Used	Value of—		
					Production ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.		$'000				
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	480	7,496	19,378	56,108	44,780	100,888	78,804
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	189	7,299	17,802	23,146	33,508	56,654	45,718
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	395	16,396	43,892	268,174	152,986	421,160	222,668
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	7,041	171,748	409,154	720,616	654,992	1,375,608	675,780
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	251	2,113	4,242	5,040	7,574	12,614	5,700
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	773	42,674	79,140	217,410	143,462	360,872	136,898
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	246	3,969	7,890	22,006	13,764	35,770	12,554
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,506	47,168	75,232	122,172	127,018	249,190	78,434
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,957	40,832	86,952	486,948	216,320	703,268	261,354
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,323	14,521	30,716	67,346	53,960	121,306	46,166
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	644	6,605	12,488	27,290	22,536	49,826	17,200
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	1,038	27,075	65,204	145,398	131,546	276,944	126,432
XIII. Rubber	183	8,506	20,262	49,528	38,118	87,646	36,000
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	21	192	404	456	606	1,062	450
XV. Miscellaneous Products	494	11,791	25,654	55,130	49,996	105,126	57,110
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	17,541	408,385	898,410	2,266,768	1,691,166	3,957,934	1,801,268
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	56	4,735	14,014	36,218	59,312	95,530	260,250
GRAND TOTAL ..	17,597	413,120	912,424	2,302,986	1,750,478	4,053,464	2,061,518

For footnotes see page 560.

"Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances" with 171,748 persons or 41·6 per cent. of the total employment in factories during 1963–64, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was "Clothing" with 47,168 or 11·4 per cent., followed by "Textiles and Textile Goods" and "Food, Drink, and Tobacco" with 42,674 and 40,832 respectively or 10·3 per cent. and 9·9 per cent. of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1963–64 was $1,750,478,000. Of this amount the metals group contributed $654,992,000 which represented 37·4 per cent. of the total. The food group followed with $216,320,000 or 12·4 per cent., and next in order were chemicals, dyes, &c., $152,986,000, 8·7 per cent., textiles with $143,462,000, 8·2 per cent., paper $131,546,000, 7·5 per cent., and clothing, $127,018,000, 7·3 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 classified according to industry :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	449	457	470	477	480
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	176	181	177	183	189
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	367	362	381	390	395
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	6,414	6,522	6,779	6,944	7,041
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	248	242	245	247	251
VI. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	811	806	785	781	773
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	272	260	245	240	246
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,416	2,580	2,514	2,545	2,506
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	2,104	2,052	2,030	1,989	1,957
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,404	1,396	1,342	1,332	1,323
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	664	630	626	635	644
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	948	967	965	987	1,038
XIII. Rubber..	164	163	171	180	183
XIV. Musical Instruments	25	26	24	24	21
XV. Miscellaneous Products	446	463	479	484	494
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	16,908	17,107	17,233	17,438	17,541
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	71	66	67	62	56
GRAND TOTAL	16,979	17,173	17,300	17,500	17,597

The size classification of factories is based on the average number of persons employed during the period of operation (including working proprietors). The following tables show the number of factories classified on this basis for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

Year	Number of Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering—							
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	Total
1959–60	6,030	1,403	4,003	2,401	1,816	659	667	16,979
1960–61	6,176	1,350	4,083	2,365	1,832	693	674	17,173
1961–62	6,262	1,387	4,109	2,369	1,817	686	670	17,300
1962–63	6,331	1,347	4,124	2,424	1,855	709	710	17,500
1963–64	6,256	1,361	4,154	2,437	1,919	735	735	17,597

VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

Year	Average Number Employed (Including Working Proprietors) in Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering—							
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	Total
1959–60	12,005	5,612	27,991	35,216	57,905	45,866	198,994	383,589
1960–61	12,315	5,400	29,047	34,962	58,167	48,251	201,499	389,641
1961–62	12,450	5,548	28,781	35,072	57,664	47,988	192,720	380,223
1962–63	12,665	5,388	29,129	35,766	58,890	49,734	208,257	399,829
1963–64	12,217	5,444	29,181	35,854	61,022	51,945	219,246	414,909

NOTE.—The average number of persons employed, as shown in the above table (viz., 414,909 in 1963–64), differs from the average number of persons employed shown in all other tables (viz., 413,120 in 1963–64) because the average number of persons employed over *period of operation*—the basis of classification used in the above table—exceeds average employment *over the whole year.*

The increase in numbers of small factories and in the persons employed in large factories is of particular interest.

The relative importance of large and small factories is illustrated in the above table. In 1963--64, 7,617 factories employing four or less employees had a total employment of 17,661 persons. Expressed in terms of percentages, 43 per cent. of factories—those employing four or less persons—employed 4 per cent. of the persons engaged in factories. The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons were Motor Repair Workshops, Bakeries, General Engineering Workshops, and Boot Repairing.

The relative and absolute increases in the number of small factories using power other than manual, i.e., those employing less than four hands, is shown in the table which follows. In 1902, factories employing less than four persons numbered 525 and constituted 13·1 per cent. of the total. By 1963–64, this figure had increased to 6,256, i.e., 35·6 per cent. of the total. This increase is believed to be due not so much to an increase in the number of small factories as to a greater use over the years of fractional horsepower electric motors in small factories, with the result that such establishments came within the statistical definition of a factory. The table also shows that in 1963–64, factories employing less than four persons accounted for only 2·0 per cent. of the total Value of Production, and that Value of Production per person employed is lowest in the smallest factories and, in general, rises as size increases.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES : PERSONS EMPLOYED AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED OVER PERIOD OF OPERATIONS, 1902 AND 1963–64

Average Number of Persons Employed during Period of Operation	1902				1963–64						
	Factories		Persons Employed*		Factories		Persons Employed*		Value of Production‡		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	$'000	%	Per Person Employed
Under 4	525	13·1	1,636	2·2	6,256	35·6	12,043	2·9	34,880	2·0	2,896
4 ..	398	9·9	1,603	2·2	1,361	7·7	5,397	1·3	17,032	1·0	3,156
5–10 ..	1,629	40·7	11,303	15·5	4,154	23·6	28,823	7·0	103,126	5·9	3,579
11–20 ..	726	18·1	10,562	14·5	2,437	13·8	35,539	8·6	136,256	7·8	3,834
21–50 ..	467	11·7	14,361	19·6	1,919	10·9	60,583	14·7	241,984	13·8	3,994
51–100..	148	3·7	10,238	14·0	735	4·2	51,716	12·5	222,718	12·7	4,307
101–200	110	2·8	23,360	32·0	401	2·3	56,300	13·6	248,910	14·2	4,421
201–500					235	1·3	70,049	17·0	339,790	19·4	4,851
Over 500					99	0·6	92,670	22·4	405,782	23·2	4,378
Total ..	4,003	100·0	73,063	100·0	17,597	100·0	413,120	100·0	1,750,478	100·0	4,237

* ‡ For footnotes see page 560.

A graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production by size groups in 1963–64 is shown on page 566.

A general indication of the geographical disposition of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1963–64 is classified according to Statistical Divisions :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1963–64

Statistical Division	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.		$'000				
Metropolitan ..	12,347	336,048	750,722	1,783,402	1,410,220	3,193,622	1,434,196
Central	1,143	23,702	53,322	187,318	106,044	293,362	190,464
North-Central ..	385	4,907	9,056	16,660	17,338	33,998	18,612
Western ..	1,037	15,339	29,363	81,852	52,000	133,852	55,690
Wimmera ..	388	2,336	3,784	11,292	6,954	18,246	6,110
Mallee	321	2,421	3,992	8,740	7,646	16,386	12,618
Northern ..	867	11,288	22,180	93,190	42,864	136,054	59,300
North-Eastern ..	450	4,936	9,508	24,950	19,766	44,716	76,078
Gippsland ..	659	12,143	30,498	95,582	87,646	183,228	208,450
Total ..	17,597	413,120	912,424	2,302,986	1,750,478	4,053,464	2,061,518

* † ‡ For footnotes see page 560.

Factories in the Metropolitan Area constituted 70·1 per cent. of the total number in Victoria in 1963–64, 81·3 per cent. of the persons employed, and 80·6 per cent. of the value of production.

For information regarding the actual location of the Statistical Divisions named in the table, reference should be made to the map opposite page 120.

The number of factories and persons employed therein in each Statistical Division is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED* IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION : CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY, 1963–64

Size of Factory (Persons)	Statistical Division									
	Metro-politan	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	Total
	NUMBER OF FACTORIES									
Under 5 ..	4,669	632	235	555	259	186	520	251	310	7,617
5–10 ..	2,925	253	79	267	83	85	188	98	176	4,154
11–20 ..	1,875	134	35	104	30	25	78	66	90	2,437
21–50 ..	1,634	57	20	59	13	18	43	25	50	1,919
51–100 ..	612	29	11	30	2	7	22	5	17	735
101–500 ..	551	33	4	18	1	..	14	4	11	636
501 and over..	81	5	1	4	..	..	2	1	5	99
Total ..	12,347	1,143	385	1,037	388	321	867	450	659	17,597
	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED									
Under 5 ..	10,843	1,417	502	1,269	558	428	1,134	571	718	17,440
5–10 ..	20,528	1,687	534	1,783	551	562	1,257	686	1,235	28,823
11–20 ..	27,588	1,890	467	1,413	433	353	1,130	940	1,325	35,539
21–50 ..	51,588	1,857	645	1,879	388	597	1,352	768	1,509	60,583
51–100 ..	43,116	2,025	787	2,228	†	481	1,454	†	1,161	51,716
101–500 ..	†	7,920	†	4,204	†	..	†	†	†	126,349
501 and over..	†	6,906	†	2,563	..	..	†	†	†	92,670
Total ..	336,048	23,702	4,907	15,339	2,336	2,421	11,288	4,936	12,143	413,120

* Average employment over whole year ; includes working proprietors. The use of the whole year average has the arithmetical effect of reducing the average number of persons working in factories during the period of operations (414,909—see pages 556 and 563) to the average number of persons employed over the whole year (413,120).

† Not available for publication.

The above table shows that in 1963–64 there were 735 factories each employing more than 100 persons with a total employment of 219,019 persons in Victoria. Of these 632 (182,385 persons) were located in the Metropolitan Area and 38 (14,826 persons) in the Central Statistical Division which includes Geelong. The balance, 65 factories (21,808 persons) were distributed over the remainder of the State, principally in the Western (22 factories) and Gippsland (16 factories) Statistical Divisions.

It should be noted that Castlemaine and Maryborough are included in the North-Central Statistical Division ; Ballarat and Warrnambool in the Western Statistical Division ; Bendigo and Shepparton in the Northern Statistical Division ; Wangaratta in the North-Eastern Statistical Division ; and Morwell and Yallourn in the Gippsland Statistical Division.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF OUTPUT, 1954–55 TO 1963–64

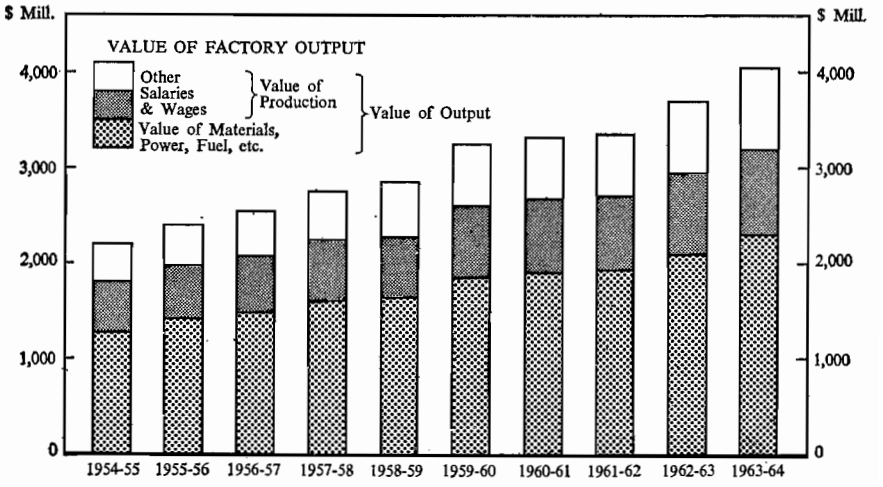


FIGURE 15.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1963–64

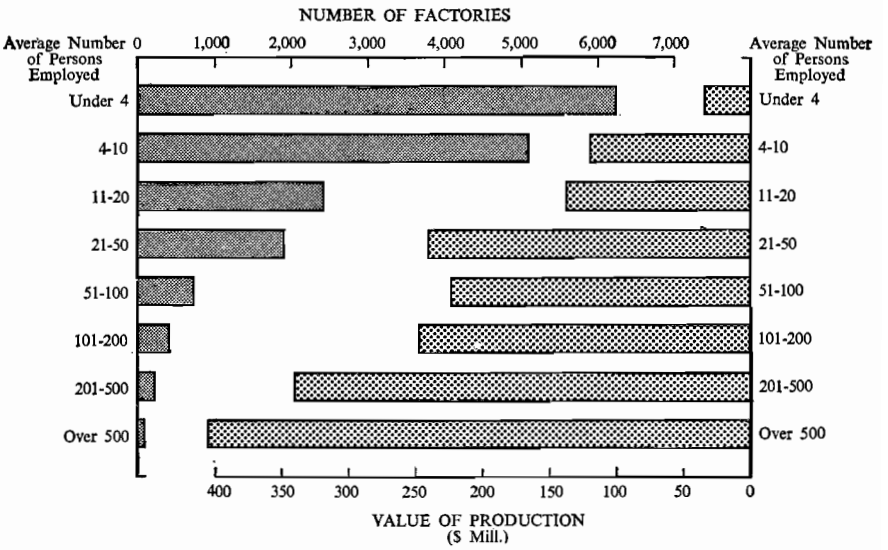


FIGURE 16.

Employment in Factories

All persons employed in the manufacturing activities of a factory, including proprietors working in their own businesses and persons working regularly at home are counted as factory employees while those engaged in selling and distributing, such as salesmen, travellers, and carters employed on outward delivery of manufactured goods, are excluded. The grouping of occupations comprises (i) working proprietors; (ii) managerial and clerical staff including salaried managers and working directors; (iii) chemists, draftsmen, and other laboratory and research staff; (iv) workers in factories (skilled and unskilled); foremen and overseers; carters (excluding delivery only), messengers, and persons working regularly at home.

The figures showing average employment in factories represent the equivalent average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year of twelve months. This method is used for all purposes except in the tables shown on pages 562 to 564, where the average number of persons employed is the average over the period of operation.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in factories in each industrial class in Victoria for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES*

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64		
					Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	6,564	6,977	6,972	7,156	7,074	422	7,496
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	6,460	6,569	6,494	7,007	6,429	870	7,299
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	16,231	15,443	15,763	16,062	12,839	3,557	16,396
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	151,173	157,822	151,940	162,649	148,493	23,255	171,748
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	1,980	2,087	1,959	2,022	1,724	389	2,113
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	41,073	40,395	39,100	41,930	17,374	25,300	42,674
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	4,413	3,992	3,781	3,993	2,767	1,202	3,969
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	45,260	45,462	44,712	46,795	13,723	33,445	47,168
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	38,830	38,361	38,999	39,425	27,541	13,291	40,832
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	15,759	15,623	14,595	14,639	13,577	944	14,521
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	6,531	6,309	6,126	6,375	5,106	1,499	6,605
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	24,305	25,228	24,940	25,927	19,800	7,275	27,075
XIII. Rubber	7,282	7,359	6,998	7,806	6,689	1,817	8,506
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	233	216	183	192	162	30	192
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	10,767	11,261	10,787	11,056	7,440	4,351	11,791
Total, Classes I. to XV.	376,861	383,104	373,349	393,034	290,738	117,647	408,385
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	4,983	4,946	5,000	4,793	4,702	33	4,735
GRAND TOTAL ..	381,844	388,050	378,349	397,827	295,440	117,680	413,120

* For footnote see page 560.

The dominance of four classes, namely, Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances; Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress); Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted); and Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco with a total of 73·2 per cent. of factory employment should be noted.

Female factory workers in 1963–64 were 28·5 per cent. of the total. They exceeded males in Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) with 59·3 per cent. and in Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted), with 70·9 per cent. of the Class total.

Of the total females employed 28·4 per cent. were in Class VIII.; 21·5 per cent. in Class VI.; 19·8 per cent. in Class IV.; and 11·3 per cent. in Class IX.

In the following table, the average number of persons employed in factories in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

Year	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.	Workers in Factories (Skilled and Unskilled), Foremen and Overseers, Carters (Excluding Delivery Only) and Messengers, &c.	Total
1959–60	13,401	45,913	6,677	315,853	381,844
1960–61	13,223	48,246	7,149	319,432	388,050
1961–62	12,772	48,674	7,574	309,329	378,349
1962–63	12,784	50,984	7,887	326,172	397,827
1963–64	12,641	53,637	8,291	338,551	413,120

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1963–64 according to the class of industry :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1963–64

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.	All Other Workers	Total
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	249	932	148	6,167	7,496
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	68	861	75	6,295	7,299
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	106	3,082	1,348	11,860	16,396
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	4,941	25,469	4,702	136,636	171,748
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	228	228	4	1,653	2,113
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	447	3,840	321	38,066	42,674
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	220	366	21	3,362	3,969
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,287	3,208	36	41,637	47,168
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	1,746	5,438	693	32,955	40,832
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	851	1,799	23	11,848	14,521
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	557	769	3	5,276	6,605
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	623	4,151	222	22,079	27,075
XIII. Rubber..	53	1,264	245	6,944	8,506
XIV. Musical Instruments	8	25	2	157	192
XV. Miscellaneous Products	247	1,913	296	9,335	11,791
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	12,631	53,345	8,139	334,270	408,385
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	10	292	152	4,281	4,735
GRAND TOTAL	12,641	53,637	8,291	338,551	413,120

Although "All Other Workers" constitute 81·9 per cent. of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 72·3 per cent. in Class III. to 89·2 per cent. in Class VI. Class III. also has the highest percentage of managerial, clerical, and research workers, 18·8 per cent., compared with the Victorian average of 13·0 per cent.

Where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in Class V.—Precious Metals and Jewellery, where working proprietors comprise 10·8 per cent. of the total number employed; Class X.—Sawmills, Joinery, &c., 6·5 per cent.; and Class XI.—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c., 8·4 per cent. The average for Victoria is 3·1 per cent.

The following table shows the age distribution of male and female factory employees on the last pay day in June of each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE

(Excluding Working Proprietors)

Last Pay Day in June—	Males				Females			
	Under 16 Years	16 and under 21 Years	21 Years and over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 and under 21 Years	21 Years and over	Total
1960 ..	2,573	23,063	242,436	268,072	2,664	16,449	87,003	106,116
1961 ..	2,707	21,988	231,432	256,127	2,586	14,556	79,132	96,274
1962 ..	2,625	24,379	240,367	267,371	3,049	16,068	85,515	104,632
1963 ..	2,444	25,822	248,644	276,910	2,653	16,969	90,125	109,747
1964 ..	2,072	27,740	260,246	290,058	2,207	17,931	96,898	117,036

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in factories in 1963–64 and earlier years are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of Male Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Female Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Total Population
1918–19 ..	81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855
1928–29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1938–39 ..	136,218	1,470	65,613	692	201,831	1,076
1948–49 ..	208,184	1,996	83,822	781	292,006	1,380
1958–59 ..	263,847	1,888	99,132	720	362,979	1,308
1960–61 ..	280,207	1,923	107,843	751	388,050	1,341
1961–62 ..	273,949	1,840	104,400	710	378,349	1,279
1962–63 ..	285,685	1,880	112,142	746	397,827	1,317
1963–64 ..	295,440	1,903	117,680	765	413,120	1,337

The numbers of females employed in each industrial class and in certain significant sub-classes, and the percentage that such female employment bears to total class or sub-class employment, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

Class of Industry	Females Employed					
	Number			Percentage of Total Employment in Each Class of Industry		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	373	412	422	5·3	5·8	5·6
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	756	819	870	11·6	11·7	11·9
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	3,192	3,265	3,557	20·2	20·3	21·7
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances—	18,845	21,387	23,255	12·4	13·1	13·5
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	2,707	2,924	3,231	10·0	10·4	10·8
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	3,584	3,953	4,653	24·1	25·0	27·0
Sheet Metal Working	2,089	2,167	2,234	19·8	20·2	20·1
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus	1,184	1,522	1,380	38·1	38·8	38·7
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	372	383	389	19·0	18·9	18·4
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)—	22,707	24,614	25,300	58·1	58·7	59·3
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	1,982	2,058	2,177	55·3	55·5	56·4
Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving	5,530	5,768	5,442	53·0	53·3	53·4
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	12,192	13,301	13,893	74·0	74·7	75·5
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	1,102	1,141	1,202	29·1	28·6	30·3
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)—	31,038	32,809	33,445	69·4	70·1	70·9
Tailoring and Ready-Made Clothing	7,691	8,231	8,168	73·9	74·5	75·0
Dressmaking, Hemstitching ..	7,093	7,390	7,869	87·2	87·2	87·2
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)	6,219	6,538	6,877	54·0	54·9	56·6
Dyeworks and Cleaning, &c. ..	1,385	1,343	1,346	48·4	47·9	48·4
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	12,041	12,361	13,291	30·9	31·4	32·6
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)	1,547	1,624	1,730	25·4	25·9	27·3
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)	1,721	1,803	1,866	54·9	56·3	56·3
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	1,980	1,891	2,203	42·4	40·8	43·2
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes ..	1,123	1,173	1,199	51·7	53·9	54·0
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	872	905	944	6·0	6·2	6·5
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,340	1,402	1,499	21·9	22·0	22·7
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	6,479	6,888	7,275	26·0	26·6	26·9
XIII. Rubber	1,467	1,683	1,817	21·0	21·6	21·4
XIV. Musical Instruments	25	22	30	13·7	11·5	15·6
XV. Miscellaneous Products	3,752	4,014	4,351	34·8	36·3	36·9
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	39	37	33	0·8	0·8	0·7
Total Classes Only ..	104,400	112,142	117,680	27·5	28·2	28·5

In Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power, the percentage of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 0·7 per cent. In Class VIII. —Clothing (Except Knitted), females predominate and comprise 70·9 per cent. of the total number of persons employed. Within Class VIII., in the Dressmaking sub-class, 87·2 per cent. of the total employed are females. In Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, females constitute 13·5 per cent. of the persons employed. In 1938–39 only 6 per cent. of the persons employed in Class IV. were females.

Child Labour in Factories

The Labour and Industry Act of Victoria debars employment in factories of children under the age of fifteen years, and the Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years.

Some children under fifteen may work in a shop or office if they are exempted under the Education Act, but the general effect of the two statutes contributes to the very low incidence of child labour in this State.

Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs

Salaries and Wages

The next table gives comprehensive information regarding salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1963–64. Amounts paid to managers, clerical staff, chemists, and draftsmen, &c., are shown separately from those paid to foremen, overseers, workers in the factory, &c. There is also dissection within these categories of the amounts paid to male and female employees.

It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES, 1963–64

(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)

($'000)

Class of Industry	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	2,908	416	15,872	182	18,780	598	19,378
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	2,160	382	14,486	774	16,646	1,156	17,802
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	11,716	2,286	26,992	2,898	38,708	5,184	43,892
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	76,958	13,598	298,684	19,912	375,644	33,510	409,154
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	512	156	3,240	336	3,750	492	4,242
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	8,286	3,232	35,432	32,188	43,716	35,424	79,140
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	1,008	206	5,294	1,382	6,302	1,588	7,890
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	6,090	2,878	23,096	43,168	29,186	46,046	75,232
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	12,566	4,020	55,384	14,982	67,950	19,002	86,952
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	4,334	862	25,106	416	29,438	1,278	30,716
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	1,504	526	9,028	1,432	10,532	1,956	12,488
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	10,408	2,820	44,622	7,354	55,030	10,174	65,204
XIII. Rubber	3,216	784	14,296	1,968	17,510	2,752	20,262
XIV. Musical Instruments	62	16	300	24	364	40	404
XV. Miscellaneous Products	4,614	1,310	15,044	4,686	19,658	5,996	25,654
Total, Classes I. to XV.	146,342	33,492	586,876	131,702	733,216	165,194	898,410
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	1,664	22	12,296	30	13,962	52	14,014
GRAND TOTAL	148,006	33,514	599,172	131,732	747,178	165,246	912,424

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1963–64—$912,424,000—the Industrial Metals, &c., group was responsible for $409,154,000 or 44·8 per cent., Food, Drink, &c., $86,952,000 or 9·5 per cent., Textiles, &c., $79,140,000 or 8·7 per cent., and Clothing, &c., $75,232,000 or 8·2 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years of 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown below under similar headings to those in the preceding table. The average per employee is also shown.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES
(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)

Year	Salaries and Wages Paid to—				Total Salaries and Wages Paid to—		
	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID ($'000)						
1959–60	107,586	25,656	498,442	109,350	606,028	135,006	741,034
1960–61	118,114	27,540	519,116	111,230	637,230	138,768	776,000
1961–62	124,002	28,628	507,282	110,466	631,282	139,096	770,378
1962–63	135,050	30,842	550,464	122,444	685,514	153,284	838,800
1963–64	148,006	33,514	599,172	131,732	747,178	165,246	912,424
	AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE ($)						
1959–60	3,114	1,422	2,168	1,274	2,291	1,298	2,011
1960–61	3,222	1,470	2,232	1,281	2,367	1,314	2,070
1961–62	3,324	1,512	2,244	1,326	2,397	1,361	2,108
1962–63	3,463	1,552	2,331	1,360	2,491	1,395	2,178
1963–64	3,622	1,591	2,454	1,396	2,621	1,432	2,209

Power, Fuel, and Light Used

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, light, water, and lubricating oil used during the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES
($'000)

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	5,420	5,558	5,818	5,732	6,100
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	4,430	4,592	4,430	5,002	5,902
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	13,284	12,040	13,584	14,614	15,170
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	17,900	19,196	18,792	21,878	25,828
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	292	316	298	322	348
VI. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	5,336	5,100	5,210	5,570	5,934
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	914	808	838	892	878
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	1,874	1,906	1,910	2,016	2,094
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	12,252	12,262	12,470	12,912	13,640
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,700	1,618	1,654	1,716	1,872
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	272	262	250	270	302
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	4,282	4,346	4,348	5,034	5,406
XIII. Rubber	2,530	2,534	2,456	2,798	2,984
XIV. Musical Instruments	18	16	18	20	20
XV. Miscellaneous Products	1,826	2,004	2,084	2,262	2,464
Total, Classes, I. to XV.	72,330	72,558	74,158	81,038	88,942
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	21,950	25,872	24,928	22,510	25,706
GRAND TOTAL	94,280	98,430	99,086	103,548	114,648

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 information dealing with the cost of each type of fuel used. The costs of water and lubricating oil are also shown separately.

VICTORIA—COST OF ITEMS OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES

($'000)

Commodity	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Coal—					
Black	5,356	4,796	3,846	3,132	3,338
Brown	15,610	13,022	12,702	13,136	14,736
Brown Coal Briquettes	4,712	14,058	14,906	12,222	12,542
Coke	1,270	1,176	1,250	1,484	1,500
Wood	1,096	1,028	978	898	820
Fuel Oil	24,856	20,394	19,210	20,814	22,662
Tar (Fuel)	358	286	250	160	196
Electricity	31,654	34,154	35,378	39,854	45,454
Gas	2,614	2,638	2,858	3,452	4,058
Other (Charcoal, &c.)	1,416	1,202	1,306	1,314	1,506
Water	3,450	3,792	4,550	4,964	5,426
Lubricating Oils	1,888	1,884	1,852	2,118	2,410
Total ..	94,280	98,430	99,086	103,548	114,648

In 1963–64 electricity, fuel oil, briquettes, and brown coal represented 39·6, 19·8, 10·9, and 12·8 per cent., respectively, of the total cost of power, fuel, and light.

Particulars of the quantities of the various fuels used in factories over the five-year period 1959–60 to 1963–64 are given below :—

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED IN FACTORIES

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Coal—						
Black	'000 tons	427	387	315	250	316
Brown ..	'000 tons	11,746	10,921	11,841	12,762	13,461
Brown Coal Briquettes ..	'000 tons	510	1200	1,280	1,089	1,095
Coke	'000 tons	50	47	57	63	60
Wood	'000 tons	282	274	270	235	232
Fuel Oil ..	'000 gall.	241,433	214,905	226,521	259,849	292,011
Tar Fuel	'000 tons	3,412*	13	12	8	9

* '000 gall.

Cost of Materials Used

The cost of materials used in factories is shown by classes for each of the last five years in the next table. " Materials Used " includes the value of containers, &c., the cost of tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

VICTORIA—COST OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES

($'000)

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	31,342	39,530	41,292	43,686	50,008
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	14,110	14,738	14,346	16,116	17,244
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	210,628	202,556	219,954	247,324	253,004
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	520,714	553,874	543,030	609,002	694,788
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,990	3,928	3,616	4,470	4,692
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	166,008	159,688	166,220	194,268	211,476
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	24,178	20,158	19,118	20,172	21,128
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	106,226	108,276	108,742	115,540	120,078
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	389,642	406,210	422,724	432,996	473,308
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	63,294	62,534	59,952	61,304	65,474
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	23,264	22,958	24,086	24,120	26,988
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	116,114	120,380	117,948	130,754	139,992
XIII. Rubber	44,256	43,090	37,692	42,584	46,544
XIV. Musical Instruments	398	396	324	366	436
XV. Miscellaneous Products	46,242	44,952	44,416	48,446	52,666
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	1,760,406	1,803,268	1,823,460	1,991,148	2,177,826
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	12,344	12,280	11,282	10,186	10,512
GRAND TOTAL	1,772,750	1,815,548	1,834,742	2,001,334	2,188,338

Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT

($'000)

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	68,110	81,168	84,872	88,946	100,888
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	42,298	44,312	42,658	49,268	56,654
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	344,624	325,540	352,492	404,880	421,160
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,046,340	1,110,136	1,085,116	1,218,616	1,375,608
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	10,536	10,712	9,912	11,624	12,614
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	292,548	283,982	291,086	334,014	360,872
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	37,942	32,946	31,906	34,442	35,770
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	213,300	219,770	223,862	237,328	249,190
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	565,118	583,258	621,334	644,936	703,268
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	114,984	114,902	109,250	113,384	121,306
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	43,946	42,780	44,542	45,406	49,826
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	225,930	233,038	235,730	257,030	276,944
XIII. Rubber	76,020	76,522	71,694	82,160	87,646
XIV. Musical Instruments	1,066	994	888	964	1,062
XV. Miscellaneous Products	85,398	86,402	86,492	95,012	105,126
Total, Classes I. to XV.	3,168,160	3,246,462	3,291,834	3,618,010	3,957,934
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	83,204	85,062	82,638	88,614	95,530
GRAND TOTAL	3,251,364	3,331,524	3,374,472	3,706,624	4,053,464

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES

($'000)

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	31,348	36,080	37,762	39,528	44,780
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass &c.	23,758	24,982	23,882	28,150	33,508
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	120,710	110,942	118,954	142,942	152,986
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	507,726	537,066	523,296	587,736	654,992
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	6,254	6,468	5,998	6,832	7,574
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	121,204	119,194	119,656	134,176	143,462
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	12,850	11,980	11,950	13,378	13,764
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	105,200	109,588	113,210	119,772	127,018
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	163,224	164,786	186,140	199,028	216,320
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	49,990	50,750	47,644	50,364	53,960
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	20,410	19,562	20,206	21,016	22,536
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	105,534	108,312	113,434	121,242	131,546
XIII. Rubber	29,234	30,898	31,546	36,778	38,118
XIV. Musical Instruments	650	582	546	578	606
XV. Miscellaneous Products	37,330	39,446	39,992	44,304	49,996
Total, Classes I. to XV.	1,335,422	1,370,636	1,394,216	1,545,824	1,691,166
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	48,912	46,910	46,428	55,918	59,312
GRAND TOTAL	1,384,334	1,417,546	1,440,644	1,601,742	1,750,478

Value of production—the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture—and not the value of output, is used in measuring the relative importance of various industries or the value of the manufacturing industries as a whole. A definition of " value of production " will be found on page 557.

Relation of Costs to Output and Production

Certain costs of production, the value of output, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, and depreciation, &c., in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1963–64 are given in the following tables :—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1963–64
($'000)

Class of Industry	Costs of—			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Value of Output
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	50,008	6,100	19,378	25,402	100,888
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	17,244	5,902	17,802	15,706	56,654
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	253,004	15,170	43,892	109,094	421,160
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	694,788	25,828	409,154	245,838	1,375,608
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	4,692	348	4,242	3,332	12,614
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	211,476	5,934	79,140	64,322	360,872
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	21,128	878	7,890	5,874	35,770
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	120,078	2,094	75,232	51,786	249,190
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	473,308	13,640	86,952	129,368	703,268
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	65,474	1,872	30,716	23,244	121,306
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	26,988	302	12,488	10,048	49,826
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	139,992	5,406	65,204	66,342	276,944
XIII. Rubber..	46,544	2,984	20,262	17,856	87,646
XIV. Musical Instruments	436	20	404	202	1,062
XV. Miscellaneous Products	52,666	2,464	25,654	24,342	105,126
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	2,177,826	88,942	898,410	792,756	3,957,934
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	10,512	25,706	14,014	45,298	95,530
GRAND TOTAL	2,188,338	114,648	912,424	838,054	4,053,464

* Includes containers, tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

† Includes cost of lubricants and water.

‡ Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation &c., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1963–64

(Per Cent.)

Class of Industry	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	49·6	6·0	19·2	25·2	100·0
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	30·4	10·4	31·4	27·8	100·0
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	60·1	3·6	10·4	25·9	100·0
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	50·5	1·9	29·7	17·9	100·0
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	37·2	2·8	33·6	26·4	100·0
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	58·6	1·7	21·9	17·8	100·0
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	59·1	2·5	22·0	16·4	100·0
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	48·2	0·8	30·2	20·8	100·0
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	67·3	1·9	12·4	18·4	100·0
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	54·0	1·5	25·3	19·2	100·0
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	54·2	0·6	25·0	20·2	100·0
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	50·5	2·0	23·5	24·0	100·0
XIII. Rubber	53·1	3·4	23·1	20·4	100·0
XIV. Musical Instruments	41·1	1·9	38·0	19·0	100·0
XV. Miscellaneous Products	50·1	2·3	24·4	23·2	100·0
Total, Classes, I. to XV. ..	55·0	2·3	22·7	20·0	100·0
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	11·0	26·9	14·7	47·4	100·0
GRAND TOTAL	54·0	2·8	22·5	20·7	100·0

For footnotes see page 576.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the materials to their final form. Thus, in Class II., the sum paid in wages represents 31·4 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 30·4 per cent. of the values of the finished articles, whilst, in Class IX., the expenditure on wages amount to 12·4 per cent. and that on raw materials to 67·3 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table specified costs of production, the value of the output of factories and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES

($'000)

Year	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total Value of Output
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages		
1959–60	1,772,750	94,280	741,034	643,300	3,251,364
1960–61	1,815,548	98,430	775,998	641,548	3,331,524
1961–62	1,834,742	99,086	770,378	670,266	3,374,472
1962–63	2,001,334	103,548	838,798	762,944	3,706,624
1963–64	2,188,338	114,648	912,424	838,054	4,053,464

For footnotes see page 576.

In the following table these figures are converted to their respective percentages of the value of output :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES

(Per Cent.)

Year	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages		
1959–60	54·5	2·9	22·8	19·8	100·0
1960–61	54·5	3·0	23·3	19·2	100·0
1961–62	54·4	2·9	22·8	19·9	100·0
1962–63	54·0	2·8	22·6	20·6	100·0
1963–64	54·0	2·8	22·5	20·7	100·0

For footnotes see page 576.

Land, Building, Plant, and Machinery

The following statement shows the value of land and buildings used in the various classes of manufacturing industries for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS ($'000)

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	19,488	21,576	24,022	24,662	28,122
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	10,036	11,648	13,988	20,230	21,952
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	56,188	61,662	72,106	74,962	75,812
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	254,272	294,280	333,568	365,988	393,476
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,102	3,562	3,684	3,996	4,350
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	57,314	63,586	69,062	71,836	77,674
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	7,642	7,630	8,314	8,694	9,382
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	40,782	47,068	50,416	54,024	58,300
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	104,114	113,180	121,836	130,692	138,268
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	20,964	25,434	26,086	26,890	29,102
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c...	10,612	11,348	11,498	12,654	14,104
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	47,602	54,252	56,894	59,884	64,062
XIII. Rubber..	10,342	13,328	13,844	15,186	20,150
XIV. Musical Instruments	566	496	466	410	332
XV. Miscellaneous Products	17,468	19,802	27,538	29,518	32,078
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	660,492	748,852	833,322	899,626	967,164
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	48,430	54,610	56,010	54,112	53,630
GRAND TOTAL	708,922	803,462	889,332	953,738	1,020,794

The values recorded in the above table and in the table which follows are generally the values shown in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation, but they include estimates of the capital value of premises and plant rented. The totals shown in the tables consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in industry.

Where land and buildings, &c., and plant and machinery, &c., are rented by the occupiers of factories, their capital value has been computed by capitalizing the rent paid at fifteen years' and ten years' purchase respectively.

In the following table the depreciated book values of machinery and plant used in the various classes of manufacturing industries are shown for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES: VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY

($'000)

Class of Industry	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	33,952	39,668	45,428	49,836	50,682
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	7,776	9,156	12,008	20,854	23,766
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	108,188	108,194	152,930	148,882	146,856
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	182,674	213,710	227,342	258,374	282,304
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	980	1,062	1,106	1,158	1,350
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	46,556	49,298	52,642	57,628	59,224
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	2,952	3,302	3,272	3,024	3,172
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	15,680	17,388	17,882	18,484	20,134
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	87,876	96,236	103,162	115,480	123,086
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	14,000	15,426	15,856	15,778	17,064
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	2,552	2,440	2,530	2,728	3,096
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	50,292	56,164	56,646	60,296	62,370
XIII. Rubber	13,196	14,784	15,296	15,856	15,850
XIV. Musical Instruments	146	170	144	130	118
XV. Miscellaneous Products	13,946	16,228	18,260	22,678	25,032
Total, Classes I. to XV.	580,766	643,226	724,504	791,186	834,104
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	176,498	195,198	213,774	212,134	206,620
GRAND TOTAL	757,264	838,424	938,278	1,003,320	1,040,724

Motive power classified in the tables which follow relates to the rated horse-power of engines used. Engines in reserve or idle are the subject of a separate table, but obsolete engines are completely excluded from any information shown.

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES*, 1963–64

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion		Water	Motor Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	1,256	25,400	..	1,047	..	72,032	14,940	99,735
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	1,045	..	..	983	..	50,267	12	52,295
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	2,272	44,860	2,575	2,045	..	149,899	12,677	201,651
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,651	..	..	6,429	..	600,942	1,291	609,022
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	45	..	..	..	..	3,927	..	3,972
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	26	12	..	563	..	112,539	300	113,140
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	770	95	..	187	..	15,615	548	16,667
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	458	..	..	152	..	29,151	..	29,761
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,385	1,565	..	6,790	830	226,549	2,424	238,119
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes &c., Wood Turning and Carving	4,017	..	..	28,151	10	101,755	2,513	133,933
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	14,769	..	14,769
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	600	23,500	..	324	..	97,650	26,000	122,074
XIII. Rubber	..	..	..	307	..	76,706	30	77,013
XIV. Musical Instruments	..	..	..	..	..	307	..	307
XV. Miscellaneous Products	..	2,000	..	315	..	40,298	250	42,613
Total, Classes I. to XV.	14,525	97,432	2,575	47,293	840	1,592,406	60,985	1,755,071
XVI. Gas Works	2,556	1,292	90	1,358	..	19,015	7	24,311
GRAND TOTAL	17,081	98,724	2,665	48,651	840	1,611,421	60,992	1,779,382

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1963–64 and not included above was 221,972.

Motors driven by purchased electricity comprised approximately 90·6 per cent. of the total horse-power used in factories other than central electric stations in 1963–64, while steam turbines were next in demand with 5·5 per cent.

A comparison over the five-year period 1959–60 to 1963–64 of the total rated horse-power used to drive engines and electric motors ordinarily in use in factories is given in the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES*

Year	Steam		Internal Combustion		Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
1959–60 ..	27,100	64,060	1,756	42,654	890	1,323,214	52,746	1,459,674
1960–61 ..	25,307	64,332	1,758	42,053	890	1,374,133	56,139	1,508,473
1961–62 ..	23,172	83,512	1,771	43,628	890	1,421,296	57,156	1,574,269
1962–63 ..	19,154	91,877	1,760	43,816	890	1,520,437	58,334	1,677,934
1963–64 ..	17,081	98,724	2,665	48,651	840	1,611,421	60,992	1,779,382

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1959–60 to 1963–64 for engines and electric motors in reserve or idle. It includes engines which are used only occasionally, or during periods of breakdown to own engines or power supply.

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS IN RESERVE OR IDLE IN FACTORIES*

Year	Rated Horse-power of Engines, &c., in Reserve or Idle		
	Purchased Electricity	All Other Types	Total
1959–60	115,721	56,364	172,085
1960–61	130,431	55,104	185,535
1961–62	139,854	57,116	196,970
1962–63	150,303	58,353	208,656
1963–64	161,471	60,501	221,972

* Without duplication; includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

Particulars of the type and capacity of engines and generators installed in central electric stations in Victoria during 1963–64 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1963–64

Particulars	Capacity of Engines and Generators					
	Steam Turbine	Internal Combustion			Water	Total
		Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
Engines Installed Rated H.P.	1,731,945	..	15,191	20,638	445,700	2,213,474
Generators Installed—						
Kilowatt Capacity—						
Total Installed .. kW.	1,302,725	..	10,235	15,353	332,515	1,660,828
Effective Capacity kW.	1,267,200	..	8,567	15,015	349,915	1,640,697
Horse-power Equivalent—						
Total Installed .. H.P.	1,746,280	..	13,720	20,580	445,731	2,226,311
Effective Capacity.. H.P.	1,698,660	..	11,484	20,127	469,055	2,199,326

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown below :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Central Electric Stations.. .. No.	44	41	41	35	29
Engines Installed .. Rated H.P.	1,832,183	2,090,023	2,242,796	2,221,290	2,213,474
Generators Installed—					
Kilowatt Capacity—					
Total Installed kW.	1,366,355	1,546,370	1,660,281	1,657,498	1,660,828
Effective Capacity kW.	1,320,441	1,492,677	1,666,050	1,672,694	1,640,697
Horse-power Equivalent—					
Total Installed H.P.	1,830,916	2,072,882	2,225,578	2,221,847	2,226,311
Effective Capacity H.P.	1,770,028	2,000,907	2,233,311	2,242,217	2,199,326

Principal Factory Products

Annual Quantity and Value

The next table lists the principal articles of manufacture in Victoria during 1963–64, irrespective of the sub-class of industry in which production took place. Due to the limited number of producers it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear below.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1963–64

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			$'000
Acid—Sulphuric	ton	429,477	*
Aerated and Carbonated Waters	'000 gall.	24,148	12,212
Bacon and Ham ‡	'000 lb.	19,583	*
Biscuits	'000 lb.	69,580	15,355
Blankets, Bed §	pair	441,432	6,033
Bolts and Nuts—For Sale as Such	..	†	9,227
Boxes and Cases—Wooden	..	†	3,683
Bread—2 lb. Loaves Equivalent	'000	204,776	30,281
Bricks—Clay	'000	354,869	14,756
Briquettes—Brown Coal	ton	1,882,626	12,572
Butter	ton	101,628	81,097
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, &c. (Including Canned)	..	†	23,308
Cans, Canisters, Containers—			
Metal	..	†	26,084
Plastic	..	†	2,638
Cheese	ton	25,177	14,341
Cigarettes	mill.	12,048	63,477
Cloth Piece Goods Woven—			
Woollen or Predominantly Woollen	'000 sq. yd.	6,504	8,556
Worsted or Predominantly Worsted	'000 sq. yd.	5,132	11,171
Confectionery—			
Chocolate Base	'000 lb.	36,215	16,471
Other without Chocolate	'000 lb.	39,051	9,939
Containers—Paperboard ¶	..	†	41,230
Domestic Electrical Appliances—			
Clothes Washing Machines	No.	24,524	4,086
Radiators and Electric Fires	„	547,190	4,500
Radios and Radiograms	„	116,326	4,221
Toasters	„	144,757	663
Electric Motors	„	481,544	*
Electricity Generated	mill. kWh.	7,889	*

For footnotes see page 585.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1963–64—*continued*

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			$'000
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yd.	7,463	5,182
Flour, Plain—Wheaten (Including Sharps)	short ton	507,089	*
Footwear : Boots, Shoes, and Sandals ‖—			
Men's and Youths' ..	'000 pair	3,407	18,857
Women's and Maids' ..	'000 pair	9,321	34,758
Children's (Including Infants)	'000 pair	2,441	4,331
Slippers	'000 pair	8,917	9,661
Fruit : Preserved—			
Peaches	'000 lb.	80,413	8,898
Pears	'000 lb.	139,356	15,952
Furniture and Office Equipment—			
Metal	..	†	12,807
Wooden	..	†	26,893
Gas—Towns	mill. cu. ft.	20,639	*
Ice	ton	67,954	620
Ice-cream	'000 gall.	5,855	6,939
Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters, &c.	'000 lb.	40,312	5,799
Leather—			
Dressed : Chrome Tanned and Suede	..	†	5,897
Sole : Vegetable Tanned ..	..	†	2,677
Machinery : Industrial—			
Conveyor (and Appliances) ..	..	†	4,946
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting ..	..	†	4,373
Food Processing and Canning	..	†	5,626
Metal Working	..	†	8,819
Mining and Drilling ..	..	†	5,913
Pumping (Including Pumps)	..	†	13,645
Malt—Barley	'000 bush.	9,249	*
Mattresses—All Types	No.	444,851	6,400
Meat—Canned	'000 lb.	59,833	14,258
Milk—			
Condensed	'000 lb.	130,598	16,694
Powdered : Full Cream ..	'000 lb.	22,328	*
Paints (Not Water) and Enamels Ready Mixed (Excluding Bituminous and Marine)	'000 gall.	4,496	16,130
Paints, Water	'000 gall.	981	3,745

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1963–64—*continued*

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			$'000
Pharmaceutical Products for Human Use	..	†	23,258
Pipe Fittings, Ferrous	..	†	3,550
Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agricultural)	ton	197,875	5,798
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	cwt.	857,760	*
Pollard	short ton	105,503	*
Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire)	cwt.	78,976	2,829
Sauce—Tomato	'000 pint	15,176	3,684
Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb	'000 bundle	2,719	5,289
Shirts (Men's and Boys')	doz.	890,405	*
Sinks—Stainless Steel	No.	79,999	1,840
Soap and Detergents—	..		
Household and General Washing and Cleaning	cwt.	940,020	16,642
Personal Toilet	cwt.	105,136	3,194
Socks and Stockings—Men's and Children's	'000 doz. pair	2,260	*
Stockings—Women's	'000 doz. pair	3,114	18,239
Soup—Tomato	'000 pint	21,797	3,437
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, &c. (Non-ferrous)	..	†	14,327
Steel, Structural—Fabricated	ton	106,985	26,294
Tiles, Roofing—			
Cement	'000	26,127	1,851
Terra Cotta	'000	16,711	1,858
Timber Produced from Logs—Australian	'000 sup. ft.	320,175	*
Trailers and Semi-trailers	No.	3,134	3,780
Transformers, Chokes, &c.	No.	1,997,821	7,352
Tyres Retreaded and Recapped	No.	1,036,107	8,866
Underwear—			
Men's and Boys'	'000 doz.	905	*
Women's and Girls'	'000 doz.	2,140	*
Vegetables Canned or Bottled**	'000 lb.	44,160	7,496
Window Frames—Metal	..	†	8,490
Wool—Scoured or Carbonized	'000 lb.	58,027	*
Wool Tops	'000 lb.	21,776	*

* Quantity only available.

† Value only available.

‡ Cured bone-in weight of smoked, cooked, and canned bacon and ham.

§ Double, three-quarter, single ; wool, wool mixture and other fibre.

¶ Includes composite wood and paperboard butter boxes.

|| Excluding wholly of rubber.

** Includes pickled vegetables.

Monthly Production Statistics

A service is provided to persons who complete monthly production returns and to others interested in monthly production. Australian totals of commodities which they produce are made available to them within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these " Production Summaries " follows :—

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
2	Chemicals, &c.	28	Footwear (Excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gum, &c., Boots of Rubber)
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	29	Biscuits, Ice Cream, and Confectionery
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	30	Storage Batteries
6	Soap, Detergents, and Glycerine	31	Assembly of Motor Vehicles Chassis
7	Internal Combustion Engines	32	Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
8	Lawn Mowers		
9	Electrical Appliances	34	Radio, &c., Television Sets and Cabinets
10	Motor Bodies, Trailers, &c.	35	Mattresses
11	Pedal Cycles	36	Preserved Milk Products
12	Meters	38	Canned Fish
13	Building Fittings	39	Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
14	Cotton Goods	40	Production of Cereal Products
15	Woolscouring, Carbonizing, and Fellmongering	41	Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats
16	Woollen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning	42	Malt and Beer
17	Wool Weaving	43	Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal)
18	Hosiery	45	Phonograph Records
19	Men's and Youths', Boys', Women's and Maids', Girls', Infants' and Babies' Wear, Shirts, Cardigans, Pyjamas, Underclothing, &c.	47	Aerated Waters, Cordials and Syrups, and Concentrated Cordial Extract
		48	Sports Goods
		49	Building Materials
20	Rayon and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns, Woven Fabrics	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
		53	Plastics Film, Sheeting and Coated Materials
21	Paper and Paper Board		
22	Floor Coverings	54	Flour Mills
23	Electric Motors	55	Butter and Cheese
24	Men's Youths' and Boys' Outer Clothing	56	Canned Meat
25	Foundation Garments	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
27	Gloves (Other than Rubber) and Slide/Zip Fasteners	59	Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products

In addition, Statistical Bulletins for the Meat and Dairying Industries are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are contained in the Bulletins and Production Summaries than are published monthly in the Bulletin of Production Statistics. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian Monthly Production Bulletin.

Individual Industries

Introductory

Particulars on pages 561 to 566 give a general view of the size of industries in the sixteen groups adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. While it is not possible, within the limits of this book, to give a detailed account of each industry, particular industries dealt with are of special importance because of the employment they provide for labour and capital or for other features of special interest. Where there are only one or two establishments in a particular industry in the State, details of activities are not published, but are combined with some other factory group so that operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.

Agricultural Machinery Industry

Introduction

In 1963–64, there were 556 Australian establishments employing 13,818 persons classified in the "Agricultural Machines and Implements" industry and approximately half of the industry's labour force was employed in seven establishments. Value of output in that year was $103 mill. Of the total, Victoria contributed 141 establishments and 6,961 persons, and accounted for about 53 per cent. of the total value of the industry's output.

The State contains the two largest manufacturers with the greatest range of products. Because of its geographical position in the middle of the Australian wheat belt, the largest individual market for machinery and implements, the industry developed first in Victoria. Subsequently, Victoria's leading position was consolidated as a result of its protection policies (duty on imports was higher than in other States during the pre-Federation period) and the various improvements and inventions in the late nineteenth century.

Main Products

The following are the principal types of farm machinery made in Victoria :—Tractors, ploughs (both disc and mouldboard), cultivators and scarifiers, pick-up balers, headers, harvesters, mowers, augers and blowers, bale loaders, post-hole diggers, harrows, and side delivery rakes.

The industry's major products have been developed independently of oversea inventions, primarily because of the need for implements to withstand the severe soil conditions and stump infestations. Outstanding examples of this were Richard Bowyer Smith's stump-jump mouldboard plough of 1876 and the stump-jump disc cultivator, now known as the sundercut, developed progressively by the McKay company from 1909.

Australian inventiveness in the grain harvesting sphere stems from the work of the South Australian pioneers Ridley and Bull who developed a stripper, which, based on the ancient Gallic stripping cart, cut the crop below the heads and then threshed the grain from the husks by means of a beater. Winnowing (separating the grain from the harvested mass) was a later operation. Hugh Victor McKay's stripper-harvester of 1884 was the first machine in the world to combine reaping, threshing, and winnowing in a continuous operation, and its economic advantages led to Australia becoming a major broadacre wheat producer and exporter.

Bagshaw (1837) and Horwood (1839) pioneered early implement manufacture in South Australia ; manufacturing plants in Melbourne were established by Robinson and Lennon during the 1850's and by 1870 there were eight major plants in or near Melbourne. H. V. McKay moved from Ballarat to Braybrook Junction (now Sunshine) in 1906–7 and subsequently introduced the seed and fertilizer drill (invented by R. A. Squires), the first header harvester of Headlie Taylor, the auto-header (the first machine of its type in the world) by the same inventor, the bridle draught scarifier, and the wire-tie pick-up hay baler. The Sunshine development was followed in 1912 by the

establishment of a subsidiary of an American firm whose products had been marketed in this country since 1852. Predominant amongst the machines marketed was the McCormick reaper, which was introduced into Australia in 1852 and won a prize in 1856. This company commenced the manufacture of farm implements in Geelong in 1939, and in 1949 commenced to manufacture wheeled tractors. It is now the second largest factory employer in that area.

Recent Developments

In terms of employment, capital, and output, the farm equipment industry represents about 1 per cent. of the total for secondary industries. The real value of the products of farm mechanization, however, should be related to farm productivity, farm income, and income from rural exports, all of which have been subject to great expansion.

Mechanization and its attendant economies have led to advances in many farm practices, not the least significant of which have been machines for fodder conservation, pasture rejuvenation, multi-crop harvesting, land clearing, and planting. A recent outstanding example is the development in Victoria of a sugar cane harvester that has halved farm costs for cutting, cleaning, and loading a valuable crop that had defied all previous attempts at mechanized harvesting.

With the universal development and acceptance of the pneumatic tyre tractor as prime mover, farm machines and implements have become more sophisticated engineering projects and have been designed to work faster and cover more ground at a single pass. This has enabled farm operations to be carried out in the short, critical periods of maximum benefit which are so important in light rainfall areas. Thus mechanization has tended to improve farm practices.

Tractors have been manufactured in Victoria since 1949 and producers are paid a bounty. However, only part of the demand for tractors is satisfied from local production and the majority are assembled in Australia from imported components principally of United Kingdom origin. Tractors and other farm machinery are produced on a volume production basis, though output of most items is too small for the moving assembly line to be economic for year-round production.

Demand for farm machinery varies with seasonal and economic conditions, an obvious limiting factor being the small home market for primary produce and intense export competition in a field sometimes plagued by droughts and surpluses. During recent years, however, mechanization, scientific farming practice, and the eradication of rabbits have combined to minimize the impact of sporadic and regional droughts. New markets have also been developed, and farmers have been able to plan and invest in plant and machinery with greater confidence. Taxation concessions to primary producers provide an additional stimulus.

The gradual diversification of agriculture has been matched by a diversification of product by farm machinery manufacturers. The prosperity of the industry depends on that of the primary producer whose flocks, herds, and yields have increased steadily and who is vitally affected by export markets and prices. However, recent experience indicates that the broader dispersal of exports of primary products will stabilize farm output and bring continued demand from the local market for farm machinery.

Export of farm machinery was undertaken by McKay as early as 1902, when he shipped harvesters to Argentina. In 1963–64, South Africa was Australia's best market for farm machinery. However, South Africa, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, all of them traditional markets, have now become less significant and the trend has been to develop new outlets in such countries as the Philippines, Burma, Thailand, Brazil, Kenya, and India.

The advent of special Federal Government export incentive allowances has stimulated export activity, and tractors and other farm machinery are being shipped to more than 100 oversea territories. Oversea markets are available for specialized components such as agricultural discs, as well as finished machines.

History of Manufacturing, 1961
Motor Vehicle Industry, 1962
Chemical Industry, 1963
Petrochemical Industry, 1964
Glass Industry, 1965

Details of Industries

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five year period 1959–60 to 1963–64 as the particulars below indicate :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	..	83	83	84	87	92
Number of Persons Employed	..	3,276	3,188	3,703	4,034	4,377
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	8,210	8,388	10,374	11,556	13,484
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	1,898	1,582	4,312	4,980	6,273
Value of Materials Used	$'000	22,238	20,878	31,070	39,908	49,501
Value of Production	$'000	23,896	21,768	28,906	37,150	45,248
Value of Output	$.000	48,032	44,228	64,288	82,038	101,021
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	9,696	11,740	19,742	18,882	18,946
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	15,588	19,246	64,584	62,076	59,404
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use	H.P.	26,596	26,130	61,527	62,861	71,726

Particulars of another major industry included in Class III.—Chemicals, &c., namely, those of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparation industry, are given below :—

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		58	56	63	70	69
Number of Persons Employed ..		3,026	3,002	3,066	3,225	3,157
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	6,116	6,236	6,590	7,354	6,801
Value of Power, Fuel, &c. Used	$'000	1,212	1,232	1,112	1,340	568
Value of Materials Used	$'000	15,824	14,672	15,516	19,646	18,000
Value of Production ..	$'000	15,444	15,108	16,598	19,516	21,175
Value of Output ..	$'000	32,480	31,012	33,226	40,502	39,742
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	10,914	11,656	13,342	15,452	15,635
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	5,998	6,660	6,248	7,414	7,550
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	9,863	10,522	11,375	13,293	11,111

Production in this sub-class of industry includes proprietary medicines, cosmetics, creams and lotions, hair preparations, &c.

Mineral oil treatment has now become a most important industry in Victoria particularly in relation to the refining of petroleum. Details of the industry for years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		17	19	20	20	20
Number of Persons Employed ..		1,476	1,397	1,341	1,274	1,222
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	4,198	4,110	4,088	3,986	4,158
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	7,552	6,460	5,512	5,466	5,435
Value of Materials Used	$'000	102,964	99,264	101,178	111,780	106,093
Value of Production ..	$'000	39,776	32,500	31,364	39,876	34,576
Value of Output ..	$'000	150,292	138,224	138,054	157,122	146,104
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	11,152	10,712	10,232	9,694	8,978
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	63,434	58,948	55,764	55,172	54,786
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	47,233	48,130	48,241	44,176	46,065

The growth of this industry can be gauged from the fact that in 1938–39 it gave employment to only 164 persons and the total horse-power of engines used was 817, while 1,222 persons were employed in 1963–64 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 46,065.

Outstanding expansion has taken place in Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, &c., which is by far the largest of the sixteen classes into which secondary industry is divided. This development was accelerated by the necessity of meeting war requirements. Victoria now produces a very wide range of goods including motor vehicles, construction and earth-moving equipment, precision instruments, aircraft, &c., and many other types of manufactures, the production of which was not attempted in earlier years.

The relative importance of the principal sub-classes within this industry is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CLASS IV : INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, AND CONVEYANCES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1963–64

Particulars	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of—						Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use
				Power, Fuel, and Light	Materials Used	Production	Output	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	
	No.			($'000)						
Foundries (Ferrous) ..	91	2,342	6,034	828	5,074	9,868	15,770	4,132	2,644	9,902
Plant, Equipment and Machinery, &c. ..	954	29,944	75,580	3,072	125,744	125,686	254,502	66,008	40,494	109,497
Other Engineering ..	941	12,172	28,794	1,218	38,980	47,678	87,876	25,964	17,120	47,030
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus ..	414	17,246	38,814	2,196	78,298	65,010	145,504	35,344	20,830	42,465
Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock	22	6,846	14,568	428	12,426	18,820	31,674	6,776	3,154	24,365
Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly	16	15,531	43,530	3,782	80,814	76,808	161,404	49,372	38,450	63,429
Motor Repairs	2,641	19,188	35,534	1,160	35,816	55,866	92,842	58,800	9,046	20,480
Motor Bodies ..	551	8,170	19,418	954	26,622	24,368	51,944	23,256	22,322	20,926
Motor Accessories ..	106	8,779	20,286	1,300	36,124	31,362	68,786	14,352	17,500	31,604
Aircraft ..	17	7,586	20,322	586	14,074	24,032	38,692	13,560	7,590	19,345
Agricultural Machines and Implements ..	141	6,961	18,740	1,198	28,514	25,046	54,758	10,780	7,622	22,705
Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, &c. ..	160	4,154	9,574	748	19,438	17,584	37,770	8,478	5,584	14,401
Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping ..	435	11,122	25,344	1,378	60,710	47,848	109,936	24,796	17,402	33,761
Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails)	81	2,807	6,644	500	27,074	13,918	41,492	7,056	5,228	10,156
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus ..	93	3,570	7,934	212	18,210	11,714	30,136	5,292	3,114	2,020
Other Sub-classes	378	15,330	38,038	6,268	86,870	59,384	152,522	39,510	64,204	136,936
Total, Class IV.	7,041	171,748	409,154	25,828	694,788	654,992	1,375,608	393,476	282,304	609,022

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table above are given on pages 592 to 594.

As production in some factories in this class is variable, the classification may change from year to year, since each factory is classified according to the predominant item of production. Under these circumstances comparability may be disturbed. This applies to all classes of industry.

The table which follows combines particulars for two sub-classes of manufacture : Electrical Machinery, Cables, &c., and Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus, respectively :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES, AND APPARATUS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		498	457	461	484	507
Number of Persons Employed ..		18,862	18,531	17,950	19,699	20,816
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	37,664	38,766	38,456	41,588	46,748
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used	$'000	1,968	1,952	1,944	2,256	2,408
Value of Materials Used	$'000	82,952	81,744	84,916	88,824	96,508
Value of Production ..	$'000	57,216	60,826	63,780	68,216	76,724
Value of Output	$'000	142,136	144,522	150,640	159,296	175,640
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	30,192	32,414	34,056	37,992	40,636
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	24,466	20,422	21,226	23,456	23,944
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	40,339	40,337	42,892	45,150	44,485

The principal items of production in these industries were : electric and telephone cables, electric apparatus and equipment, and domestic appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, wireless and television sets, and parts for these.

The next table shows the activities of government controlled railways and tramways workshops :—

VICTORIA—TRAMCARS AND RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		22	22	22	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..		7,214	6,989	7,206	7,035	6,846
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	13,724	14,022	14,650	14,232	14,568
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used	$'000	442	440	412	428	428
Value of Materials Used	$'000	12,272	12,500	11,996	12,020	12,426
Value of Production ..	$'000	17,412	18,954	18,948	18,428	18,820
Value of Output ..	$'000	30,126	31,894	31,356	30,876	31,674
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	4,430	4,702	6,892	7,006	6,776
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	2,852	2,930	3,148	3,188	3,154
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	24,104	24,369	23,964	24,006	24,365

The work performed in this sub-class of industry was for the most part in maintenance and replacement of rolling stock.

In the following table the particulars of the motor industry as a whole have been presented by aggregating the following sub-classes : Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly, Motor Repairs, Motor Bodies, and Motor Accessories. It should be noted, however, that the manufacture of particular parts may be included in other sub-classes of industry.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	2,899	3,044	3,200	3,282	3,314
Number of Persons Employed ..	40,878	46,041	43,157	48,771	51,668
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	83,162	96,638	90,276	107,552	118,768
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	4,190	5,446	5,360	6,480	7,196
Value of Materials Used $'000	110,188	131,904	124,732	155,980	179,376
Value of Production .. $'000	136,352	152,574	144,652	168,790	188,404
Value of Output .. $'000	250,730	289,924	274,744	331,250	374,976
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	85,744	98,960	118,758	133,916	145,780
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	40,666	64,546	68,984	85,296	87,318
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	81,936	101,655	106,423	131,392	136,439

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown on page 591.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table, and are described in detail on pages 587 to 589.

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	108	117	125	130	141
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,910	5,749	5,569	5,668	6,961
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	12,492	12,212	11,812	13,484	18,740
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	874	904	946	1,004	1,198
Value of Materials Used $'000	21,192	19,636	21,472	21,618	28,514
Value of Production .. $'000	17,702	17,212	17,108	19,092	25,046
Value of Output .. $'000	39,768	37,752	39,526	41,714	54,758
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	5,738	7,108	9,430	9,342	10,780
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	5,594	6,114	6,186	6,604	7,622
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	20,537	19,891	20,199	20,803	22,705

Particulars relating to founding and casting of non-ferrous metals are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—NON-FERROUS METALS : FOUNDING, CASTING, ETC.

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	178	182	168	163	160
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,989	4,056	3,595	3,823	4,154
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	8,108	8,552	7,740	8,294	9,574
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	618	620	580	674	748
Value of Materials Used $'000	14,686	14,632	12,998	16,968	19,438
Value of Production .. $'000	13,556	14,168	13,462	15,078	17,584
Value of Output .. $'000	28,860	29,420	27,040	32,720	37,770
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	5,164	6,606	7,452	8,146	8,478
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	3,374	4,568	4,796	5,100	5,584
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,927	12,474	11,948	12,592	14,401

Articles produced in this industry include steam, gas and water fittings, aluminium window frames, slide fasteners, and furniture fittings, &c.

Sheet metal working and allied manufacturing activities are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—SHEET METAL WORKING, PRESSING, AND STAMPING

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	427	430	436	430	435
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,802	10,757	10,532	10,754	11,122
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	21,774	22,704	22,456	23,940	25,344
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	1,410	1,158	1,240	1,306	1,378
Value of Materials Used $'000	49,928	52,214	55,470	58,360	60,710
Value of Production .. $'000	40,216	40,336	41,882	47,174	47,848
Value of Output .. $'000	91,554	93,708	98,592	106,840	109,936
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	19,582	21,334	22,748	23,754	24,796
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	12,932	14,102	15,116	15,620	17,402
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	32,414	30,305	30,850	32,647	33,761

Packers' cans, canisters and containers, building fittings, namely, baths, sinks, hot water services, and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment are amongst the items produced in this sub-class of industry.

Wool carding, spinning, and weaving is the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—WOOL CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	81	82	79	78	78
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,691	10,985	10,441	10,816	10,183
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	19,208	18,128	17,924	19,290	18,253
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	1,716	1,554	1,538	1,590	1,500
Value of Materials Used $'000	51,012	44,106	47,568	56,660	59,175
Value of Production .. $'000	29,016	27,130	25,862	29,050	28,212
Value of Output .. $'000	81,744	72,790	74,968	87,300	88,887
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	13,018	13,256	12,820	14,030	13,799
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	13,358	12,992	13,604	14,624	13,943
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	42,117	39,724	40,236	40,724	40,271

Victorian woollen mills are responsible for more than half the total Australian woollen mill production. The full range of activities in these factories is covered from the scouring of greasy wool to the weaving of cloth.

Particulars of the hosiery, &c., industry for the five years to 1963–64 are given below :—

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	482	476	462	450	441
Number of Persons Employed ..	16,938	17,238	16,486	17,803	18,412
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	26,292	26,542	26,284	29,666	31,262
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	1,146	1,162	1,154	1,194	1,268
Value of Materials Used $'000	55,390	57,426	58,754	66,102	71,702
Value of Production .. $'000	47,596	48,968	51,268	54,426	58,745
Value of Output .. $'000	104,132	107,556	111,176	121,722	131,715
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	18,972	21,754	22,538	23,686	24,575
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	13,162	14,500	15,654	17,134	18,739
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	15,643	16,185	17,003	17,201	17,670

Factories in Victoria contribute more than two-thirds of the total production of knitted goods in Australia. Amongst the more important articles produced are socks and stockings, knitted underwear, cardigans, and pullovers.

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent for each of the past five years the sum of the statistical sub-classes of industry mentioned below—tailoring and ready-made clothing, dressmaking, millinery, shirts, underclothing, foundation garments, handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, hats and caps, and gloves.

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		1,455	1,379	1,308	1,317	1,308
Number of Persons Employed ..		28,456	28,012	27,089	28,674	28,796
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	39,328	39,718	39,278	42,750	44,527
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	784	792	778	828	868
Value of Materials Used	$'000	65,424	62,578	61,882	67,200	70,963
Value of Production ..	$'000	62,832	63,164	64,214	69,310	73,746
Value of Output ..	$'000	129,040	126,534	126,874	137,338	145,577
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	26,144	29,084	30,106	32,082	34,185
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	5,504	5,658	5,742	6,090	6,677
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	10,629	11,560	10,794	11,171	11,583

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1963–64

Particulars	Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	Dress-making	Millin-ery, Hats and Caps	Shirts, Under-clothing	Founda-tion Gar-ments	Hand-kerchiefs, Ties, and Gloves	Total
Number of Factories	559	494	66	128	32	29	1,308
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,991	8,827	977	5,691	1,854	456	28,796
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	17,631	13,711	1,458	8,337	2,697	693	44,527
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	357	260	41	134	60	16	868
Value of Materials Used $'000	29,489	18,544	1,792	15,077	4,433	1,628	70,963
Value of Production .. $'000	29,205	21,719	2,387	14,711	4,569	1,155	73,746
Value of Output .. $'000	59,051	40,523	4,220	29,922	9,062	2,799	145,577
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	12,966	11,253	1,870	4,560	2,914	622	34,185
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	2,669	1,887	181	1,125	703	112	6,677
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	4,187	2,926	306	2,879	1,089	196	11,583

In the above table, tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dress-making together represented 80·5 per cent. of the factories, 68·8 per cent. of employment, and 61·4 per cent. of the horse-power in use ; shirts and underclothing contributed 9·8 per cent., 19·8 per cent., and 24·9 per cent. respectively.

Manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) is the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES (NOT RUBBER)

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		196	205	201	198	193
Number of Persons Employed ..		11,040	11,569	11,510	11,907	12,145
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	17,822	19,002	19,388	20,630	21,250
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	334	366	380	384	410
Value of Materials Used	$'000	32,770	35,992	36,618	37,312	37,974
Value of Production ..	$'000	27,382	30,860	31,888	32,830	34,322
Value of Output ..	$'000	60,486	67,218	68,886	70,526	72,706
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	6,070	6,874	7,680	8,188	9,869
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	5,838	7,162	7,158	7,446	8,335
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	7,883	7,338	7,624	7,811	7,852

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females employed. Numbering 6,877, they represented 56·6 per cent. of the total employed in 1963–64.

The details shown above relate generally to footwear made of leather. They are exclusive of the operation of boot repairers. Footwear is also produced in the rubber and plastic moulding industries.

The second most important industrial class in Victoria is Class IX. —Food, Drink, and Tobacco. The relative importance of its principal sub-classes is shown in the following table. Victoria leads other States in the production of butter, condensary products, cheese, canned meat, confectionery, jams and preserved fruit. It also produces a third of Australia's flour and biscuits and a quarter of its bacon and ham.

VICTORIA—CLASS IX. : FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1963–64

Particulars	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of— Power, Fuel, and Light	Materials Used	Production	Output	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use
	No.		$'000							
Flour Milling ..	27	1,431	3,334	588	45,318	8,842	54,748	5,714	4,202	20,925
Cereal Foods and Starch	23	1,180	2,414	480	11,166	6,148	17,794	3,058	3,864	8,952
Bakeries	1,056	6,336	10,684	1,622	29,842	22,004	53,468	20,872	10,776	10,936
Biscuits	23	2,188	4,206	392	9,178	6,964	16,534	3,694	2,516	4,436
Confectionery ..	70	3,314	5,926	622	17,704	10,354	28,680	6,974	8,144	18,946
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning	36	5,103	11,598	1,180	47,870	30,290	79,340	18,632	17,710	22,912
Butter Factories ..	88	3,095	7,628	1,896	77,516	18,384	97,796	8,910	13,418	30,943
Cheese Factories ..	19	937	2,516	302	25,008	6,512	31,822	4,688	3,752	5,662
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories ..	16	1,756	4,148	1,120	29,924	8,516	39,560	3,428	4,652	11,965
Condiments, Coffee, Spices	60	1,376	3,760	268	11,364	6,854	18,486	6,192	2,416	5,446
Ice and Refrigeration	106	1,357	3,426	1,140	938	6,636	8,714	8,908	5,202	28,907
Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c. ..	93	1,073	2,058	196	6,708	6,598	13,502	4,778	3,276	3,288
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff..	6	2,222	5,044	262	43,478	26,442	70,182	5,670	6,920	5,801
Other Sub-classes ..	334	9,464	20,210	3,572	117,294	51,776	172,642	36,750	36,238	59,000
Total, Class IX.	1,957	40,832	86,952	13,640	473,308	216,320	703,268	138,268	123,086	238,119

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, &c., are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		1,146	1,118	1,117	1,096	1,056
Number of Persons Employed ..		6,006	5,989	6,080	6,271	6,336
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	8,476	8,966	9,478	9,946	10,684
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	1,558	1,570	1,532	1,580	1,622
Value of Materials Used	$'000	25,838	26,872	28,210	28,612	29,842
Value of Production ..	$'000	20,220	19,396	20,606	21,494	22,004
Value of Output ..	$'000	47,616	47,838	50,348	51,686	53,468
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	15,412	16,646	18,106	19,252	20,872
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	8,378	9,682	10,098	11,212	10,776
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	8,677	11,928	9,969	10,727	10,936

In the following table two sub-classes of industry are combined, namely, Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning ; and Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar :—

VICTORIA—JAM, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE CANNING ; PICKLES, SAUCES, AND VINEGAR

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		56	55	55	54	54
Number of Persons Employed ..		4,748	4,755	5,314	5,142	5,642
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	9,218	9,314	10,980	11,452	12,654
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	970	1,004	1,138	1,142	1,298
Value of Materials Used	$'000	42,540	42,354	49,014	47,200	52,023
Value of Production ..	$'000	20,138	20,538	27,534	28,668	32,459
Value of Output ..	$'000	63,648	63,896	77,686	77,010	85,781
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	14,498	16,010	18,280	19,080	20,121
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	12,050	12,598	14,006	15,256	18,442
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	20,513	21,466	22,197	23,454	25,120

Female employment is strongly represented in the canning industry which, to a great extent, operates in country areas near the orchards and gardens from which fruit and vegetables used for processing are gathered. Seasonal conditions influence greatly the number of persons employed and the quantity of goods produced.

Three sub-classes of industry, namely, butter, cheese, condensed and processed milk have been combined in the figures shown below, as some factories producing butter are also engaged in the production of cheese and condensed products and are unable to render separate returns in respect of these activities.

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND PROCESSED MILK FACTORIES

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	131	130	127	126	123
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,677	5,581	5,681	5,692	5,788
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	11,812	12,212	13,026	13,306	14,292
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used $'000	3,208	3,080	3,134	3,252	3,318
Value of Materials Used $'000	111,514	112,350	114,698	118,754	132,448
Value of Production .. $'000	27,362	26,554	28,268	30,368	33,412
Value of Output .. $'000	142,084	141,984	146,100	152,374	169,178
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	14,370	15,318	16,366	16,792	17,026
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	16,702	18,008	19,562	20,246	21,822
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	43,287	44,895	45,501	46,438	48,570

Almost all of this industry is to be found in country areas. The particulars in the above table relate only to factory production. There is also a comparatively small amount of butter and cheese made on farms. Further reference to the Dairying Industry will be found on pages 522 to 524.

Details of the operation of the following sub-classes of industry are given below, namely, Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes and Cases, Wood Turning and Carving, and Cabinet and Furniture Making :—

VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC.

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	1,843	1,814	1,758	1,760	1,761
Number of Persons Employed ..	19,558	19,218	17,979	18,311	18,177
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	35,808	36,868	35,444	37,098	37,755
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	1,800	1,678	1,576	1,638	1,722
Value of Materials Used $'000	73,386	72,918	70,110	71,892	77,043
Value of Production .. $'000	61,288	61,212	57,844	61,360	65,160
Value of Output .. $'000	136,474	135,808	129,530	134,890	143,925
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	26,754	30,078	30,594	32,338	34,592
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	12,242	13,132	12,912	13,196	12,974
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	138,532	138,805	132,480	133,963	136,824

The following table shows the particulars of the individual industries combined in the preceding table for 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC.: INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1963–64

Particulars		Sawmills	Joinery	Boxes and Cases	Wood Turning and Wood Carving	Furniture Making, &c.	Total
Number of Factories		447	670	63	88	493	1,761
Number of Persons Employed		6,038	6,046	649	746	4,698	18,177
Salaries and Wages Paid ..	$'000	12,770	13,076	1,188	1,446	9,275	37,755
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	1,072	323	42	58	227	1,722
Value of Materials Used ..	$'000	32,433	23,375	2,057	2,332	16,846	77,043
Value of Production	$'000	24,318	20,852	1,875	2,653	15,462	65,160
Value of Output	$'000	57,824	44,550	3,973	5,043	32,535	143,925
Value of Land and Buildings ..	$'000	10,087	12,031	1,125	1,504	9,845	34,592
Value of Plant and Machinery ..	$'000	6,528	3,595	314	495	2,042	12,974
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use	H.P.	86,186	28,668	4,716	4,882	12,372	136,824

The activities combined in the above table embrace general milling, re-sawing, moulding and planing, turning, the manufacture of floorboards, weatherboards, boxes and cases, tool handles, toys, &c.

The newspaper and periodicals industry is the subject of the following table :—

VICTORIA—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		133	128	128	123	122
Number of Persons Employed ..		3,633	3,765	3,765	3,717	3,796
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	8,126	9,304	9,126	9,532	9,991
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	288	318	322	342	371
Value of Materials Used	$'000	19,098	19,344	18,288	18,540	19,425
Value of Production ..	$'000	13,844	15,312	16,272	16,058	16,343
Value of Output ..	$'000	33,230	34,974	34,882	34,940	36,139
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	5,910	6,248	6,544	6,834	6,916
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	5,500	6,244	7,290	8,248	9,134
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	11,171	12,018	12,152	12,331	12,550

Some " job " printing is included in this industry, but where newspapers, periodicals, &c., are printed for the proprietor by an outside firm, such particulars are included under " Printing, General " below.

General printing (including bookbinding) is the subject of the following table :—

VICTORIA—PRINTING, GENERAL (INCLUDING BOOKBINDING)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	563	581	600	618	659
Number of Persons Employed ..	8,619	9,034	9,452	9,719	10,857
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	17,040	18,756	19,864	21,302	23,024
Value of Power, Fuel, &c. Used $'000	536	600	620	714	780
Value of Materials Used $'000	23,180	24,966	23,860	27,402	29,904
Value of Production .. $'000	30,890	33,508	36,434	38,862	41,936
Value of Output .. $'000	54,606	59,074	60,914	66,978	72,620
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	15,578	17,874	20,048	20,640	23,009
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	13,306	14,768	15,468	16,574	17,577
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	14,825	15,289	15,810	16,551	17,556

The above table does not include particulars of the operations of Government printing establishments.

Particulars relating to the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, and containers are detailed in the next table :—

VICTORIA—CARDBOARD BOXES, CARTONS, AND CONTAINERS

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	57	62	60	60	66
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,820	3,029	3,056	3,363	3,562
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	5,232	5,752	6,236	6,906	7,737
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used $'000	230	234	272	294	338
Value of Materials Used $'000	18,160	19,628	21,320	24,324	26,633
Value of Production .. $'000	12,262	13,004	13,748	14,840	16,944
Value of Output .. $'000	30,652	32,866	35,340	39,458	43,915
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	5,750	7,660	7,622	8,614	9,461
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	4,500	5,688	5,848	7,134	7,924
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	6,140	6,329	6,602	6,980	7,535

The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture:—

VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		52	49	48	51	52
Number of Persons Employed ..		6,566	6,632	6,193	6,958	7,614
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	14,866	14,636	13,758	16,474	18,397
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	2,306	2,304	2,212	2,554	2,726
Value of Materials Used	$'000	41,114	39,754	34,176	38,744	42,507
Value of Production ..	$'000	25,948	27,332	27,278	32,316	33,383
Value of Output ..	$'000	69,368	69,390	63,666	73,614	78,617
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	7,668	10,114	10,330	10,904	15,246
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	11,932	13,352	13,878	14,510	14,445
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	61,154	61,676	63,656	67,468	73,487

Tyres and tubes, shoes, soles and heels, hose, toys, belting, sponge and foam rubber are amongst the wide range of articles produced in the above-mentioned industry.

Plastic moulding and products are the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—PLASTIC MOULDING AND PRODUCTS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		154	157	165	168	175
Number of Persons Employed ..		5,567	5,754	5,415	6,018	6,384
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	11,452	11,780	11,022	13,042	14,658
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	984	964	974	1,144	1,298
Value of Materials Used	$'000	32,620	28,772	27,556	32,560	35,648
Value of Production ..	$'000	21,844	22,596	21,802	26,548	31,434
Value of Output ..	$'000	55,448	52,332	50,332	60,252	68,379
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	8,776	9,810	10,938	11,940	13,171
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	8,898	10,794	11,290	13,782	15,587
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	22,412	24,070	25,277	31,918	32,581

Introduced as a new sub-class in 1945–46, plastic moulding now contributes substantially to the secondary production of the State. A wide variety of articles is produced, including plastic film and sheet, household accessories, containers, piping and tubing, toys, &c.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of electricity generating stations :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories	44	41	41	35	29
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,470	3,476	3,541	3,379	3,356
Salaries and Wages Paid $'000	8,436	8,522	9,582	9,482	10,180
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used $'000	20,944	24,824	23,806	21,328	24,410
Value of Materials Used $'000	1,400	1,634	1,534	1,484	1,779
Value of Production .. $'000	41,300	38,584	36,926	42,514	44,905
Value of Output .. $'000	63,644	65,042	62,266	65,326	71,094
Value of Land and Buildings $'000	42,368	46,672	47,626	45,682	44,848
Value of Plant and Machinery $'000	149,096	167,938	185,426	184,798	178,450
Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators* H.P.	1,832,183	2,090,023	2,242,796	2,221,290	2,213,474

* Excludes engines using electricity generated in own works.

Because of the extension of services by the State Electricity Commission to areas previously served by other authorities or individual suppliers, the number of electric light and power factories has decreased considerably in recent years.

The above particulars refer only to electric light and power generation by central electric stations in Victoria and do not include details of distribution, &c. They are compiled from factory returns submitted in accordance with the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act.

Included in the above figures are those of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria which supplies practically all of the electricity generated.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

General

By the *Electricity Commissioners Act* 1918 and subsequent amending Acts this authority—known since 1921 as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria—is vested with power to erect, own, and operate electrical undertakings ; acquire existing electricity undertakings ; supply electricity retail to individual consumers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution ; establish brown coal open cuts ; own and operate briquette works ; and develop the State's water-power resources for electricity generation. Incidental to its main operations, the Commission owns and operates the tramway systems in Ballarat and Bendigo.

The Commission is the controlling authority for all electricity undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for the registration of electrical contractors, the licensing of electrical mechanics, the control of installation methods and material, and the testing and approval of electrical equipment and appliances.

The supply network of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria covers most of the State and serves nearly 98 per cent. of the population. Except for a few small centres in the far north-east of the State which are supplied in bulk from New South Wales, the entire area covered by the Commission's network is served by one interconnected system of thermal and hydro-electric generating stations with a base load plant located on the brown coal fields of the Latrobe Valley.

Rural Electricity Supply

Of a present total of more than one million electricity consumers throughout Victoria, all except about 7,500 are served directly or indirectly by the State system built up during a period of more than 40 years by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Outside the Commission's network there is a decreasing number of local country electricity undertakings. These are being absorbed as the State supply network is extended.

The State system in 1965 served 2,150 centres outside the Metropolitan Area through a supply network extending, east to west, from Orbost in Gippsland to the South Australian border and, north to south, from the River Murray to the sea.

The electrification of rural Victoria has been a major objective of the State Electricity Commission from its earliest days. The first report submitted to the Victorian Parliament within a few months of the Act of 1918 which established this State instrumentality recommended that any electricity supply scheme for Melbourne " must be considered only as providing the nucleus of a sytem for the production of electrical energy from all sources within Victoria, and its distribution in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole State, both for industrial and domestic purposes ". The policy then laid down has since been consistently followed.

The area served by the State system has been continually extended. In 1928, at the close of the first decade of the Commission's operations, there were 41,000 extra-metropolitan consumers. The number had grown in 1938 to 76,000 and in 1948 to 143,000, including more than 13,000 farms.

In 1951, the Commission presented to the Victorian Parliament a report on the " Final Phase of the Rural Electrification of the State ", and the programme of development set out in that report is now well advanced towards completion. After taking into account 22,000 homes served by local electricity supply undertakings in country centres, there were in 1951 about 90,000 dwellings outside the Metropolitan Area without public electricity supply. The Commission's programme provided for the acquisition of 48 local country undertakings, extension of supply to about 650 centres and other small settlements, and connexion of all but a small and remote residue of the 90,000 homes awaiting supply.

From 1951 to 1964, the Commission (both by the extension of supply lines to new areas and by the acquisition of local undertakings) has established nearly 1,200 new country supply centres and connected up 272,500 additional country consumers, including 38,800 farms. This represents an increase of almost 150 per cent. in the number of country consumers served and an increase of more than 200 per cent. in farms connected.

By the end of 1963–64, about 855,000 of the 888,000 homes and 57,000 of the 71,500 farms throughout the State were served by public electricity supply mains, leaving a residue of only about 33,000 homes and about 15,000 farms still to be connected.

In contrast with the original estimate in 1951 that there would be about 15,000 homes still without supply in areas too isolated to be connected to its system, the Commission now expects that by 1970 or 1971—after allowing for extensions then in progress—only about 6,000 homes and fewer than 1,250 farms will be out of reach of public supply mains ; and efforts will continue to be made to supply as many of these as possible.

Apart from building an extensive system of 330,000 volt and 220,000 volt trunk transmission lines to provide interconnexion between generating stations and link up main load centres, the Commission since 1951 has added 26,000 miles of high and low voltage distribution lines and over 31,000 sub-stations. More than 90 per cent. of this new construction has been outside the Metropolitan Area.

Confronted in 1951 with severe shortage of finance for capital development, the Commission introduced a " self help " plan to finance supply extensions involving the construction of high voltage power lines and " self help " financing has ever since played a most important role in the Commission's rural electrification programme.

Under this plan prospective consumers contribute the cost of high voltage extensions by way of interest bearing advances against their electricity bills for the following ten years, at the end of which period any outstanding balances are refunded. The plan has proved so successful that the Commission has been obliged to set a limit to its annual commitments for " self help " extensions. The limit has, however, been progressively raised and for 1964–65 stood at over $7 mill. Charges to consumers who obtain supply under the " self help " finance plan are at the standard tariff rates. Country consumers, however remote, thus pay no extra loading for their extension. This is in line with an objective pursued by the Commission for more than twenty years—the achievement of uniform tariff rates in town and country throughout its area of supply.

The objective has now been fully realized. From January, 1965, uniform tariff schedules for domestic, commercial and industrial consumers, respectively, have operated in all parts of Victoria served by the State system. Victoria and Tasmania are the only States in the Commonwealth with uniform tariff schedules.

Through a network served by the great thermal power stations on the brown coal fields of the Latrobe Valley and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa and in the Snowy Mountains Scheme, electricity goes out to farmer and city dweller alike, to factories and shops in the Metropolitan Area or in remote country centres—a State-wide service at a uniform State-wide schedule of charges.

Further References 1961–1964

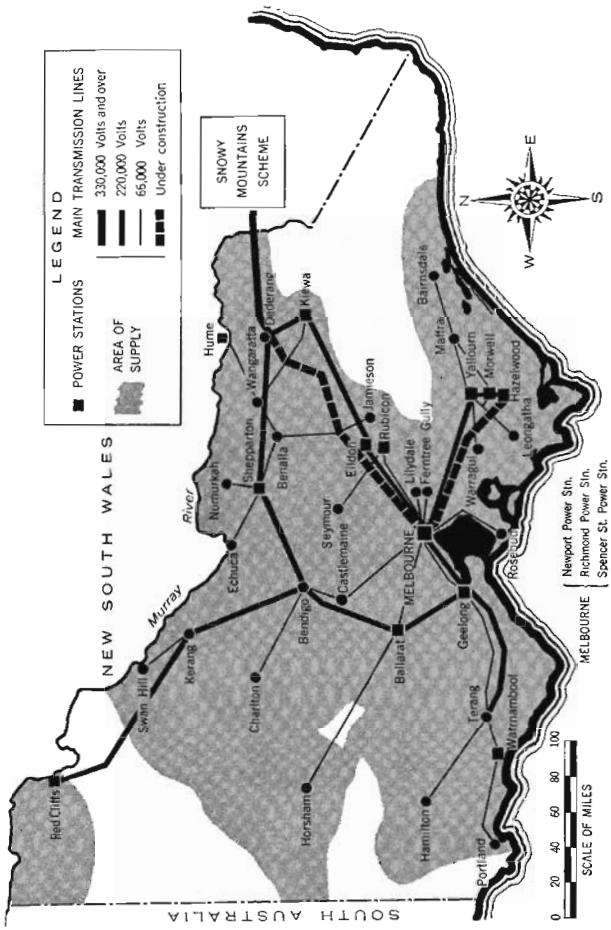


FIGURE 17.—High Voltage Transmission of Electricity in Victoria.

The following table shows the predominant part taken by the State Electricity Commission in the generation of electric power in Victoria, the amount of power generated by water power and other sources, and the relative importance of the main power stations :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRICITY GENERATED, POWER STATIONS, AND SOURCE OF POWER, 1963–64

Source	Source T = Thermal* H = Hydro	Production Million kWh.
State Electricity Commission—		
Own Generation—		
Yallourn Power Station and Briquette Factory	T	4,296
Morwell Power Station	T	1,157
Newport Power Station	T	1,052
Spencer-street Power Station (M.C.C.†) ..	T	372
Richmond Power Station	T	71
Provincial Thermal Power Stations ..	T	72
Total S.E.C. Thermal Generation ..	T	7,020
Eildon—Rubicon	H	244
Kiewa	H	296
Cairn Curran	H	4
Total S.E.C. Hydro Generation ..	H	544
Net Purchases	T and H	1,074
Total	T and H	8,638
Other Public Supply	T	35
Total Public Supply	T and H	8,673
Electricity Generated in Factories‡	T	289
Cumulative Total	T and H	8,962

* Includes Internal Combustion.
† Melbourne City Council.
‡ Excluding S.E.C. Briquette Factory.

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :—

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		27	25	26	27	27
Number of Persons Employed ..		1,513	1,470	1,459	1,414	1,379
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	3,578	3,792	3,830	3,894	3,834
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	1,006	1,048	1,122	1,182	1,296
Value of Materials Used	$'000	10,942	10,646	9,750	8,702	8,733
Value of Production ..	$'000	7,614	8,326	9,498	13,402	14,407
Value of Output ..	$'000	19,562	20,020	20,370	23,286	24,435
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	6,062	7,938	8,384	8,428	8,782
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	27,402	27,260	28,350	27,336	28,170
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use ..	H.P.	16,797	17,856	21,826	26,955	26,291

The particulars appearing in the above table are compiled from factory returns received under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act. They relate to production and are exclusive of particulars of distribution, &c.

The following is a brief review of the activities of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

Formation

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria came into being by Act of Parliament in 1950. It was formed by the merger of the Metropolitan and Brighton Gas companies, which supplied gas to adjoining areas. The privately held shares of the two companies were exchanged for fully paid up preference shares in the Gas and Fuel Corporation.

The State Government of Victoria invested $8 mill. which were held as ordinary shares in the Corporation. Three directors were appointed by the preference shareholders and the Chairman and three other directors were appointed by the Government. Capital requirements for expansion were to be raised by means of loans on which the Government guaranteed the interest payments and loan redemptions.

Reasons for Formation

The main reason for the formation of the Corporation was to provide finance to make possible the use of the vast resources of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley for towns gas production. It was considered essential, both from an economic and national viewpoint, to change from the conventional method of producing gas from black coal, imported from New South Wales, to the new and revolutionary method of high pressure gasification of brown coal.

The Lurgi High Pressure Gasification Plant was erected between 1951 and 1956 on the brown coal field at Morwell and came into operation in the spring of 1956. It was officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on 5th December of that year. This plant was connected to the metropolitan reticulation by a 103-mile 18-in. welded steel pipeline.

Changing Trends in Gas Production

General

The task of the Gas Industry is to convert solid, liquid or gaseous carbonaceous raw materials to high-grade towns gas at minimum cost. Although the Corporation was initially formed to facilitate the economic production of gas from brown coal, changes in raw material availability and new process developments have led to a considerable diversification in methods of gas production over recent years.

Developments in gas production methods taking place throughout the world are continually evaluated, and new processes and raw materials, which can lead to reduction in production costs, incorporated in the gas producing facilities. The extent of diversification may be seen from the figures for 1963–64 which show that the 83·5 mill. therms of gas manufactured were made up as follows :—

34·8 per cent. brown coal gas from 182,816 tons of briquettes ;
26·7 per cent. refinery and liquefied petroleum gases ;
18 per cent. oil gas from 46,860 tons of residual oil ;
12·1 per cent. black coal gas from 104,285 tons of Maitland coal ;
4·3 per cent. producer gas from 20,800 tons of Newcastle coal ; and
4·1 per cent. water gas and reformed refinery gases from 8,907 tons of coke and 2·09 mill. therms of refinery gases.

Brown Coal Gas

In 1957–58, the first full year of operation, the Morwell Lurgi pressure gasification plant produced 17·1 mill. therms of gas from brown coal. By 1963–64, annual output had risen to 29·1 mill. therms and it is anticipated that production will be maintained at this general level in the immediate future.

Black Coal Gas

Prior to 1956, Melbourne's gas requirements were met by carbonization of New South Wales black coal in conventional vertical retorts and production of water gas from part of the by-product coke. Over the years, black coal gas has been progressively replaced by brown coal gas, refinery tail gases, and oil gas, and today represents a relatively small proportion of the total output. A large construction programme implemented at the Corporation's West Melbourne works, which was formerly the principal black coal carbonization works in the State, changed the works into a major establishment converting petroleum products into towns gas.

Refinery Gases

The construction of refineries in Victoria in the early 1950's led to by-product tail gases becoming available. The gas industry treats and blends these gases and produces a standard towns gas from tail gases which would otherwise be of very limited value. Refinery tail gases and L.P.G. first contributed to the Corporation's gas issue in June, 1955. Today they represent some 29 per cent. of the total output.

Oil Gas

The availability of low priced residual fuel oils in Europe in the 1950's led to the development of an entirely new series of processes which would allow their economic conversion to towns gas. The Corporation has adopted one of these processes, the Onia-Gegi cyclic catalytic oil gasification process, to produce gas from locally available residual oils. Since 1960, four Onia-Gegi units, each capable of producing 5 mill. cubic feet per day of standard towns gas from heavy fuel oil, have been built at the Corporation's West Melbourne works. Oil gas has thus become one of the major components in today's blend.

Natural Gas

Today, the Australian gas industry is on the threshold of another major change ; one which can have far reaching repercussions and lead to the industry becoming a major contributor to the nation's energy requirements. Petroleum exploration activities have indicated the presence of considerable quantities of natural gas in Australia and already the industry is preparing to change to the use of this indigenous fuel when adequate supplies are available.

Although so far there has been only one major gas discovery in Victoria, the Corporation is in close touch with activities both in this State and in other areas for which natural gas could possibly be supplied to Victoria. It will take all steps necessary to ensure that, when adequate reserves of this valuable fuel have been established in sufficient quantity, it will be made available to both the industrial and domestic gas consumers of this State.

Off-peak Tariffs

Significant concessions in gas prices to industry are available under the recently introduced off-peak tariff. Because off-peak loads improve the Gas and Fuel Corporation's load factor, favourable gas rates are possible and already a number of major industries have taken advantage of the special tariff. This step is in line with the Corporation's policy under which gas prices to industry and commerce have been steadily reduced during the past decade.

Government Factories

In 1938–39, Government factories numbered 127 and employed 12,958 persons. These factories expanded considerably as a result of war activities and reached their peak of employment in 1942–43 when 50,831 persons were working in 158 factories. Comparative particulars for the last five years are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Particulars		1959–60	1960–61	1961–62*	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Factories		157	168	285	306	312
Number of Persons Employed ..		29,326	30,542	32,290	32,178	32,074
Salaries and Wages Paid	$'000	62,344	67,820	73,826	74,442	79,758
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used	$'000	25,154	29,086	28,388	26,088	29,382
Value of Materials Used	$'000	60,936	64,832	65,360	67,004	71,204
Value of Production ..	$'000	108,404	114,050	118,664	130,832	136,458
Value of Output ..	$'000	194,494	207,968	212,412	223,924	237,044
Value of Land and Buildings	$'000	99,386	115,438	122,858	122,326	123,822
Value of Plant and Machinery	$'000	242,022	266,220	287,524	282,504	276,864

* A special investigation into repair and manufacturing activities carried out by local and semi-governmental authorities resulted in a number of returns being supplied for the first time in 1961-62.

The above table embraces establishments under the control of the Commonwealth Government in Victoria, State Government, and local government authorities. Such activities as railway and tramway workshops, electric light and gas works, dockyards, printing works, and clothing, aircraft, and munitions factories, &c., are included.

In relation to the whole of Victorian factories during 1963–64, Government factories absorbed 7·8 per cent. of employment; expended 8·7 per cent. of salaries and wages; and accumulated 7·8 per cent. of the value of production.

Part 9

FINANCE

Public Finance

Economic Importance of Government Financial Activity

Financial Transactions

During the last 35 or so years, governments have come to accept new and wider responsibilities for economic stability and growth and for the social welfare of their peoples. They are now in a position where a large proportion of their actions is undertaken to achieve economic and social ends. This applies not only to their regulatory activities but also to their financial transactions. These transactions may be classified in the following ways:—

Purchases of Goods and Services

Governments are important purchasers of goods and services which they require to provide current services, e.g., defence services, health and educational facilities ; and capital assets such as office buildings, power installations, and railway track and rolling stock. Expenditure of this kind generates income and, consequently, rises or falls in its level affect the purchasing power of the community. In addition, governmental requirements determine the allocation of national resources and the composition of national capital assets.

Transfers of Income between Sections of the Community

Governments are also agents for the redistribution of incomes throughout the community. Their role of tax-gatherers permits them to do this by compulsorily withdrawing purchasing power from one section of the community and transferring it to another in the form, for example, of social service benefits or subsidies to producers. The receipt and payment of interest are other ways in which governments redistribute income.

Production and Trading

As well as providing a considerable volume of services free (or at nominal charges), governments also engage in trading activities in which they produce and sell goods and services at prices designed substantially to cover costs. These services are usually of the public utility type, e.g., the supply of gas and electricity, transport services, and water supply and sewerage, of which governments are usually the sole providers. Their distinguishing characteristic is that they are, to a certain extent, subject to market forces.

Victorian Governmental Activity

Victorian governmental activity is carried out by :—

(1) The legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State ;

(2) semi-governmental bodies being statutory authorities created to carry out specific activities, e.g., the provision of gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities on behalf of the State Government or bodies in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and

(3) local government bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out the functions of local government in defined areas (known as municipalities), and which are elected by the residents or property owners or both in the area. This category also includes authorities created or acquired by local government authorities.

Particulars of the activities of semi-governmental and local government authorities are to be found in Part 5 and other appropriate Parts of this Year Book. It is informative, however, in this Part to summarize the public authority activity in the State.

Particulars of Commonwealth and State transactions classified so as to facilitate economic analysis are included in the " Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure ", published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The following summaries of the transactions of Victorian Public Authorities are on the same basis as to scope and classification as tables of the Current and Capital Accounts of State and Local Government Authorities published in the " Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure ", and in the annual budget paper " National Income and Expenditure ". They are a consolidation (necessarily approximate) of the activities of the major funds and authorities in the State.

Particulars in the summaries were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which, in some instances, did not contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown must be regarded as estimates only and subject to revision as further investigation proceeds. A large proportion of governmental financial transactions is in the nature of transfers between funds, e.g., transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Hospitals and Charities Trust Fund, and between authorities, such as transfers from the Loan Fund to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Where they could be identified, such transfers have been cancelled out. In some cases, different bases of classification from those used in succeeding sections of this Part were adopted for national income purposes.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CURRENT ACCOUNT

($ Mill.)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
RECEIPTS					
Taxation	153·2	166·4	175·1	185·3	201·4
Interest, &c., Received	8·4	8·9	8·7	9·7	10·6
Public Enterprises' Income	68·3	74·5	76·5	88·8	95·3
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	130·9	145·3	161·5	172·6	183·3
Total Receipts	360·8	395·1	421·8	456·4	490·6
OUTLAY					
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	181·1	204·7	224·0	240·2	261·4
Subsidies	1·0	1·1	0·5	0·5	0·6
Interest, &c., Paid	89·5	97·1	108·3	120·5	128·8
Oversea Grants	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·4	0·4
Cash Benefits to Persons	2·5	1·5	2·0	2·2	2·7
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	0·6	0·6	0·5	0·5	..
Surplus on Current Account	85·6	89·5	86·0	92·1	96·7
Total Outlay	360·8	395·1	421·8	456·4	490·6

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT

($ Mill.)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
Depreciation Allowances	20·7	26·4	23·3	27·3	34·8
Net Sale of Securities—					
Commonwealth Securities—					
Securities other than Treasury Bills—					
Australia	66·5	65·9	65·9	55·6	77·7
Overseas	3·7	10·3	4·9	15·1	4·8
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities	59·8	43·3	63·7	64·2	69·5
Advances from Commonwealth Government Authorities	23·5	22·0	28·1	24·3	24·8
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	24·6	28·6	29·7	29·0	27·8
Surplus on State and Local Government Authorities Current Account	85·6	89·5	86·0	92·1	96·7
Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions)	3·2	0·6	6·9	5·0	2·8
Increase in Cash and Bank Balances	−23·1	−4·0	0·1	−13·4	−6·5
Total Sources of Funds	264·5	282·6	308·6	299·2	332·4

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT—*continued*
($ Mill.)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
USES OF FUNDS					
Fixed Capital Expenditure on New Assets	257·1	267·3	294·2	285·6	317·2
Expenditure on Existing Assets ..	— 10·6	— 10·4	— 6·8	— 5·6	— 4·7
Increase in Value of Stocks ..	— 1·2	1·5	— 0·6	— 0·3	— 1·0
Advances to Public Financial Enterprises	19·7	24·7	22·7	18·5	17·8
Net Increase in Financial Assets of Public Financial Enterprises ..	— 0·5	— 0·5	— 0·9	1·0	3·1
Total Uses of Funds ..	264·5	282·6	308·6	299·2	332·4

Financial Relations with the Commonwealth

General

The Federal Constitution enumerates the matters regarding which the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate. They include defence, external affairs, trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, navigation, lighthouses, quarantine, census and statistics, currency and banking, insurance, copyright and trade marks, naturalization, immigration, invalid and old age pensions, social services, industrial relations where disputes extend beyond the boundaries of a State, taxation that does not discriminate between States or parts of States, the taking over by the Commonwealth of the public debts of the States, and the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth for the States. Some of these powers are given exclusively to the Commonwealth, e.g., defence, and customs and excise, but, in the majority of matters, the Commonwealth and State Governments have concurrent powers, Commonwealth law prevailing where there is conflict. Matters other than those enumerated in the Constitution remain the concern of the States. Governmental activity at the State level embraces education, health and welfare services, the development of internal resources, e.g., irrigation and water supply, land settlement, soil conservation, maintenance of law and order, and the provision of public utility services, e.g., roads, electricity and gas, public transport, water supply and sewerage. These activities are carried out by State Departments and by statutory and local governing bodies created by the State Governments. The States have direct access to a small proportion only of moneys required for revenue and capital purposes. This has come about in three ways :—

(1) Through the surrender, under the Constitution, of the right to levy customs and excise duties ;

(2) through the Financial Agreement of 1927, between the Commonwealth and State Governments, under which the Commonwealth became the borrowing agent for the States ; and

(3) through the Commonwealth exercising its right to impose taxation in the field of personal and company income.

The lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue available to the Commonwealth and the States respectively has given rise to a system of grants from the Federal Government to the States. These grants may be unconditional or may be earmarked for specific purposes such as roads and universities. Important examples of the former are the financial assistance grants payable under the uniform tax system and special grants payable under section 96 of the Constitution, which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue or providing services on a comparable level with the other States.

Commonwealth fiscal superiority is supported by present-day acceptance of the role of governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions, the central government must have a substantial measure of control over taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States

The Financial Agreement of 12th December, 1927, between the Commonwealth and the States came into being because it was thought desirable to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the loan market instead of independent approaches by the several governments, and because of the necessity of establishing sound sinking fund arrangements. It also provided for the sharing of State debt charges by the Commonwealth. The following is a summary of the main provisions :—

(1) *Consolidation of Public Debt*

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the existing public debts of the States and assumed responsibility for the payment of related interest. This interest is reimbursed by the States, less the sum of $15,169,824 per annum which the Commonwealth agreed to contribute for a period of 58 years. Of this amount, Victoria receives $4,254,318 annually. This payment is in compensation to the States for relinquishing, after Federation, the right to levy customs and excise duties.

(2) *Regulation of Government Borrowing*

The Australian Loan Council was set up to co-ordinate the public borrowings of the Commonwealth and the States. It consists of the Prime Minister (or his nominee) as Chairman, and the State Premiers (or their nominees). Each financial year, the Commonwealth and the several States submit to the Loan Council programmes setting out the amounts they desire to raise by loan during the ensuing year. Revenue deficits to be funded are included in the borrowing programmes, but borrowings for " temporary purposes " need not be included. Borrowing by the Commonwealth for defence purposes is outside the Agreement.

If the Loan Council considers that the total amount of the programmes cannot be borrowed at reasonable rates and conditions, it determines what amount shall be borrowed and may, by unanimous

decision, allocate such amount between the Commonwealth and the States. In default of a unanimous decision, the allocation is determined by means of a formula written into the Agreement. Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, the Commonwealth arranges all borrowings including those for conversions, renewals, and redemptions. However, the Commonwealth or a State may borrow for " temporary purposes " by way of overdraft or fixed deposit, subject to limits fixed by the Loan Council. In addition, the Commonwealth may borrow within the Commonwealth, or a State within its territory, from authorities, bodies, or institutions, or from the public by counter sales of securities, subject to Loan Council approval. Commonwealth securities are issued for moneys borrowed in this way, and amounts so borrowed are treated as part of the borrowing programme for the year.

(3) *Sinking Fund Provisions*

The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for debt existing at 30th June, 1927, or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these are made jointly by the Commonwealth and the States on bases laid down. The sinking funds established under the Agreement are under the control of the National Debt Commission, an Authority constituted under Commonwealth legislation and consisting of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Solicitor-General for the Commonwealth, and a representative of the States.

Sinking fund moneys are used to redeem unconverted securities at maturity, and to re-purchase securities on the stock market.

(4) *Borrowing by Semi-Governmental Authorities*

Under a " Gentlemen's Agreement ", originally entered into by the members of the Loan Council in 1936, the Loan Council approves an aggregate yearly borrowing programme for semi-governmental and local authorities proposing to raise more than $200,000 in a year. Individual borrowings by each of these authorities are also subject to Loan Council approval.

Since 1962–63 the Loan Council has placed no overall limit on the programmes of authorities for which State Governments approve individual borrowing programmes of $200,000 or less although, in earlier years, specific overall programmes had also been approved for these smaller authorities.

The terms and conditions on which the Loan Council from time to time approves loan raisings are the same for both the large and small authorities.

(5) *Commonwealth Influence on Supply of Loan Moneys*

The Commonwealth is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of Commonwealth policy on the banking system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. Although loan raisings

for each of the years 1962–63 and 1963–64 were adequate to complete governmental expenditure programmes (including redemptions), Commonwealth support was needed in previous years. From 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1964, out of loan programmes amounting to $6,061·9 mill., the Commonwealth has provided $1,764·2 mill. from the Australian currency proceeds of oversea loans and from budget surpluses.

Grants to the States

(1) *General*

The following table shows particulars of amounts paid during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 to Victoria as grants for the several purposes referred to in subsequent paragraphs :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE*

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State Debt ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking Fund on State Debt† ..	2,733	2,893	3,131	3,390	3,700
Financial Assistance Grants ..	121,250	134,743	146,029	152,268	159,482
Additional Assistance Grants ..	..	..	3,600	7,454	10,280
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	17,320	18,367	20,159	21,754	22,824
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure ..	52	96	116	110	50
Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure ..	1,036	168	..	..	..
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	1	‡	‡	‡	‡
Grants to Universities	2,844	6,045	7,409	9,310	9,926
Tobacco Industry Extension Services	..	..	..	16	16
Dairy Industry Extension Services	120	144	130	130	178
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	100	120	120	120	120
Road Safety Practices	36	28	20	20	20
Housekeeper Services	8	8	8	8	8
Blood Transfusion Services ..	86	100	106	112	122
Total	149,840	166,966	185,082	198,946	210,980

* Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers and payments for medical research, social services, natural disasters, &c., also payments under the provisions of the *Rail Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act* 1958.

† Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Under $500.

(2) *Financial Agreement*

Commonwealth contributions to interest and sinking fund charges on State debt have been described above.

(3) *Financial Assistance Grants*

The States were supplanted by the Commonwealth as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Commonwealth needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme, the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for

vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Details of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1942, the *States Grants (Entertainments Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1942 and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946–48, are given in the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 37, pages 635 to 637 and No. 46, pages 837 and 838. Grants under the provisions of the 1946–48 Act ceased after 1958–59.

The whole question of Commonwealth–State financial relations was reviewed in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *State Grants Act* 1959 (operative until 1964–65—see 1965 Victorian Year Book and previous issues). These arrangements were again reviewed in 1965 when certain modifications, which will apply to the period 1965–66 to 1969–70, were made. Under the new arrangements which are embodied in the *States Grants Act* 1965, the grant for each State for each financial year during the period will be determined by taking that State's grant for the previous year (with the addition of $2 mill. each year in the case of Queensland) and increasing it by the percentage change in the population of that State during the year ending 31st December of the year of payment; the amount so obtained will be increased by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole for the financial year immediately preceding the year of payment; and this amount will be increased by a "betterment factor" of 1·2 per cent. In addition, the grant so determined for Victoria in 1965–66 will be increased by $1·2 mill. and the resulting amount will be the amount to which the formula will apply in calculating Victoria's grant for 1966–67.

Western Australia and Tasmania will continue as claimant States under section 96 of the Constitution and it is expected that each of the four existing non-claimant States will remain non-claimant for the period of the new arrangements.

(4) *Additional Assistance Grants*

From 1961–62 to 1963–64 the Commonwealth provided the States with additional assistance grants for expenditure on employment giving activities, but these grants were discontinued in 1964–65.

(5) *Grants for Road Construction*

The Commonwealth has made grants to the States for road purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act* 1923–25), under which these payments were made, are given in the publication "Commonwealth Payments to or for the States" which is issued annually with the Commonwealth Budget.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964, which is to operate for a period of five years as from 1st July, 1964, the Commonwealth will make available to the States a total amount of up to $750 mill. for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads. Of this amount, $660 mill. will be payable as basic grants, which will increase from $124 mill. in 1964–65 to $140 mill. in 1968–69, and which will be distributed each year among the

States on the basis that Tasmania will receive 5 per cent. and that, of the remainder, one-third will be shared by the other States in proportion to their respective populations at the date of the last preceding census, one-third in proportion to their respective areas, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in those States at 31st December preceding the year of payment.

The balance of $90 mill. takes the form of matching assistance. The amount available for this purpose will increase from $6 mill. in 1964–65 to $30 mill. in 1968–69. Each State may participate in the matching assistance for each year, up to the share of the assistance for which it is eligible. Its share is determined by allocating the amount of matching assistance available each year in the same proportions in which the basic grant for that year is distributed. In 1964–65, Victoria received $25·6 mill. by way of basic grant and matching assistance.

(6) *Tuberculosis Hospitals — Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure, etc.*

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth undertook to reimburse the States for capital expenditure on buildings, furnishings, equipment, and plant for the diagnosis, treatment, and control of tuberculosis. In addition to recouping capital expenditure, the Commonwealth also contributes from the National Welfare Fund to maintenance expenditure incurred by the States (the amount paid to Victoria for 1964–65 was $2·7 mill), and reimburses administration expenses.

(7) *Mental Health Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure*

Under the *States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act* 1955 the Commonwealth undertook to provide financial assistance up to $20 mill. towards capital expenditure incurred by the States, with the Commonwealth's approval, on mental institutions. The assistance was on the basis of one-third of the total expenditures of the States with a specified limit for each State.

From 1961–62 to 1963–64 inclusive, Victoria did not receive any such reimbursements as the limit of financial assistance under the provisions of the 1955 Act was reached in 1960–61.

The *States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act* 1964, which repealed the 1955 legislation, authorized assistance to the States of one-third of the total expenditure incurred by them, with the Commonwealth's approval, in building and equipping mental health institutions. There are no specified limits to the maximum amounts of this assistance, which applies for a period of three years as from 1st July, 1964.

(8) *Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave*

In the States in which coal miners have been awarded long service leave by industrial tribunals, the State Governments concerned have agreed to reimburse employers for the costs they incur in granting this leave. The Commonwealth, in turn, has agreed to reimburse the States for the amounts paid and related administrative costs. In order to provide the funds required for these purposes, the Commonwealth imposed an excise duty on coal.

(9) *Grants to Universities*

Commonwealth payments to the States for universities were first introduced in 1951–52 under the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1951, and were continued under similar legislation passed in 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1960.

Under the authority of the *Australian Universities Commission Act* 1959, an Australian Universities Commission was appointed to enquire into and make recommendations on the subject of Commonwealth financial assistance to the States for universities in 1961 and subsequent years.

The main financial recommendations in the Commission's first report were incorporated in legislation passed in 1960, 1962, and 1963, which provided for payments to the States of $89·9 mill. over the three calendar years 1961 to 1963.

In its second report the Commission recommended substantial increases in grants to the States for universities over the three calendar years 1964 to 1966. In the main these recommendations were accepted and incorporated in the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1963, which provided for the payment of $116·8 mill. to the States during the triennium. This amount was increased to $130·6 mill. by the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1965, as a result of the adoption of a report on academic salaries and the acceptance of certain proposals concerning the future of tertiary education.

(10) *Tobacco Industry Extension Services*

In 1962, the Commonwealth decided to make a grant of $48,000 per annum to the tobacco growing States for additional extension services for tobacco growers. Victoria's share of this amount for 1964–65 was $16,000.

(11) *Dairy Industry Extension Services*

The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to promote improved farm practices in the dairy industry.

(12) *Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services*

These payments were introduced in 1952–53 to encourage the expansion of agricultural advisory services by the State Departments of Agriculture and to promote increased farm efficiency.

(13) *Road Safety Practices*

Since 1947–48 the Commonwealth has provided assistance for public education programmes for the promotion of road safety practices.

(14) *Housekeeper Services*

In 1951 the Commonwealth offered financial assistance to the States up to a limit of $30,000 a year, to encourage the development of housekeeper services conducted by approved organizations and providing assistance to families in emergency. Victoria's share of this assistance has been $8,200 annually.

(15) *Blood Transfusion Services*

The Commonwealth commenced making grants to the States in 1953–54 for the purpose of assisting blood transfusion services conducted by the Australian Red Cross Society. The allocations for the first year were on a population basis, but in 1954–55 the basis of assistance was changed to 30 per cent. of the cost incurred by the Society in conducting its blood transfusion services in a State, conditional on the State's meeting 60 per cent. of these costs.

In addition to the grants mentioned above, Victoria also benefited under the *Railway Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act* 1958. Under this Act, the Commonwealth financed the construction of a standard gauge rail link between Albury and Melbourne to the extent of $32 mill. Each of the two States is to repay 15 per cent. of this amount, by instalments over a period of 50 years, plus interest on outstanding balances.

Revenue and Expenditure

General

The financial transactions of the State of Victoria are concerned with (*a*) Consolidated Revenue, (*b*) Trust Funds, and (*c*) Loan Fund. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an annual Appropriation Act or by a permanent appropriation under a special Act.

In the following tables, details of Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure are shown for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64. The figures are not comparable, in all cases, with those shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1961 (No. 75), in which the Public Revenue and Expenditure of certain special funds were added to Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure, while recoups by the Treasury to the Victorian Railways for specified purposes were excluded from the figures.

Consolidated Revenue Fund

The following table shows, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, the Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria, the surplus or deficit, and the accumulated deficit at the end of each year :—

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, ETC.
($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit (—)	Accumulated Deficit at End of Each Year (i.e., 30th June)
1960	336,621	335,994	+ 626*	53,126
1961	370,203	369,863	+ 340†	53,126
1962	392,618	392,597	+ 21†	52,786
1963	414,151	414,149	+ 2†	52,765
1964	444,369	444,874	— 505	52,764‡

* Transferred to Surplus Revenue Account.
† Applied towards the reduction of the Consolidated Revenue Accumulated Deficit.
‡ Of this amount, $49,372,000 was provided from Loan Fund and $3,392,000 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue :—Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE ($'000)

Source of Revenue	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Taxation*	75,658	83,880	86,766	90,772	101,515
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	78,064	85,248	85,966	87,128	92,376
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	1,226	1,416	1,384	1,356	1,743
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage ..	8,230	8,906	9,978	10,158	11,147
Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds, &c.)	5,882	6,822	7,862	8,588	9,334
State Coal Mine	734	732	504	516	504
Other	900	866	756	656	610
Total	95,036	103,990	106,450	108,402	115,715
Lands—					
Sales	494	348	656	672	423
Rents	1,040	1,116	1,142	1,200	1,312
Forestry	4,684	4,618	4,390	4,520	4,705
Other	340	444	350	346	458
Total	6,558	6,526	6,538	6,738	6,898
Interest, *n.e.i.*	12,472	13,324	14,390	15,984	17,289
Commonwealth Grants—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial Assistance	121,250	134,742	146,030	152,266	159,482
Additional Financial Assistance	..	..	3,600	7,454	10,280
Total	125,504	138,996	153,884	163,974	174,017
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance Expenditure ..	2,228	2,224	2,294	2,666	2,868
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Mental Institutions	58	62	170	314	132
Other	45	34	39	37	262
Total	2,331	2,320	2,503	3,017	3,262
Fees and Fines	4,086	4,702	4,746	4,840	5,639
All Other†	14,976	16,465	17,341	20,424	20,035‡
Grand Total	336,621	370,203	392,618	414,151	444,369

* For details of total taxation collections see page 624.

† Includes repayments of advances by Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

‡ Includes $1,200,000 repaid by State Superannuation Board.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue :—The principal items of expenditure during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table. Public debt charges, pensions and gratuities, and pay-roll tax have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure, but are shown as separate items.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	46,938	50,582	55,794	61,692	65,755
Exchange	1,430	1,618	1,920	2,166	2,380
Debt Redemption	10,602	11,498	12,452	13,476	14,364
Other	322	288	366	316	340
Total	59,292	63,986	70,532	77,650	82,839
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	74,196	79,798	80,963	81,630	86,317
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights	1,020	1,294	1,267	1,090	1,341
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage	7,406	7,674	8,179	8,274	8,336
State Coal Mine	1,120	1,144	1,022	924	811
Other	518	528	512	452	423
Total	84,260	90,438	91,943	92,370	97,228
Social Expenditure—					
Education—					
State Schools	61,962	69,786	68,262	76,090	84,595
Technical Schools	3,996*	4,474*	13,850†	16,426†	18,822†
Universities	2,370	3,306	3,930	4,266	6,209
Libraries, Art Galleries, &c.	1,424	1,640	1,814	2,014	2,106
Agricultural Education, Research, &c.	1,276	1,482	1,592	1,668	1,682
Other	114	136	140	154	190
Public Health and Recreation	4,304	4,426	5,052	5,488	6,375
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	29,802	31,516	33,020	33,604	34,205
Mental	13,330	14,146	15,254	15,320	15,865
Child Welfare	2,628	2,896	3,452	3,708	4,023
Other	826	966	1,052	1,052	942
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Justice	4,268	4,726	3,946	4,120	4,567
Police	14,464	15,688	16,510	17,370	19,046
Penal Establishments	2,000	2,282	2,578	2,736	2,811
Public Safety	16	28	44	56	56
Total	142,780	157,498	170,496	184,072	201,495
All Other Expenditure—					
Public Works, *n.e.i.*	3,712	3,578	4,894	3,944	3,849
Lands and Survey	3,038	3,242	3,492	3,316	3,533
Agriculture	4,024	4,218	4,616	4,838	5,104
Forestry	4,120	4,240	4,266	4,544	4,522
Legislature and General Administration	10,006	12,486‡	12,662	12,750	13,657
Pensions and Superannuation	8,926	9,660	10,334	9,486	9,773
Pay-roll Tax	3,694	4,134	4,334	4,506	4,883
Interest and Sinking Fund Reserve Account	..	2,600	..	..	..
Miscellaneous§	12,142	13,783	15,028	16,673	17,991
Total	49,662	57,941	59,626	60,057	63,312
Grand Total	335,994	369,863	392,597	414,149	444,874

* Maintenance grants only. Other expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on Technical Schools is shown under the heading "State Schools."

† Total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on Technical Schools.

‡ Includes $1,200,000 advanced to State Superannuation Board.

§ Includes interest and repayments of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Taxation

General

In this section, some particulars are given of the principal taxes collected in Victoria by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government.

As mentioned on pages 614–615, the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. Sales and pay-roll taxes are other important sources of taxation revenue exploited by the Commonwealth exclusively. For the most part, the field now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, and entertainments taxes. Estate duties are shared between the two Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the State Government are allocated by Statute either to Consolidated Revenue or to special funds. The principal item of Victorian taxation which finds its way to special funds is motor taxation which is credited to a number of funds as set out on page 625.

In the following table, particulars of taxation collected in Victoria by the State Government and the total amounts paid to Consolidated Revenue, and to special funds are shown for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS
($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Motor—					
Registration Fees and Taxes ..	17,678	18,340	19,060	20,166	21,938
Drivers' Licences	1,808	1,028	1,040	1,274	1,190
Other	8,426	9,600	9,764	10,730	12,155
Total Motor	27,912	28,968	29,864	32,170	35,283
Probate and Succession Duties ..	18,826	23,062	25,080	24,644	29,453
Stamp Duties, *n.e.i.*	24,942	25,114	23,996	25,678	29,176
Land	11,708	13,412	14,812	17,090	18,265
Income (Arrears)	*	6	*	2	*
Liquor	5,988	6,436	6,726	6,950	7,004
Tattersall Duty	5,932	6,514	6,350	6,404	6,609
Racing	5,260	5,682	6,406	7,470	9,014
Entertainments (Excl. Racing Admission Tax)	2,284	2,114	1,692	732	†
Licences, *n.e.i.*	574	584	712	824	954
Grand Total	103,426	111,892	115,638	121,964	135,757
Paid to Consolidated Revenue ..	75,658	83,880	86,766	90,772	101,515
Paid to Special Funds	27,768	28,012	28,872	31,192	34,242
Per Head of Population ..	$36.68	$38.68	$39.08	$40.36	$43.92

* Under $500.

† As from 29th December, 1962, entertainments tax was payable only on admissions to horse racing and trotting.

Motor Taxation

The principal source of motor taxation is the amount collected by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department by way of fees for the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of drivers' licences, &c. In addition, the Transport Regulation Board's charges for the issue of licences, &c., and the amount collected under the provisions of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, are included in motor taxation.

Further items of motor taxation, which are paid to Consolidated Revenue, are a surcharge of $2 imposed on each third-party insurance premium under the authority of the *Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act* 1959, and a stamp duty, levied under the authority of the *Stamps (Motor Car) Act* 1964, at the rate of $1 per $100 of the market value of motor vehicles, payable when the vehicle is initially registered or when the registration is transferred. This latter Act came into force as from 14th December, 1964.

Particulars of the total amount of motor taxation collected and credited to the various funds during 1963–64 were as follows :—

		$'000
Consolidated Revenue—		
Motor Car Third Party Insurance Tax ..		2,082
Country Roads Board Fund—		
Motor Registration Fees	21,938	
Drivers' Licence Fees (half)	595	
Drivers' Test Fees	162	
Examiners' Licences	16	
Owners' Certificates (two-thirds) ..	1,698	
Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	5,638	
		30,046
Level Crossings Fund—		
Owners' Certificates (one-third) ..		849
Municipalities Assistance Fund—		
Drivers' Licence Fees (half)		595
Transport Regulation Fund—		
Motor Omnibus Registration Fees ..	11	
Licences, &c.	693	
Permits	824	
		1,528
Motor Car (Hospital Payments) Fund—		
Deductions from Third Party Insurance Premiums		183
Total Motor Taxation, 1963–64 ..		35,283

Probate Duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 (a completely revised Act) fixed the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situate if the deceased was domiciled in

Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. Categories of beneficiaries are :—

A. Widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.

B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.

C. Brothers, sisters, parents.

D. Other beneficiaries.

Further amending legislation is contained in the *Probate Duty (Reduction) Act* 1962. Under the provisions of this Act, estates passing to widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother, are exempted from duty if the final balance of such estates does not exceed £6,000 ($12,000), while certain reductions were made to the rates of duty payable on estates exceeding £6,000 ($12,000).

A summary of the rates of duty payable as from 17th December, 1962, according to the various types of beneficiaries, is shown in the table on page 646 of the 1965 Victorian Year Book. Rates payable prior to that date are shown in previous issues of the Victorian Year Book.

The amount of probate duty assessed in Victoria during each of the five years to 1963–64 was as follows :—1959–60, $19,744,812 ; 1960–61, $23,588,548 ; 1961–62, $25,015,478 ; 1962–63, $27,455,242 ; 1963–64, $28,321,264.

Commonwealth Estate Duty

The Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1963–64 was :—1959–60, $27,505,220 ; 1960–61, $29,613,906 ; 1961–62, $34,057,922 ; 1962–63, $35,699,086 ; 1963–64, $39,871,044.

Land Tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1928 provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land in Victoria. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made. Thus tax is levied on land even if built on or otherwise improved, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament.

Rates of land tax payable in Victoria for the year 1965 were fixed by the *Land Tax (Rates and Exemptions) Act* 1964 and were unchanged from rates fixed for the year 1964 (see Victorian Year Book, 1965, page 647).

The 1964 Act, however, provided for general increases in the unimproved values which land must have before attracting land tax. By this Act, land used for primary production was totally exempted from land tax unless the unimproved value of such land was more than £5,000 ($10,000) and partially exempted up to £10,000 ($20,000). The total exemption in respect of land used for other purposes was raised to £3,000 ($6,000) with a partial exemption to £4,500 ($9,000).

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved values of holdings, of Land Tax assessments for 1963. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act* 1962.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1963

(Based on Unimproved Values at 31st December, 1962)

Unimproved Values of Holdings—	Number of Taxpayers	Total Unimproved Values*	Tax Payable
$		$'000	
3,501 to 4,000	28,650	109,513	255
4,001 „ 6,000	38,860	191,564	770
6,001 „ 8,000	21,465	143,962	466
8,001 „ 10,000	12,341	111,853	379
10,001 „ 12,000	8,201	88,507	354
12,001 „ 14,000	5,352	68,400	294
14,001 „ 16,000	4,459	66,297	270
16,001 „ 17,500	2,166	36,260	147
17,501 „ 20,000	3,279	61,617	260
20,001 „ 30,000	6,477	157,399	763
30,001 „ 40,000	2,589	87,221	490
40,001 „ 50,000	1,373	60,412	432
50,001 „ 60,000	734	40,311	277
60,001 „ 70,000	533	36,566	322
70,001 „ 80,000	350	25,990	221
80,001 „ 100,000	870	77,933	673
100,001 „ 150,000	456	51,904	698
150,001 „ 170,000	96	15,412	232
170,001 „ 200,000	121	22,313	416
200,001 „ 300,000	201	48,474	940
300,001 „ 400,000	85	29,258	652
400,001 and over	226	234,013	6,426
Total	138,884	1,765,178	15,739

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table, details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of Taxpayers	Total Tax Payable	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer	Total Unimproved Values*
		$'000	$	$'000
1959	105,606	10,886	103·08	1,230,458
1960	127,674	12,750	99·87	1,393,964
1961	149,770	14,164	94·58	1,521,584
1962	151,205	14,990	99·13	1,677,224
1963	138,884	15,739	113·32	1,765,178

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

Stamp Duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The principal classes of documents which attract stamp duty under the Stamps Acts up to and including the *Stamps Act* 1965 are as follows :—

Cheques and Other Bills of Exchange
Promissory Notes
Receipts
Bills of Lading
Share Transfers
Transfers of Real Property
Leases and Assignments of Leases
Gifts and Settlements
Insurance Licences (Non-Life)
Life Assurance Policies
Instalment Purchase Agreements
Motor Car Registration Applications
Motor Car Acquisition Notices
Mortgage Deeds
Various Specified Agreements and Instruments
Deeds Not Otherwise Specified

Stamp duty is also appropriated to funds for cattle and swine compensation (see Victorian Year Book 1928–29, page 80).

The Act also provides for the collection, by way of stamp duty, of certain imposts on betting, principally through a turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings and a tax on betting tickets. The duty collected in connexion with these taxes is included under the heading "Racing Taxation" in the tables shown on pages 624 and 630 of this Year Book.

Liquor Tax

The Licensing Court controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Licensing Court are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments have been made to municipalities and the Police Superannuation Fund, and costs for compensation, administration, &c., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to Consolidated Revenue.

The following table shows the amount of liquor tax paid into the Licensing Fund during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Licences—					
Victuallers	4,756	5,020	5,190	5,272	6,568
Spirit Merchants and Grocers ..	850	986	1,088	1,198	
Australian Wine	32	26	24	20	
Others	14	30	30	38	
Club Certificates	258	292	310	330	335
Permits—Extended Hours, &c. ..	78	82	84	92	100
Total	5,988	6,436	6,726	6,950	7,004

Lottery (Tattersall) Duty

With the object of providing additional finance for hospitals and other charitable institutions, the trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, were granted a licence to promote and conduct sweepstakes in Victoria in accordance with the provisions of the *Tattersall Consultations Act* 1953.

The Act provides that, within seven days after the drawing of each consultation, duty equivalent to 31 per cent. of the total amount of subscriptions to the consultation shall be paid to Consolidated Revenue. Each year, an equivalent amount is paid out of Consolidated Revenue, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into the Hospitals and Charities Fund, and the Mental Hospitals Fund.

In the following table, the amounts subscribed to consultations, the duty paid to Consolidated Revenue, and the allocations of this revenue between the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund, are shown for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES : SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Subscriptions to Consultations	Duty Paid to Consolidated Revenue	Allocated to—	
			Hospitals and Charities Fund	Mental Hospitals Fund
1960	19,270	5,932	5,078	854
1961	21,544	6,514	6,268	246
1962	19,976	6,350	6,056	294
1963	20,684	6,404	6,104	300
1964	21,340	6,609	6,309	300

Racing Taxation

The principal sources of revenue from racing taxation are turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, the percentage received from investments on the totalizator, stamp duty on betting tickets, and tax on admissions to race meetings.

In Victoria, a deduction of 12 per cent. is made from all on-course investments on the totalizator at horse races (including trotting), and at dog races. In the case of city racing clubs, the percentage derived from doubles and quinella investments is divided—4 per cent. being paid to revenue and 8 per cent. to the club, while from win and place investments, 7 per cent. is paid to revenue and 5 per cent. to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 2 per cent. of the total investments is paid to revenue and 10 per cent. to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960, off-course betting was allowed on race-course totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11th March, 1961.

From off-course investments on the totalizator, 12 per cent. is deducted and allocated as follows :—3¾ per cent. to Consolidated Revenue ; ¼ per cent. to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account (held at the State Treasury) ; and 8 per cent. to the Totalizator Agency Board, to be expended in terms of the Act.

The above mentioned allocations applied as from 1st April, 1963, when the *Racing (Totalizator Percentages) Act* 1963 came into force. This Act provided for an increase of ¾ per cent. in the allocation to Consolidated Revenue with a corresponding decrease in the percentage payable to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account.

Government receipts from the totalizator, including fractions and unclaimed dividends, are specially appropriated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

The following table shows particulars of investments on the totalizator, investments with licensed bookmakers, and the amount of tax collected from racing for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Totalizator Investments		Investments with Licensed Bookmakers†	Racing Taxation			
	On-course	Off-course*		Totalizator	Bookmakers' Turnover	Other‡	Total
1960	26,396	..	143,200	1,768	2,642	850	5,260
1961	27,710	2,886	157,170	1,914	2,906	862	5,682
1962	27,838	26,418	151,648	2,774	2,802	830	6,406
1963	29,122	51,136	151,082	3,926	2,758	786	7,470
1964	31,024	78,221	154,445	5,349	2,848	817	9,014

* The off-course totalizator commenced operations on 11th March, 1961.
† Estimated.
‡ Includes admission tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers' licences, &c.

Entertainments Tax

A tax payable on admissions to entertainments was levied by the Victorian Government up to 31st August, 1943, when legislation was passed making the Commonwealth Government the sole authority for levying the tax. In 1953, the Commonwealth vacated this field of taxation and the Victorian Government re-imposed a tax on entertainments as from 8th October, 1953, under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax Act* 1953.

Under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act* 1961, which came into operation as from 1st January, 1962, the tax on live artist entertainments and on amateur sport was abolished, and a separate reduced scale of rates was applied to cinematograph films and dancing.

The *Entertainments (Partial Abolition) Act* 1962, abolished tax on all classes of entertainments, except horse-racing and trotting, as from 29th December, 1962.

In the following table the number of taxable admissions and the amount of tax payable are shown for each of the years 1961–62 to 1963–64, according to the various classes of entertainments :—

VICTORIA—ENTERTAINMENTS TAX : NUMBER OF TAXABLE ADMISSIONS AND TAX PAYABLE

Class of Entertainment	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64	
	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable
	'000	$'000	'000	$'000	'000	$'000
Motion Pictures	14,361	1,264	5,933	470	..	..
Racing (Horse, Trotting, and Dog)	2,507	530	2,227	490	2,237	507
Sport	541	52	540	54	..	..
Miscellaneous	2,844	324	1,155	146	..	..
Total	20,253	2,170	9,855	1,160	2,237	507

NOTE.—As from 29th December, 1962, all entertainments tax, excepting that on admissions to horse-racing and trotting, was abolished.

Commonwealth Income Tax and Social Services Contribution

Uniform taxation on incomes throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax.

The tax levied is known as " Income Tax and Social Services Contribution " and is imposed on the incomes of both individuals and companies.

Certain types of income are exempt from tax in Australia. These include income from gold mining and uranium mining ; war, invalid, age, and widows' pensions ; child endowment ; and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Expenses incurred in earning income and losses incurred in previous years are allowable deductions.

Tax on Incomes of Individuals

For the income year 1964–65, rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution payable on incomes of individuals remained unaltered from those obtaining for the income year 1963–64 (see Victorian Year Book 1965, page 654). However, the rebate of 5 per cent. which was deductible from the tax calculated by reference to the rates prescribed for 1963–64 was not allowed for 1964–65. No alterations were made in 1964–65 to those concessional and statutory deductions which applied in the previous year (see Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 653 and 654).

The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and Income Tax and Social Services Contribution assessed during the year 1962–63 (based on incomes received during the year 1961–62). The particulars are classified according to grades of actual income and relate only to individuals resident in Victoria.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION : INDIVIDUALS, 1962–63*

Grade of Actual Income†	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Net Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessed
		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
$	No.	$'000			
209– 399 ..	46,164	11,218	2,493	13,711	108
400– 599 ..	53,524	19,428	5,013	24,441	414
600– 799 ..	60,125	30,555	7,516	38,072	1,116
800– 999 ..	69,828	46,120	9,971	56,091	2,272
1,000– 1,199 ..	75,789	57,088	16,263	73,351	3,743
1,200– 1,399 ..	86,466	80,773	17,668	98,441	5,997
1,400– 1,599 ..	84,474	88,349	20,721	109,069	7,560
1,600– 1,799 ..	82,992	95,466	22,288	117,754	8,970
1,800– 1,999 ..	95,605	120,901	23,271	144,172	11,662
2,000– 2,199 ..	103,977	144,433	24,078	168,511	14,612
2,200– 2,399 ..	97,151	146,558	23,722	170,280	15,878
2,400– 2,599 ..	80,022	128,556	22,968	151,523	15,003
2,600– 2,799 ..	65,311	110,463	21,851	132,314	13,910
2,800– 2,999 ..	50,210	89,635	20,566	110,201	12,316
3,000– 3,999 ..	130,428	252,958	83,954	336,913	43,027
4,000– 5,999 ..	67,269	148,368	99,292	247,660	41,395
6,000– 7,999 ..	17,577	42,591	56,388	98,979	22,078
8,000– 9,999 ..	7,458	19,895	36,300	56,194	15,103
10,000–19,999 ..	8,440	27,747	68,874	96,621	33,711
20,000–29,999 ..	1,145	6,671	17,922	24,593	11,036
30,000–39,999 ..	300	1,987	7,309	9,295	4,583
40,000–59,999 ..	159	1,593	5,220	6,813	3,628
60,000–99,999 ..	67	827	3,306	4,134	2,306
100,000 and over..	39	330	5,453	5,783	3,436
Total ..	1,284,520	1,672,511	622,406	2,294,917	293,866

* Includes 6,957 taxpayers, resident in Victoria, who derived income from more than one State.

† Actual income is defined briefly as " Gross income, including exempt income, less expenses incurred in gaining that income ".

Australia—Dividend Withholding Tax

The Income Tax and Social Services Contribution legislation was amended in 1959 to provide for the levying of a flat rate of tax on income derived by non-residents of Australia from dividends paid by Australian companies to non-residents on and after 1st July, 1960.

The rate of tax is 30 per cent., except for dividends paid to residents of countries with which an agreement for the relief of double taxation has been completed, i.e., the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States of America, in which case the rate is 15 per cent.

Company Tax

The following table shows the rates (in decimal currency) of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution payable by companies for the financial year 1964–65 (income year 1963–64) :—

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PAYABLE BY COMPANIES, 1964–65

Type of Company	Rate per $1 of Taxable Income—	
	Up to $10,000	Balance
	cents	cents
Private	27·5*	37·5*
Non-private—		
Co-operative	32·5	42·5
Life Assurance—		
Mutual	27·5	37·5
Other Life Assurance—		
Resident—		
Mutual Income	27·5	37·5
Other Income	37·5†	42·5
Non-resident—		
Mutual Income	27·5	37·5
Dividend Income	32·5†	42·5
Other Income	37·5‡	42·5
Non-profit§—		
Friendly Society Dispensary	32·5	32·5
Other	32·5	42·5
Other—		
Resident	37·5	42·5
Non-resident—		
Dividend Income	32·5	42·5
Other Income	37·5‖	42·5
All Companies—		
Interest¶ (Section 125) Rate per $1	42·5	

* Further tax at 50c in the $1 payable on undistributed amount.

† Maximum income subject to this rate is $10,000 less mutual income.

‡ Maximum income subject to this rate is $10,000 less the sum of mutual income and dividend income.

§ Incomes not exceeding $416 are not liable to tax. Where the taxable income does not exceed $1,188, the tax payable is limited to one-half of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds $416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled.

‖ Maximum income subject to this rate is $10,000 less dividend income.

¶ Interest paid to non-residents. If the non-resident is not a company, tax is paid only on interest in excess of $416 (increased from $208 from 31st October, 1963).

Pensions and Gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, &c., during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	3,936	4,252	4,516	4,656	4,797
Other	3,043	3,406	3,793	4,178	4,575
Total Superannuation Fund ..	6,979	7,658	8,309	8,834	9,372
Police Pensions Fund	1,705	1,740	1,739	130	100
Police Superannuation Fund	184	154	136	141	149
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund ..	142	160	162	160	137
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund	54	58	71	313	103
Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund	29	30	39	33	36
Other Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	13	10	10	11	21
Grand Total	9,106	9,810	10,466	9,622	9,917

Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia,* members of the Police Force of Victoria. (See Police Pensions Fund, page 636.)

A summary of the main provisions of the current Superannuation Act is as follows :—

(1) Male and female officers may contribute on the basis of retirement at age 60 or age 65.

(2) The amount (units) of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by salary and varies from 2 units ($208 pension) to 54 units ($4,914 pension).

(3) Officers are required to pay fortnightly contributions to the Fund according to the age next birthday at which they become entitled to contribute for each unit of superannuation.

(4) A pension, according to the number of units for which contributions were paid, is payable to a "normal" contributor who attains the maximum age for retirement, or who retires on account of ill health.

(5) The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is entitled to five-eighths of the rate of pension for which the officer was contributing, or five-eighths of the pension being drawn (as the case may be) at date of death, subject to a minimum of $130 per annum.

(6) A pension of $156 per annum is payable in respect of each child of a deceased contributor or pensioner until the age of eighteen years, provided that, if both parents are deceased, this amount is increased to $312.

The following table shows particulars of the Superannuation Fund for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
			$'000		
Income—					
Contributions—					
Officers	5,690	6,010	5,800	5,952	6,638
Consolidated Revenue*	7,196	7,636	8,284	8,806	9,316
Interest	2,928	3,282	3,630	4,038	4,415
Other	14	1,220†	36	28	35
Total	15,828	18,148	17,750	18,824	20,404
Expenditure—					
Pension Payments	9,300	9,872	10,728	11,472	12,186
Lump Sum Payments	4	12	4	2	5
Contributions Refunded	546	1,419	1,648	618	723
Other	2	1	38	66	1,258‡
Total	9,852	11,304	12,418	12,158	14,172
Balance in Fund at 30th June	65,098	71,942	77,274	83,940	90,173
			No.		
Contributors at 30th June—					
Males	37,173	36,051	37,810	39,157	43,736
Females	6,182	6,610	7,167	7,662	7,883
Total	43,355	42,661	44,977	46,819	51,619
Pensioners at 30th June—					
Ex-employees—					
Males	7,939	8,087	8,224	8,197	8,151
Females	1,226	1,274	1,299	1,336	1,397
Widows	6,064	6,220	6,321	6,464	6,604
Children	547	585	561	796	832
Total	15,776	16,166	16,405	16,793	16,984

* These figures do not agree with those shown on page 634, as the latter include Consolidated Revenue's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year.

† Includes $1,200,000 advance from State Treasury.

‡ Includes $1,200,000 advance repaid to State Treasury.

Police Pensions Fund

This Fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act* 1923 which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, and applied to all members who joined the Police Force on or after 25th November, 1902. This legislation was embodied in the *Police Regulation Act* 1958, consolidating the law dealing with the Police Force in Victoria. A further amending Act was passed in December, 1958.

The *Superannuation Act* 1963 amended the *Superannuation Act* 1958 and the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 and provided that all new entrants to the Police Force on and after 1st February, 1964, would be required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and that existing members at that date could remain as contributors to the Police Pensions Fund or elect to transfer their superannuation rights to the Superannuation Fund.

The number of members who transferred to the Superannuation Fund during 1963–64 was 3,858.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1963–64 amounted to $1,775,107, comprising deductions from pay, $458,524 ; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, $100,000 ; interest on investments, $1,153,678 ; and other receipts, $62,905. During the year, $1,468,533 was paid in pensions, $45,700 in gratuities, $41,267 represented deductions from pay returned, and $222,384 was transferred to the Superannuation Fund. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1964, was $23,999,588. Of this amount, $22,476,490 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30th June, 1964 was 443 males and 14 females.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions are payable out of this Fund on account of those who joined the Police Force prior to 25th November, 1902.

The Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of $4,000 from Consolidated Revenue ; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Court of Petty Sessions ; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of the Licensing Act ; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from Consolidated Revenue. Police contributions to the Fund ceased in 1940–41.

During the year 1963–64, the total receipts of the Fund from all sources amounted to $181,405, while pension payments totalled $36,429. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1964, was $1,106,373 of which $612,250 was invested in Commonwealth Government securities.

Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act* 1942. The *Coal Mines Act* 1958 consolidated the law relating to coal mines and coal mine workers, and, together with the amending Acts of December, 1958, November, 1959, June and December, 1960, and December, 1963, defined contributions and benefits in connexion with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. The annual contribution

to the Fund is fixed by the Government Actuary after an actuarial valuation once in every three years. Mine workers contribute to the Fund at the rate of 90 cents weekly. Of the balance of the amount required, one-half is paid by the Treasurer of Victoria and one-half by the mine owners. A pension is payable to a mine worker on attaining the maximum age for retirement (in most cases 60 years), provided certain conditions as to length of service in the mining industry are satisfied. A pension is also payable to those qualified mine workers who are totally or partially incapacitated by an injury arising out of, and in the course of, their employment as mine workers. A widow of a pensioner, or a widow of a mine worker whose death was due to an injury as a mine worker, is entitled to the pension until death or remarriage. Allowances for children under the age of sixteen are also provided under the Act.

During 1963–64, the Government contributed $64,955 to the Fund, and the State Coal Mine (as owners) $71,737.

Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund

This Fund was established under authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund Act* 1946 to provide pensions for ex-members of the Victorian Parliament. The legislation affecting this Fund was subsequently embodied in the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 which was amended by the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962.

This amendment, effective from 6th January, 1963, restricted the application of the Fund to those ex-members of the Victorian Parliament who were entitled to benefits from the Fund on 5th January, 1963, to their widows, and to the widows of ex-members who had an entitlement to a widow's pension on that date. In each case the pension payable is at the rate of the basic wage payable in Melbourne.

As a result of the amending legislation the only credit in this Fund available for meeting benefits payable is that specially provided for the purpose from Consolidated Revenue. The amount so provided in 1963–64 was $102,840.

Parliamentary Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962 which came into operation on 6th January, 1963. Under the Act, the future liability for superannuation benefits of members of the Victorian Parliament at that date was transferred to this Fund from the Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund.

As from 6th December, 1964 the rate of contribution to, and benefits payable from, the Fund were increased under the Authority of the *Parliamentary Salaries Pensions and Superannuation Act* 1964.

Members now contribute to the Fund at the rate of $24 per fortnight. Any further sums required to pay pensions, &c., are paid from Consolidated Revenue.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension at the rate of twice the basic wage payable in Melbourne. However, in certain circumstances, a person who has ceased to be a member and has served at least eight years may also receive a pension of the same amount.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension, and the payment of a pension to the widow of a deceased member or ex-member at the same rate as that paid to ex-members.

During 1963–64 receipts of the Fund totalled $55,950, made up of members' contributions, $51,460, and interest on investments $4,490, while pension payments amounted to $3,970. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1964, was $304,076 of which $263,992 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the provisions of the *Teaching Service (Married Women) Act* 1956 and came into operation on 1st July, 1957. This Act was repealed in 1958 and included in the *Teaching Service Act* 1958 which consolidated all laws relating to the teaching service in the Education Department.

The Act provides, *inter alia,* for retirement benefits for married women who are permanently employed in the teaching service and are not eligible to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. A deduction of 5 per cent. is made from the salary of each contributor and paid into the Fund together with a similar amount from Consolidated Revenue. On reaching the retiring age (60 or 65 at her option), a pension is payable according to the amount accumulated to her credit (including interest).

Receipts for 1963–64 amounted to $92,830, consisting of teachers' contributions, $36,994 ; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, $36,396 ; and interest on investments, etc., $19,440. Payments from

the Fund during the year totalled $10,080. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1964, was $441,236 of which $441,148 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme established under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act* 1922 provides pensions on retirement for officers and employees of the Commonwealth and certain Authorities of the Commonwealth and for their widows and children. Pensions are on a contributory basis. On retirement, contributors are entitled to $91 per annum in respect of each unit contributed for and contributions of members provide $26 of this. Each widow is entitled to a pension equal to a minimum of one-half or a maximum of five-eighths of that for which her husband was contributing or (if a pensioner) receiving. A pension of $208 per annum is paid in respect of each child under sixteen years or up to 21 years for children undergoing full time education, of a married contributor or pensioner on his death. For orphan children $520 per annum is paid.

In addition to the pension scheme, a Provident Account, established in 1937, provides a lump sum benefit to employees who for various reasons cannot become contributors for pension benefits. Contributions to the Provident Account are at the rate of five per cent. of salary. The benefit payable is the total of the contributions actually paid plus compound interest, multiplied by three, or an amount equal to one-half of annual salary, if greater.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 117,759 contributors to the Superannuation Fund and 13,415 to the Provident Account, while the number of pensions in force was 21,311. At the same date, the assets of the Fund (including those applicable to the Provident Account, $13·3 mill.) were $235·7 mill.

Trust Funds and Special Accounts

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act, revenues of the State are payable to Consolidated Revenue with the exception of certain revenues which have been set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and are payable into special funds or accounts kept at the State Treasury. Numerous funds or accounts consisting of moneys collected for, or held for expenditure on behalf of, the Commonwealth Government, moneys provided for specified purposes by outside bodies, and amounts held in trust for government departments and for other accounts are also included in trust funds. The balances of all funds or accounts are held by way of investment or on general account and the operations of many are regulated by statute.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude. During 1963–64, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to $362,598,091, while credits totalled $363,646,155.

At 30th June, 1964, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to $111,670,403. Of this total, $49,649,357 was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled $6,549,946. The balance—$55,471,100—was at the credit of the Public Account.

Expenditure from Loan Fund

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from the Loan Fund and on account of loan. The figures in the following table represent all such expenditure whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the years 1960–61 to 1963–64 and the total to 30th June, 1964.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN

($'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1964
	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Public Works—					
Railways	15,128	15,328	15,618	15,620	390,394*
Roads and Bridges	2,814	2,220	1,006	1,083	57,428
Harbours and Rivers	942	834	610	1,180	13,074
Water Supply—					
Country	16,190	15,912	16,170	17,266	300,815†
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	6,285
Sewerage	1,046	824	820	1,210	11,534
Electricity Supply	13,500	14,000	17,000	16,000	181,878‡
Gas and Fuel Corporation	160	140	100	60	24,939
Public Buildings—					
Schools	25,856	28,600	28,130	30,566	262,110
Hospitals	11,350	12,744	12,394	13,520	153,876
Other	4,098	3,492	5,272	7,970	44,245
Immigration	70	§	70	23	644
Municipal Endowment	..	..	..	..	1,397
Municipalities—Loans, Grants, &c.	1,020	1,330	1,906	1,711	13,254
Housing	1,072	1,420	1,680	1,639	29,498
Unemployment Relief	..	..	..	..	26,294
Other Public Works	620	526	658	594	11,254
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement	2,184	3,008	2,828	2,272	99,042
Soldier Settlement	1,404	592	182	185	119,385
Wire Netting Advances	6	2	2	1	2,104

* Includes expenditure of $3,609,000 transferred to State Electricity Commission.
† Includes expenditure of $354,000 transferred to State Electricity Commission.
‡ Excludes expenditure mentioned in the two preceding notes.
§ Under $500.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN—*continued*

($'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1964
	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Primary Production (*continued*)—					
Other Advances to Settlers (Including Drought, Flood, &c., Relief)	100	78	36	240	8,612
Bulk Handling of Wheat ..	..	..	..	..	2,807
Forestry	1,528	1,830	2,020	2,025	42,295
Mining, *n.e.i.*	212	158	134	124	2,264
Mining—State Coal Mine ..	..	..	..	..	706
Primary Products—Advances to Companies	..	..	..	..	662
Cool Stores	106	108	136	176	2,202
Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds	1,280	1,354	1,426	1,658	8,547
Other Primary Production ..	350	410	390	500	2,431
Other Purposes	2,374	1,924	2,076	2,125	37,250
Total Works Expenditure ..	103,410	106,834	110,664	117,750	1,857,225
In Aid of Revenue	..	..	..	..	57,123
Grand Total	103,410	106,834	110,664	117,750	1,914,348

The figures in the table above do not include discounts and flotation expenses on loans for works and redemption purposes, particulars of which are as follows :—1960–61, $1,511,876 ; 1961–62, $854,694 ; 1962–63, $1,592,534 ; 1963–64, $1,000,497. The aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1964, was $34,608,303.

Public Debt

General

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 90 per cent. of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago

when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the turn of the century, only 10 per cent. of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in oversea countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30th June in each respective year.

Advances made by the Commonwealth Government to Victoria, under the Commonwealth–State agreements relating to housing and soldier settlement, are not included in the public debt statements in this Year Book. The total of such advances owing at 30th June, 1964, was $345,320,584, of which $331,543,816 was for housing, and $13,776,768 for soldier settlement. These liabilities should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public Debt Transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of oversea loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30th June in each year, are shown. Separate particulars are shown for loans raised in Australia and London, while loans raised in New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are grouped under one heading.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

($A'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	1,016,372	1,092,876	1,166,110	1,246,406	1,320,866
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	135,798	194,140	159,494	282,244	190,960
Domestic Raisings	2,198	1,320	2,716	1,640	2,101
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	49,148	108,404	68,120	194,226	87,042
Total New Debt Incurred ..	88,848	87,056	94,090	89,658	106,019
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund ..	12,344	13,822	13,794	15,198	15,297
Net Increase in Debt	76,504	73,234	80,296	74,460	90,722
Debt Outstanding at 30th June ..	1,092,876	1,166,110	1,246,406	1,320,866	1,411,589

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—*continued*

($A'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	103,132	103,056	102,924	102,762	108,848
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	..	1,550	..	6,198	7,358
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	..	1,512	..	..	..
Total New Debt Incurred	..	38	..	6,198	7,358
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund ..	76	170*	162	112	1,054
Net Increase in Debt	−76	−132	−162	6,086	6,303
Debt Outstanding at 30th June ..	103,056	102,924	102,762	108,848	115,151
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	24,214	28,074	38,478	43,372	52,546
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	4,708	11,030	8,924	10,144	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	..	..	2,170	..	..
Total New Debt Incurred ..	4,708	11,030	6,754	10,144	..
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund ..	848	626	1,670†	970	1,564
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange	..	..	−190	..	..
Net Increase in Debt	3,860	10,404	4,894	9,174	−1,564
Debt Outstanding at 30th June ..	28,074	38,478	43,372	52,546	50,981‡
TOTAL					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	1,143,718	1,224,006	1,307,512	1,392,540	1,482,260
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	140,506	206,720	168,418	298,586	198,318
Domestic Raisings	2,198	1,320	2,716	1,640	2,101
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	49,148	109,916	70,290	194,226	87,042
Total New Debt Incurred ..	93,556	98,124	100,844	106,000	113,377
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund ..	13,268	14,618	15,626	16,280	17,915
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange	..	..	−190	..	..
Net Increase in Debt	80,288	83,506	85,028	89,720	95,461
Debt Outstanding at 30th June ..	1,224,006	1,307,512	1,392,540	1,482,260	1,577,721

* Includes $A39,000 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

† Includes $A39,000 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Includes New York, $A42,964,000; Canada, $A3,359,000; Switzerland, $A2,600,000; and The Netherlands, $A2,059,000.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1964, are given in the following table. Where the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1964
($A'000)

Due Date (Financial Year)	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
1964–65	147,960	..	..	..	147,960
1965–66	201,523	4,649	..	..	206,171
1966–67	148,679	13,298	3,517	..	165,493
1967–68	91,662	20,857	..	..	112,519
1968–69	119,342	..	..	..	119,342
1969–70	52,389	21,500	1,947	..	75,836
1970–71	69,114	..	916	..	70,030
1971–72	46,930	..	3,557	..	50,487
1972–73	92,071	16,103	3,989	..	112,163
1973–74	39,596	..	..	..	39,596
1974–75	36,117	..	..	..	36,117
1975–76	41,418	700	..	2,600*	44,718
1976–77	327	..	..	..	327
1977–78	341	6,148	..	..	6,489
1978–79	357	23,790	3,601	..	27,748
1979–80	51,291	..	4,199	..	55,490
1980–81	41,815	..	4,353	3,359†	49,527
1981–82	55,939	7,358	6,740	2,059‡	72,096
1982–83	18,104	..	10,145	..	28,249
1983–84	14,150	750	..	..	14,900
1984–85	25,502	..	..	..	25,502
1985–86	72,179	..	..	..	72,179
1986–87	38,758	..	..	..	38,758
Not Yet Fixed ..	6,027	..	..	..	6,027
Total	1,411,589	115,151	42,964	8,017	1,577,721

* Maturing in Switzerland. † Maturing in Canada. ‡ Maturing in The Netherlands.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and The Netherlands, and the amount of debt per head of population at the end of each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT : LOANS OUTSTANDING IN AUSTRALIA, LONDON, NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Maturing in—						Total Debt	
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Amount	Per Head of Population
				$A'000				$A
1960 ..	1,092,876	103,056	28,074	..	..	..	1,224,006	428·37
1961 ..	1,166,110	102,924	32,184	3,694	2,600	..	1,307,512	446·23
1962 ..	1,246,406	102,762	35,208	3,506	2,600	2,059	1,392,540	465·50
1963 ..	1,320,866	108,848	44,404	3,484	2,600	2,059	1,482,260	485·08
1964 ..	1,411,589	115,151	42,964	3,359	2,600	2,059	1,577,721	503·91

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1964, and the portions of the debt at each rate in Australia, London, New York, and elsewhere overseas, respectively :—

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1964
($A'000)

Rate of Interest	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
per cent.					
6·0	..	1,450	..	..	1,450
5·75	..	..	..	3,359*	3,359
5·5	..	53,398	16,885	..	70,282
5·375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5·25	29,050	..	8,552	..	37,602
5·0	387,078	..	7,158	2,059†	396,294
4·75	120,889	..	3,989	..	124,878
4·625	14,150	..	..	..	14,150
4·5	323,465	..	916	2,600‡	326,981
4·25	198,010	..	..	..	198,010
4·0	64,257	..	..	..	64,257
3·875	1,404	..	..	..	1,404
3·75	90,245	..	1,947	..	92,192
3·625	214	..	..	..	214
3·5	9	13,298	3,517	..	16,824
3·4875	1	..	..	..	1
3·25	..	21,500	..	..	21,500
3·125	105,902	..	..	..	105,902
3·1	553	..	..	..	553
3·0	2,092	25,506	..	..	27,598
2·7125	244	..	..	..	244
2·5	3	..	..	..	3
2·325	1,235	..	..	..	1,235
1·0	5,483	..	..	..	5,483
Total	1,411,589	115,151	42,964	8,017	1,577,721
Average Rate of Interest per cent.	4·49	4·30	5·03	5·15	4·49

* Maturing in Canada. † Maturing in The Netherlands. ‡ Maturing in Switzerland.

In the next table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64. The liability therefore represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year.

The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in oversea countries respectively, the total liability per head of population, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY

At 30th June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in Oversea Countries	Total	Per Head of Population	Average Rate
		$A'000		$A	%
1960	46,110	5,488	51,598	18.06	4·22
1961	51,548	6,064	57,612	19.66	4·41
1962	56,028	6,394	62,422	20.87	4·48
1963	59,110	7,240	66,350	21.72	4·48
1964	63,361	7,529	70,890	22.64	4·49

The interest and expenses associated with the public debt of Victoria, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT ($A'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Interest Paid on Loans Maturing—				Total Interest	Exchange on Payment of Interest Overseas	Commission on Payment of Interest Overseas, Expenses of Conversion Loans, &c.	Grand Total*
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas				
1960 ..	43,066	3,382	490	..	46,938	1,430	300	48,668
1961 ..	46,566	3,378	636	..	50,580	1,618	244	52,442
1962 ..	51,492	3,410	746	146	55,794	1,920	312	58,026
1963 ..	57,120	3,432	924	214	61,690	2,166	254	64,110
1964 ..	60,729	3,782	1,029	214†	65,755	2,380	272	68,407

* Includes $A4,254,000 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement" (see page 615), but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing and soldier settlement.

† Includes Canada, $A100,000; Switzerland, $A45,000; and The Netherlands, $A69,000.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECEIPTS

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victoria	10,500	11,406	12,350	13,392	14,275
Commonwealth	2,734	2,894	3,130	3,390	3,700
Total Contributions under Financial Agreement	13,234	14,300	15,480	16,782	17,975
Interest on Investments	*Dr.* 2	12	*Dr.* 2	*Dr.* 26	24
Special Contributions by Victoria	106	106	108	102	102
Total	13,338	14,418	15,586	16,858	18,101
Total to Date	144,972	159,390	174,976	191,834	209,934

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED

($A'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Australia—					
Face Value	12,344	13,822	13,794	15,198	15,297
Net Cost	12,324	13,602	13,788	15,192	15,289
London—					
Face Value	74	132	162	112	1,054
Net Cost	70	154*	148	114	1,010
New York—					
Face Value	850	626	1,632	950	1,438
Net Cost	828	606	1,654†	942	1,440
Canada—					
Face Value	..	..	..	20	126
Net Cost	..	..	..	20	126
Total—					
Face Value	13,268	14,580	15,588	16,280	17,915
Net Cost	13,222	14,362	15,590	16,268	17,866
Total to Date—					
Net Cost	144,600	158,962	174,552	190,820	208,686

* Includes $A39,000 discount on conversion loans in London.

† Includes $A39,000 discount on conversion loans in New York.

Further Reference, 1964

Private Finance

Commonwealth Banking Legislation

General

Under section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate with respect to " banking, other than State banking ; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money ". The principal Commonwealth Acts at present in force relating to banking are :—

(*a*) The *Banking Act* 1959, which provides for the regulation of banking and for the protection of the currency and the public credit of the Commonwealth ;

(*b*) the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, which provides for the constitution and management of the Reserve Bank of Australia, and the management of the Australian note issue ; and

(*c*) the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959–63, which provides for the constitution and management of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The *Banking Act* 1959, which replaced the *Banking Act* 1945–1953, was assented to on 23rd April, 1959, and came into operation on 14th January, 1960. It applies to all banks (except State banks trading in their own State) operating in Australia or the Territories of the Commonwealth. Apart from the replacement of the Special Accounts provisions of the previous Act with a system of Statutory Reserve Deposits and a recasting of the relevant parts of the Act to make provision for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the Act, which are summarized below, are essentially the same as those contained in the previous Act. The main provisions of the Act are as follows :—

(1) *Authority to Carry on Banking Business.* Banking business can only be carried on by a body corporate in possession of an authority in writing granted by the Governor-General. A body, whether corporate or unincorporated, which desires to conduct some banking business but does not desire to carry on the general business of banking may be exempted from compliance with some or all of the provisions of the Act.

(2) *Protection of Depositors.* Provision is made for the banks to supply to the Reserve Bank such information relating to their financial position as required. If it appears that a bank may be unable to meet its obligations or is about to suspend payments, the Reserve Bank may assume control of and carry on the business of that bank.

(3) *Statutory Reserve Deposits.* Each trading bank is required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank and to have on deposit in that account such percentage of its Australian deposits (known as the Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratio) as is determined from time to time by the Reserve Bank. On giving one day's notice, the Reserve Bank may vary this ratio provided it is not increased above 25 per cent. and, on giving 45 days' notice, the Reserve Bank may increase the ratio above 25 per cent. A ratio remains in force until it is replaced by another ratio, provided that any ratio above 25 per cent. cannot remain in force for longer than a period of six months and for succeeding periods of three months unless the Reserve Bank gives notice of an extension at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same ratio is to apply to all banks except certain prescribed banks. Interest is to be paid on Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts at a rate determined from time to time by the Reserve Bank with the approval of the Treasurer. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks at least once in every quarter of its expected policy with respect to Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratios.

(4) *Mobilization of Foreign Currency.* All banks may be required to transfer to the Reserve Bank a proportion (determined by the Reserve Bank) of their excess receipts of foreign currency in respect of their Australian business during any period.

(5) *Advances.* The Reserve Bank may determine a general policy to be followed by banks in making advances.

(6) *Special Provisions with respect to Savings Banks.* Each savings bank (except State banks trading in their own State) is required at all times to maintain in prescribed investments an amount that, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the savings bank. The prescribed investments are :—

(i) deposits with Reserve Bank ;

(ii) deposits with and loans to other banks ;

(iii) Commonwealth or State securities ;

(iv) securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority ;

(v) loans to authorized dealers in the short-term money market ;

(vi) loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State ; and

(vii) loans for housing or other purposes on the security of land.

Subject to minor exceptions each savings bank must hold at least 65 per cent. of its depositors' funds in the first five categories listed above plus cash on hand, including a total of at least 10 per cent. in deposits with the Reserve Bank, in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

A savings bank may not accept deposits from a profit-making body unless in relation to such deposits that body is acting in a trustee capacity for a non-profit-making beneficiary. Cheques may not be drawn on savings bank accounts other than by local government authorities, friendly societies, etc., and companies acting as trustees.

(7) *Foreign Exchange.* The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of foreign exchange including the fixing of rates of exchange.

(8) *Gold.* Provision is made for the mobilization and control of gold if it is necessary for the protection of the currency or the public credit of the Commonwealth.

(9) *Interest Rates.* The Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Treasurer, make regulations for the control of rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other persons in the course of banking business carried on by them.

(10) *Other.* Other provisions of the Act relate to the supply of statistics and other information by banks, the settlement of clearing balances between banks, investigations of the accounts of banks by the Commonwealth Auditor-General, and restrictions on the use of the words "bank" or "savings bank" in relation to a business. Although a bank may be required to supply information relating to its financial stability and information needed for the determination of banking policy, it cannot be required to disclose details relating to the account of an individual customer.

Banking during 1964

General

During 1963, concern had been expressed that the high liquidity of the banking system could facilitate a sharp increase in spending. Late in 1963, the seasonal upswing in oversea funds of the Australian banking system was generating a strong expansion of bank deposits, and the central bank directed the trading banks to restrain credit.

As bank liquidity continued to rise early in 1964 with buoyant exports and capital inflow, the Reserve Bank made three calls to Statutory Reserve Deposits in the first quarter, raising them from 10·4 per cent. to 15·1 per cent. of all bank deposits. This involved calls totalling more than $200 mill.

During the June quarter, deposits declined along with the pressure on the balance of payments normally observed at this time of the year, but rose again in response to the earnings of the new export season in the second half of the year.

Trend of Advances

During the first months of 1964, advances were increasing more rapidly than usual at that time of the year. This supported fears that credit would expand unduly and cause pressure on resources and on costs, with an underlying threat of inflation.

The aggregate of bank overdraft limits, most of which had been granted by banks in the preceding periods, when it was desirable to encourage borrowing to facilitate recovery, remained high, but the degree to which they were being utilized by bank customers in actual advances was little more than 50 per cent. in January. This left ample scope for an expansion of advances, even without any active encouragement from the banks.

It was widely reported that many large businesses were obtaining funds by borrowing from other businesses in the so-called " inter-company " market, using their bank overdraft limits as security, and being ready to fall back on bank advances if funds became scarce or expensive in the " inter-company " market. The extent of this market was unknown and thus another uncertainty was introduced into the problem of monetary policy.

Aggregate overdraft limits continued to rise slowly, but actual advances rose more quickly during the year, the overdraft utilization rate rising from 51·4 per cent. in January to 56·1 per cent. in June. Whatever action the Reserve Bank or the trading banks might have taken in regard to limits on overdrafts, it would have been difficult to reverse a rise in bank advances if customers had decided to use existing limits more fully.

In addition to this borrowing potential, there was also the possibility of businessmen acquiring credit from various " fringe " banking institutions which have become established in increasing variety in Australia in recent years. Many businesses were also in a position to expand their spending out of their own creditor funds, regardless of the level of institutional credit available.

However, business expectations were not so optimistic as to promote any dangerous expansion of spending, nor were consumers inclined to spend more freely. The high liquidity of the financial system was, therefore, not actively employed.

Interest Rates

In order to dissuade depositors from using their funds, interest rates were raised in April, 1964 by one-half per cent. per annum on bank term deposits, to 3¾ per cent. for the 3–12 month term deposits and to 4 per cent. for the 12–15 month term. At the same time, a short term deposit of 1–3 months carrying interest of 3¾ per cent. was introduced for sums of $100,000 or more. At the end of September, the two-year deposit at 4¼ per cent. was re-introduced and the 12–15 month term was extended to a 12–18 month term.

By the end of the year, deposits had reached $4,780 mill. in the major Australian trading banks—a rise of $554 mill. during the year. This compared with a rise of only $394 mill. during the

previous year. Reflecting the higher interest rates on term deposits, this category of term deposits had risen by $364 mill. during the year, compared with a rise of only $190 mill. in current deposits.

In October, a further 1 per cent. call to Statutory Reserve Deposits was made as the new export season replenished oversea reserves and bank deposits, and showed the Reserve Bank's concern to cut back excess liquidity as a warning to business. This was not likely to cause an actual restriction of advances until the next seasonal rundown of liquidity in 1965, but the psychological effect was more immediate.

Meanwhile, advances increased by $190 mill. during the year 1964, compared with only $92 mill. during the previous year. This includes the rise in term loans from $82 mill. to $152 mill. Further funds were made available to the Term Lending Fund of the banks during the year, and equalled 1 per cent. of deposits (including a transfer of 0·7 per cent. of deposits from Statutory Reserve Deposits, which brought the latter down to 14·4 per cent.).

History of Banking in Victoria, 1961

Trading Banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in Victoria conducted by individual trading banks at 30th June, 1962, 1963, and 1964 :—

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30th June—					
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	Branches			Agencies		
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	90	111	114	64	60	81
Private Trading Banks—						
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	180	185	185	85	88	106
The Bank of Adelaide	1	1	2	..	..	..
The Bank of New South Wales..	145	152	158	18	20	20
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	155	160	162	69	65	68
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	111	114	120	39	39	39
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	141	142	148	41	37	34
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	213	222	231	101	98	97
Total Private Trading Banks	946	976	1,006	353	347	364
Total Trading Banks ..	1,036	1,087	1,120	417	407	445
Metropolitan Area	540	581	604	176	167	209
Remainder of State	496	506	516	241	240	236

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June, 1964. Comparable figures for the months of June for each of the preceding four years are also shown in the second table. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE, 1964

($'000)

Bank	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	99,622	61,576	161,198	82,248
Private Trading Banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	156,630	108,258	264,888	131,048
The Bank of Adelaide ..	2,968	5,798	8,766	3,558
Bank of New South Wales ..	102,352	62,082	164,434	78,742
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	118,068	78,290	196,358	106,584
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	62,824	52,144	114,968	56,312
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd. ..	111,526	62,766	174,292	78,350
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	159,286	143,194	302,480	120,296
Total ..	813,276	574,108	1,387,384	657,138

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

($'000)

Month of June	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
1960	807,680	312,658	1,120,338	581,920
1961	726,660	371,822	1,098,482	600,840
1962	741,218	431,800	1,173,018	601,772
1963	738,336	473,778	1,212,114	638,974
1964	813,276	574,108	1,387,384	657,138

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is given in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES

($'Mill.)

Classification	At End of June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Resident Borrowers—					
Business Advances—					
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying ..	88·7	83·6	90·3	96·7	100·2
Manufacturing	173·0	178·6	168·4	177·0	163·4
Transport, Storage, and Communication	9·6	8·1	8·3	9·9	16·2
Finance	52·8	57·0	55·1	40·6	51·8
Commerce	125·1	130·2	124·5	132·6	126·2
Building and Construction ..	18·0	16·0	19·1	18·7	20·2
Other Businesses	40·7	39·2	43·8	51·6	52·8
Unclassified	4·3	4·8	7·2	5·2	5·6
Total Business Advances ..	512·2	517·5	516·7	532·3	536·4
Advances to Public Authorities ..	6·0	6·1	7·6	7·0	10·4
Personal Advances	88·8	76·5	88·1	98·0	106·4
Advances to Non-profit Organizations ..	9·0	9·4	9·6	10·5	10·8
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	616·0	609·5	622·0	647·8	664·0
Non-resident Borrowers	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·4
Grand Total	616·1	609·7	622·2	648·1	664·4

A classification of bank deposits is available only on a Commonwealth basis, and is to be found in the Banking and Currency Bulletin issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1954–55 to 1963–64, the average weekly amounts debited by cheque paying banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operations of trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the tables on pages 652–653) together with the Bank of New Zealand, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (all of which are cheque paying banks) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank (prior to 14th January, 1960, Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the Commonwealth Bank). Debits to Australian Government accounts at city branches are excluded from the table.

VICTORIA—CHEQUE PAYING BANKS : AVERAGE WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Average Weekly Debits	Year Ended 30th June—	Average Weekly Debits
1955	352,292	1960	529,122
1956	370,738	1961	565,872
1957	390,910	1962	590,036
1958	414,118	1963	650,542
1959	449,458	1964	733,190

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank and acts as banker and financial agent of the Commonwealth. The *Reserve Bank Act* 1959 (which came into operation on 14th January, 1960) preserved and continued in existence the original body corporate known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name, Reserve Bank of Australia, and also preserved within it the special departments of Note Issue and Rural Credits.

The *Banking Act* 1959, which came into operation at the same time as the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, provides the statutory basis for the conduct and regulation of trading and savings banking generally, including provisions concerning the relationships of trading and savings banks with the Reserve Bank. This Act endows the Reserve Bank with responsibilities for the protection of bank depositors, the determination of policy to be followed by banks and savings banks with relation to their advances, the conduct of Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts maintained with it by trading banks and, with the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, the control of bank interest rates. Other powers conferred on the bank include administration of exchange control and the mobilization of foreign currency.

The Reserve Bank's policy is determined by a Board consisting of the Governor of the Bank (Chairman), the Deputy Governor (Deputy Chairman), the Secretary to the Treasury, and seven other members appointed by the Governor-General. This Board has the statutory duty to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, and more particularly, to exercise the Bank's powers in such a manner as will best contribute to the stability of the currency of Australia; the maintenance of full employment; and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Board is required periodically to inform the Government of its monetary and banking policy, and the Governor and the Secretary to the Treasury are obliged to keep each other fully informed on matters of joint interest.

Each year, the net profits from central banking business are distributed between the Reserve Bank Reserve Fund and the Commonwealth, the amount to be allocated to the Reserve Fund being decided by the Commonwealth Treasurer, after consultation with the Board.

Note Issue Department

The exclusive right to issue, re-issue and cancel Australian notes is vested in the Note Issue Department, which was established in 1920. Net profits of the Department are paid to the Commonwealth.

Rural Credits Department

The Bank, through the Rural Credits Department (established in 1925) makes advances of up to one year to certain bodies for the purpose of assisting orderly marketing of primary produce. The Department's net profits are divided equally between the Rural Credits Department Reserve Fund and the Rural Credits Development Fund.

Financial Statements

The Bank's liabilities and assets, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown in the following tables, together with net profits and their distribution :—

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT) : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Liabilities—					
Capital and Reserve Funds	50,058	45,580	52,000	57,028	60,604
Australian Notes on Issue	827,184	855,420	855,006	876,522	876,721
Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks ..	561,572	588,818	435,466	424,508	531,354
Other Deposits of Trading Banks ..	39,160	36,956	62,908	119,024	82,857
Other Liabilities ..	492,736	536,834	665,972	613,586	698,708
Total ..	1,970,710	2,063,608	2,071,352	2,090,668	2,250,244
Assets—					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	959,710	808,290	1,052,118	1,095,658	1,399,722
Australian Notes and Coin	7,132	12,560	15,970	18,236	19,340
Cheques and Bills of Other Banks ..	6,168	3,912	3,580	3,860	3,694
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	393,038	447,296	380,228	308,788	232,486
Other ..	464,804	607,812	471,502	515,118	428,662
Other Securities ..	13,874	7,702	7,450	5,130	2,940
Bills Receivable and Remittances in Transit	8,028	11,500	12,540	15,316	18,256
Loans, Advances and All Other Assets ..	117,956	164,536	127,964	128,562	145,144
Total ..	1,970,710	2,063,608	2,071,352	2,090,668	2,250,244

* Treasury notes were first issued on 16th July, 1962, to replace seasonal securities ; earlier figures include seasonal securities.

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL CREDITS DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Liabilities (Excluding Capital and Contingencies)	109,084	124,664	115,212	111,080	119,080
Assets—					
Loans, Advances, &c.	125,210	144,712	136,960	133,362	143,712
Other Assets ..	434	108	90	1,048	286
Total Assets ..	125,644	144,820	137,050	134,410	143,998

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : NET PROFITS

($'000)

Department	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Central Banking ..	10,762	13,410	13,346	6,702	9,966
Note Issue	21,032	25,860	31,502	25,562	26,982
Rural Credits ..	644	868	938	888	986
Total ..	32,438	40,138	45,786	33,152	37,934

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Commonwealth of Australia	26,412	32,566	40,474	28,912	31,965
Reserve Bank Reserve Fund	5,382	6,704	4,372	3,352	4,983
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserve Fund ..	322	434	470	444	493
Development Fund	322	434	470	444	493
Total ..	32,438	40,138	45,786	33,152	37,934

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

General

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, came into being on 14th January, 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Banks of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, viz., the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank was established in 1953 when it took over the general banking division of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. (The Commonwealth Bank of Australia commenced general banking activities in January, 1913.)

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is today one of the largest trading banks in Australia. At June, 1964, deposits totalled $750 mill., or 17·1 per cent. of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks, advances to customers were $380 mill., customers' accounts numbered 821,000 and it had 978 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

The Trading Bank has agents and correspondents throughout the world. It has always helped the promotion of Australia's international trade and finances a large volume of export and import business. Its officers have been members of Commonwealth Government trade missions and gather information overseas on economic conditions and market prospects for use by the Bank's Trade Service.

The Bank's Stock and Share Department provides facilities for the conduct of share, stock, note and debenture registers, on behalf of public companies and local and semi-governmental authorities.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July, 1912. It is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets in excess of $2,000 mill.

At the end of June, 1964, amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled $2,063 mill. and it was conducting 5,860,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of $452 mill. outstanding in June, 1964, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled approximately $1,119 mill. and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to approximately $248 mill.

Since 1946, $684 mill. has been provided for housing purposes, assistance having been provided to 164,000 families.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Information Service in London, the Migrant Information Service in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia commenced operations on 14th January, 1960, taking over the assets and liabilities of the Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the former Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The Development Bank is a source of development finance supplementary to the trading banks and other recognized sources of finance. It provides assistance for primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, where the funds sought are not otherwise available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions, and, in the opinion of the Bank, the provision of finance is desirable.

The Development Bank does not provide funds for the acquisition of goods other than for use in the borrower's own business. Equipment finance on hire-purchase terms is available but only for the purchase of producer goods such as agricultural tractors and machinery, commercial motor vehicles, earth-moving equipment, machine tools, and factory equipment.

To advise and assist the promotion of efficient organization and conduct of primary production and industrial undertakings, the Bank maintains a specialist staff who offer technical advice and assistance to customers.

The Development Bank has branches in the six capital cities and applications may be directed to any branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank or Commonwealth Trading Bank. All major private banks, the Rural Bank of New South Wales, Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, State Bank of South Australia, and State Savings Bank of Victoria are agents of the Development Bank for the receipt and transmission of loan applications.

The following tables illustrate various activities of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation :—

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK : DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

At 30th June—	Deposits Repayable in Australia (Average for Month of June)			Advances	Number of Accounts
	Bearing Interest	Not Bearing Interest	Total		
	$ mill.				'000
1960..	160	382	542	294	680
1961..	208	356	564	296	719
1962..	232	372	604	324	760
1963..	246	390	636	360	773
1964..	319	431	750	380	821

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK : NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.

At 30th June—	Number of Active Accounts	Amount at Credit of Depositors	Loans and Advances Outstanding	Commonwealth and Other Securities Held
	'000		$ mill.	
1960	5,370	1,614	272	1,172
1961	5,450	1,644	296	1,178
1962	5,560	1,746	328	1,220
1963	5,660	1,878	364	1,290
1964	5,860	2,063	452	1,367

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14th January, 1960 to 17th February, 1965 are set out in the following tables :—

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : LOANS APPROVED, 14TH JANUARY, 1960 TO 17TH FEBRUARY, 1965

Particulars	Rural Loans		Industrial Loans		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		$'000		$'000		$'000
Australia ..	9,545	91,064	1,156	35,900	10,701	126,964
Victoria ..	1,350	11,248	249	9,481	1,599	20,728

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : EQUIPMENT FINANCE ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS, 14TH JANUARY, 1960 TO 3RD MARCH, 1965

Particulars	Number of Advances	Amount Advanced
		$'000
Australia	66,450	168,764
Victoria	13,824	40,409

Advances by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and industrial industries outstanding in Australia at 30th June, 1964, were as follows :—

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA : ADVANCES TO RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

Rural Industries		Industrial Industries	
Type of Industry	Advances Outstanding	Type of Industry	Advances Outstanding
	$'000		$'000
Sheep	26,465	Chemical Products ..	2,755
Cattle	6,767	Electrical Manufacturing..	879
Dairying	8,172	Food Processing ..	2,046
Wheat and Other Grain Crops	6,682	Engineering	4,235
Fruit	2,823	Other Manufacturing ..	6,427
Miscellaneous	4,379	Transport	2,276
		Miscellaneous	3,761
Total	55,287	Total	22,379

State Savings Bank of Victoria

General

The Bank, an autonomous body constituted under Victorian statutes, operates within Victoria under direction of Commissioners (appointed by the Government), who exercise control through a general manager. It has a Savings Bank Department which accepts interest bearing saving deposits, invests those moneys in trustee securities and in short-term mortgage loans, and provides some general banking services, e.g., separate non-interest bearing cheque accounts, fixed deposit, and safe deposit facilities. It also conducts a Credit Foncier Department which, by issuing debentures, obtains funds to make long-term mortgage loans to finance the erection or purchase of homes and farms.

Facilities are provided at all branches for the acceptance of cash or conversion applications for Commonwealth Government loans and for public loans floated by semi-governmental authorities within Victoria. Through its Safe Custody Department the Bank holds, free of charge, on behalf of its customers, bonds and debentures issued or guaranteed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, or those in which the Bank may itself invest.

Depositors may also arrange with the Government departments concerned for child endowment, military pay allotments, and war pensions to be credited direct to their accounts. The Bank accepts payments due to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, and certain other organizations.

At 30th June, 1964, the Bank's 461 branches, and 664 agencies throughout the State held balances totalling $780 mill.

The total assets of the Bank at 30th June, 1964, after the exclusion of inter-departmental items, were $843·8 mill.

Profits accruing from the activities of the Savings Bank Department were :—1959–60, $687,392 ; 1960–61, $1,160,600 ; 1961–62, $447,742 ; 1962–63, $2,495,008 ; and 1963–64, $4,029,744. Reserve Funds totalled $24,800,000 at 30th June, 1964.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for each year from 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open*—			Amount at Credit of Depositors—			
	Passbook and Cheque Accounts	School Bank Accounts	Total	Passbook and Cheque Accounts	Deposit Stock Accounts	School Bank Accounts	Total
	'000			$'000			
1960 ..	2,350	462	2,812	572,418	18,320	5,534	596,272
1961 ..	2,409	479	2,888	580,792	29,906	5,914	616,612
1962 ..	2,450	494	2,944	614,432	42,914	6,324	663,670
1963 ..	2,476	519	2,995	649,520	57,422	6,742	713,684
1964 ..	2,516	532	3,049	704,073	68,644	7,152	779,869

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts*—			Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Added	Amount at Credit of Depositors
	Opened	Closed	Remaining Open at End of Period				
	'000			$'000			
1960 ..	359	278	2,812	778,602	760,482	15,560	596,272
1961 ..	374	298	2,888	836,482	832,766	16,624	616,612
1962 ..	366	310	2,944	765,782	738,056	19,332	663,670
1963 ..	369	318	2,995	877,418	847,578	20,174	713,684
1964 ..	363	309	3,049	994,477	946,989	18,697	779,869

* Excluding Deposit Stock Accounts.

Details of transactions in the Credit Foncier Department are shown below :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : CREDIT FONCIER TRANSACTIONS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1964
	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Stock and Debentures—					
Issued $'000	58,500	67,500	81,000	147,500	1,062,190*
Redeemed $'000	46,000	62,000	66,000	130,000	897,190
Outstanding at 30th June $'000	127,000	132,500	147,500	165,000	165,000
Pastoral or Agricultural Property—					
Advanced .. $'000	98	124	346	467	26,755
Repaid $'000	116	130	116	172	25,310
Outstanding at 30th June $'000	926	920	1,150	1,444	1,444
Loans Current, 30th June No.	447	413	432	451	451
Dwelling or Shop Property—					
Advanced $'000	23,454	14,602	25,952	31,838	325,310
Repaid $'000	9,702	9,684	11,162	14,877	157,391
Outstanding at 30th June $'000	131,250	136,168	150,958	167,919	167,919
Loans Current, 30th June No.	36,740	37,683	40,021	42,005	42,005
Housing Advances—					
Advanced $'000	..	..	..	..	19,680
Repaid $'000	74	62	54	42	19,574
Outstanding at 30th June $'000	264	202	148	107	107
Loans Current, 30th June No.	538	429	315	233	233
Country Industries—					
Advanced $'000	..	..	..	..	390
Repaid $'000	..	2	..	..	388
Outstanding at 30th June $'000	4	2	2	2	2
Loans Current, 30th June No.	1	1	1	1	1
Total Transactions—					
Advanced $'000	23,552	14,726	26,298	32,305	372,135
Repaid $'000	9,892	9,878	11,332	15,091	202,663
Outstanding at 30th June $'000	132,444	137,292	152,258	169,472	169,472
Loans Current, 30th June No.	37,726	38,526	40,769	42,690	42,690

* Including conversion loans, and $5,275,000 stock inscribed in exchange for debentures.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1964, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was $136,098. This sum was added to General Reserve, which amounted to $4,478,524 at 30th June, 1964. There are provisions for depreciation and long service leave amounting to $540,000.

History of the State Savings Bank, 1961

Private Savings Banks

Private savings banks in Victoria are part of a nation-wide savings bank network conducted by the wholly owned subsidiaries of each of the seven major private banks operating in Australia which are themselves public companies listed on local stock exchanges. Deposits with the private savings banks are guaranteed by the parent trading bank companies.

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January, 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July, 1962, all seven banks were participating in this business.

The following table shows the total amount of deposits in private savings banks in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1960 to 1964, together with the proportion which these deposits bear to the total Victorian savings bank deposits :—

VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

At 30th June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of Deposits with All Savings Banks in Victoria
	$'000	per cent.
1960	140,484	14·1
1961	151,104	14·6
1962	193,012	16·9
1963	273,134	21·0
1964	349,946	23·7

At 30th June, 1964, private savings banks had 1,006 branches and 898 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total Deposits, &c., in Savings Banks

The next table shows the aggregate amount on deposit in Victoria in each savings bank at the end of each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64. The total amount of deposits per head of population is also shown.

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

Savings Bank	Depositors' Balances at 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	$'000				
State Savings Bank of Victoria*	596,272	616,612	663,670	713,684	779,869
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia ..	262,486	267,344	285,124	311,364	349,294
Private Savings Banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.	63,454	67,856	78,046	90,800	105,988
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd.	..	..	54	330	514
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.	50,674	54,802	64,998	76,536	90,854
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd.	..	..	..	15,126	26,946
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd.	26,356	28,446	33,210	39,096	46,332
E. S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd. ..	..	..	13,264	25,100	35,394
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd.	..	..	3,440	26,146	43,918
Total Deposits ..	999,242	1,035,060	1,141,806	1,298,182	1,479,109
			$		
Deposits per Head of Population	349.70	353.25	381.69	424.84	472.41

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

Life Insurance

The first purely mutual life office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869, although branches of other Australian and oversea insurance offices were operating in the colony before this time. In 1964, there were 40 companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with 20 in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than $2,800 mill.

Many of the offices operating in Victoria have their headquarters in Melbourne, and most of the larger offices are Australian-controlled, although recent years have seen a considerable increase in the number of oversea offices establishing branches in Australia. There has also been a considerable expansion by the life offices into the general insurance field, and by the general insurance companies into life business.

The Secretariat of the Life Offices' Association for Australasia is also located in Melbourne. This Association was formed in 1905 by the main life offices to protect, promote, and advance the interests of members and their policyholders, through the maintenance of high ethical standards and the good government of the industry. L.O.A. members today write more than 85 per cent. of the ordinary and superannuation business in Australia and New Zealand, and virtually all the collector insurance.

Section 51 (xiv) of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate on insurance extending beyond any one State. Control of the activities of life offices in Victoria and the rest of Australia is vested in the Insurance Commissioner under the *Commonwealth Life Insurance Act* 1945–1961. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months to collectors.

In general, there are five main types of life policy :—Whole of life, under which the amount of the policy, plus any bonuses, is payable on death ; endowment insurance, which provides for payment of the sum insured, plus any bonuses, when the life insured reaches a specified age or date, or if death occurs before ; endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any bonuses, if the life insured reaches a specified age or date (if death occurs before, all premiums paid are generally returned, plus compound interest) ; temporary insurance for short terms ; and annuities. There are many variations of these five basic types available. Since 1946, the number of ordinary and superannuation life policies in force in Victoria has more than doubled to 1,123,585 at the end of 1963, and the total sum insured increased in the same period almost ninefold from $379 mill. to $3,290 mill.

The growth of collector insurance has not, however, matched that of ordinary and superannuation business. The number of collector policies fell from 1,119,476 in 1946 to 897,899 in 1963, although the sum insured rose from $117 mill. to $237 mill. over the same period.

Latest figures show that the protection afforded by life insurance continues to increase. In 1963, 141,282 new policies were taken out in Victoria for a total sum insured of $603 mill., of which ordinary business amounted to $384 mill., superannuation $189 mill., and collector $30 mill. In 1962 new sums insured totalled $568 mill. Benefits paid to Victorian policy holders totalled $49 mill. in 1963.

In addition, new loans, excluding advances on premiums, paid over by life offices in Victoria during 1963 amounted to $44 mill. Of this total, $37 mill. was advanced on real estate mortgages, including $13 mill. for housing.

As a result of the increasing awareness of the value of life insurance as a protection and a form of saving, the funds held by life offices are now a major factor in the economic life of the community. The sound investment of these funds in the interests of policyholders and the stability and progress of the economy has been one of the life offices' most important contributions to the community.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance business conducted in Victoria during the period 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)

($'000)

Year	Premiums Received (Incl. Single Premiums)	Payments—			
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and Cash Bonuses	Total
1959	74,474	23,546	8,270	1,020	32,836
1960	82,822	26,564	15,912	918	43,394
1961	99,174	31,206	17,306	1,516	50,028
1962	94,024	32,064	14,260	924	47,248
1963	104,869	33,735	14,390	1,287	49,412

The following table shows, for each of the years 1959 to 1963, particulars of life insurance business in existence in both the ordinary and industrial departments of the companies :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ordinary Business—					
Number of Policies ..	1,098,001	1,110,085	947,452	976,756	1,002,610
Sum Insured $'000	1,986,158	2,377,304	1,921,183	2,138,607	2,366,081
Annual Premiums „	60,024	67,372	55,402	60,094	64,902
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	*	*	152,866	132,883	120,975
Sum Insured $'000			778,746	824,381	924,037
Annual Premiums „			18,357	19,297	20,954
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	1,069,764	1,032,245	981,034	938,393	897,899
Sum Insured $'000	202,848	209,010	215,702	226,932	236,763
Annual Premiums „	9,514	9,660	9,772	10,036	10,250

* Not available separately—included with Ordinary Business.

In 1963, the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary Department was $2,360, in the Superannuation Department, $7,638, and in the Industrial Department, $264.

The following table contains summarized information about new business written by all life insurance companies during each of the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ordinary Business— ..					
Number of Policies ..	90,939	123,850	95,616	88,217	89,156
Sum Insured $'000	387,744	547,468	350,001	358,844	383,841
Annual Premiums „	9,430	11,690	8,248	8,310	8,719
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	*	*	23,076	17,598	16,119
Sum Insured $'000			203,560	177,658	189,291
Annual Premiums „			4,469	3,477	3,706
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	52,804	51,275	48,295	43,705	36,007
Sum Insured $'000	18,686	23,064	26,680	31,068	30,181
Annual Premiums „	870	1,024	1,112	1,232	1,176

* Not available separately—included with Ordinary Business.

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1963 averaged $4,305 in the Ordinary Department, $11,743 in the Superannuation Department, and $838 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued during each of the years 1961 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Cause of Discontinuance	1961		1962		1963	
	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
		$'000		$'000		$'000
Death	4,563	6,849	4,875	7,330	4,884	7,912
Maturity or Expiry	14,609	19,755	15,228	28,424	18,506	28,860
Surrender ..	20,501	36,835	21,092	43,632	22,162	50,622
Forfeiture ..	16,921	53,630	18,260	55,614	18,385	62,792
Other * ..	13,690	19,394	128	8,872	— 636	6,180
Total ..	70,284	136,463	59,583	143,872	63,301	156,366
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
		$'000		$'000		$'000
Death	908	2,329	603	2,584	638	2,736
Maturity or Expiry	2,384	11,524	2,556	26,590	2,367	36,904
Surrender ..	39,482	68,826	10,920	52,314	10,453	36,196
Forfeiture ..	155	2,827	395	2,756	474	4,168
Other * ..	15,247	8,967	23,107	47,780	14,095	9,630
Total ..	58,176	94,473	37,581	132,024	28,027	89,636
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
		$'000		$'000		$'000
Death	4,237	561	4,061	586	4,050	628
Maturity or Expiry	61,010	6,668	50,487	5,658	42,901	5,014
Surrender ..	22,070	6,686	20,543	6,890	20,071	7,122
Forfeiture ..	11,690	5,978	9,477	6,342	8,987	7,462
Other * ..	499	95	1,778	362	492	124
Total ..	99,506	19,988	86,346	19,838	76,501	20,350

* Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, &c.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

Further References, 1962, 1964

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance

Organization

The insurance industry in Victoria, as in the whole of Australia, follows basic English underwriting principles and procedures which have been adapted over a century to meet local problems and conditions.

Today, in Victoria, over 230 companies, many with oversea affiliations, provide a range of policies and services comparable with those available in other countries. Organization of the market may be summarized as follows :—

(1) Tariff companies
(2) Non-tariff companies
(3) Representatives of brokers at Lloyds
(4) State Government insurance offices
(5) Brokers operating in their own right in Australia
(6) Local representatives of oversea re-insurance companies.

Types of Insurance Cover Provided

The types of insurance cover issued by underwriters in Victoria are many and varied, including amongst others :—

All Risks
Baggage
Boiler Explosion
Burglary
Cash in Transit
Crop (Fire and Hail)
Fidelity Guarantee
Fire and Loss of Profits
Houseowners and Householders
Live Stock
Marine
Motor Vehicle (Physical Damage)
Motor Vehicle—Third Party (Compulsory)
Personal Accident
Plate Glass
Pluvius
Public Liability
Tourists and Travellers Personal Accident
Wool (" Sheep's Back to Store ")
Workers Compensation (Compulsory)

Compulsory Covers

The Victorian Government, as is the case with other State Governments, legislates as to Workers Compensation and Motor Vehicle (Third Party) insurances. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every owner of a motor vehicle is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of such vehicle.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of fire, marine, and general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30th June, or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30th June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis :—

(1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders.

(2) Claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year.

(3) Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.

(4) Taxation consists of payments during the year for all forms of taxation including stamp duty, licence-fees, and pay-roll tax as well as income tax.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no

adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following tables, which show details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, should not be construed as "Profit and Loss Statements" or "Revenue Accounts" as they contain selected items of statistics only :—

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE : TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS

($'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES AND BONUSES)					
Fire	19,256	20,102	21,998	22,352	23,132
Householders' Comprehensive	6,630	7,418	8,082	9,066	9,937
Sprinkler Leakage	52	56	66	68	69
Loss of Profits	2,532	2,544	2,580	2,768	2,797
Hailstone	508	784	664	812	837
Marine	5,144	6,088	5,746	6,098	6,427
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	28,754	30,968	34,674	36,540	40,350
Motor Cycles	118	58	46	36	31
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	12,018	12,964	13,626	14,464	16,857
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation *	28,162	30,630	28,334	28,768	30,231
Personal Accident	3,676	4,178	4,134	4,564	4,672
Public Risk, Third Party	1,510	1,798	2,170	2,312	2,593
General Property	226	294	308	330	337
Plate Glass	464	498	550	664	698
Boiler	72	62	64	78	80
Live Stock	160	154	168	178	216
Burglary	1,784	1,934	2,148	2,172	2,251
Guarantee	286	282	306	358	346
Pluvius	50	58	50	54	51
Aviation	120	150	92	318	224
All Risks	994	1,018	1,048	1,132	1,297
Television	2,306	1,516	1,112	532	394
Others	1,414	1,294	1,736	1,824	2,003
Total Premiums	116,236	124,848	129,702	135,488	145,832
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS, ETC. (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Investments, &c.	4,840	5,742	7,730	8,098	8,807
TOTAL REVENUE					
Grand Total	121,076	130,590	137,432	143,586	154,639

* See references pages 423 to 425.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE : TOTAL EXPENDITURE : CLASS OF BUSINESS

($'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	5,804	8,010	7,800	7,964	6,925
Householders' Comprehensive	1,338	1,564	2,198	2,582	2,465
Sprinkler Leakage	34	28	16	38	34
Loss of Profits	448	602	568	278	467
Hailstone	278	506	300	652	553
Marine	2,174	3,068	3,078	2,904	3,266
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	19,896	24,072	22,162	23,300	27,458
Motor Cycles	56	42	28	24	27
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	10,712	11,430	13,542	15,034	15,932
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	19,278	20,680	21,024	21,854	24,110
Personal Accident	1,574	1,846	1,970	1,972	2,040
Public Risk, Third Party	736	812	1,052	1,106	1,221
General Property	250	146	198	158	145
Plate Glass	296	348	394	428	440
Boiler	4	32	26	6	103
Live Stock	70	78	84	76	72
Burglary	1,048	1,100	1,176	1,392	1,559
Guarantee	50	74	154	226	92
Pluvius	32	86	8	38	29
Aviation	62	244	46	112	116
All Risks	598	686	668	800	902
Television	1,388	1,228	752	332	227
Others	708	678	946	974	795
Total	66,834	77,360	78,190	82,250	88,977
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Contributions to Fire Brigades	2,582	2,832	3,092	3,182	3,430
Commission and Agents' Charges	11,874	12,308	13,134	13,850	14,731
Expenses of Management	17,668	20,034	21,634	22,672	24,400
Taxation	5,992	5,014	4,124	4,398	3,847
Total	38,116	40,188	41,984	44,102	46,408
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					
Grand Total	104,950	117,548	120,174	126,352	135,385

The percentage of claims to premium income for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 in respect of the various classes of insurance was as follows :—

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE : PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS TO PREMIUM INCOME

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Fire	30·14	39·84	35·46	35·63	29·94
Householders' Comprehensive	20·19	21·08	27·18	28·49	24·81
Sprinkler Leakage	63·39	50·31	23·73	54·33	49·23
Loss of Profits	17·67	23·64	22·04	10·08	16·70
Hailstone	54·74	64·47	45·27	80·32	66·05
Marine	42·25	50·39	53·55	47·61	50·81
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	69·20	77·73	63·92	63·77	68·05
Motor Cycles	47·65	73·40	57·94	69·14	86·29
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	89·14	88·17	99·36	103·95	94·51
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	68·45	67·52	74·20	75·96	79·75
Personal Accident	42·80	44·17	47·66	43·20	43·66
Public Risk, Third Party	48·78	45·17	48·48	47·85	47·08
General Property	111·16	49·89	64·50	47·93	43·05
Plate Glass	63·71	69·73	71·62	64·34	63·08
Boiler	6·59	52·49	40·68	8·95	127·69
Live Stock	43·73	50·27	49·72	42·70	33·28
Burglary	58·79	56·88	54·71	64·16	69·24
Guarantee	17·42	26·24	50·76	62·89	26·65
Pluvius	63·74	148·28	17·11	69·50	56·71
Aviation	51·59	162·78	50·18	35·14	49·90
All Risks	60·01	67·37	63·67	70·57	51·84
Television	60·19	81·04	67·74	62·17	57·68
Others	50·03	52·37	54·42	53·40	39·67
All Classes	57·50	61·96	60·28	60·71	61·01

Motor Vehicle Insurance (*Compulsory Third Party*)

The *Motor Car* (*Third Party Insurance*) *Act* 1939 which came into force on 22nd January, 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

The number of vehicles insured during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY) : NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED

Class of Motor Vehicle	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE					
Private	336,684	362,032	390,125	409,189	445,474
Business	43,298	46,746	48,753	52,168	56,531
Light Goods	42,112	42,192	41,878	40,964	42,914
Heavy Goods	20,298	20,993	20,376	20,556	22,213
Miscellaneous	9,633	10,255	10,460	10,518	12,064
Motor Cycles	12,145	10,704	9,696	8,485	7,777
Visiting Motor Cars	1,815	2,268	2,272	1,133	832
Total	465,985	495,190	523,560	543,013	587,805
MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED OUTSIDE A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE					
Private	239,699	250,147	263,285	275,368	291,126
Business	10,318	11,125	11,649	13,133	14,937
Light Goods	52,589	51,752	53,112	52,885	56,353
Heavy Goods	33,639	34,656	34,589	34,438	37,045
Miscellaneous	37,729	39,784	41,316	43,649	48,099
Motor Cycles	8,134	6,744	5,480	5,076	5,359
Visiting Motor Cars	151	100	98	118	71
Total	382,259	394,308	409,529	424,667	452,990
Grand Total.. ..	848,244	889,498	933,089	967,680	1,040,795

State Motor Car Insurance Office

The State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939 (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act* 1958) for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain from the State policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24th January, 1941. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the Office for the year 1963–64 represented 5·8 per cent. of comprehensive and 32·4 per cent. of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE : PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Increase in Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1960 ..	4,306	204	4,036	290	224*
1961 ..	5,136	438	4,500	328	130*
1962 ..	5,830	316	5,384	378	248*
1963 ..	6,470	294	5,870	468	162*
1964 ..	7,798	637	6,513	548	100

* Loss.

State Accident Insurance Office

The State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914 for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act, or at common law, or otherwise. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The Office is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, exclusive of amounts transferred to reserves and to Consolidated Revenue, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

The Office has made steady progress during 50 years of operation and, for the year ended 30th June, 1964, its premium income represented 20 per cent. of the total premiums received by all insurance companies in Victoria on account of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE : PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.

($'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Increase in Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1960 ..	5,212	— 344	4,502	484	570
1961 ..	5,900	374	4,258	376	892
1962 ..	5,810	292	4,434	384	700
1963 ..	5,946	— 64	4,310	392	1,308
1964 ..	6,022	— 156	5,114	435	629

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30th June, 1964 were :—General Reserve, $6,000,000 ; Building and Other Reserves, $71,354 ; and Bonus Equalization Reserve, $1,454,988.

Building Societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act* 1874 made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Subsequent legislation is contained in the *Building Societies Act* 1958, which consolidated the law in relation to building societies up to that year, in the *Building Societies Act* 1960, and in the *Building Societies (Amendment) Act* 1961.

Up to 31st December, 1964, the number of societies that had been registered was 200 and of these, 34 societies were still operating in 1964.

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1964

Particulars	Permanent Societies	Starr-Bowkett Societies	Total All Societies
Number of Societies	33	2	34*
,, ,, Shareholders	5,846	3,361	9,207†
,, ,, Borrowers	14,983	992	15,975
Transactions during the Year—		$'000	
Income—			
Interest on Mortgage Loans	3,025	93	3,118
Other	367	6	373
Total	3,392	99	3,491
Expenses—			
Interest Payable to Lending Bodies	1,935	31	1,966
Administration, &c.	446	40	486
Total	2,381	71	2,452
Loans and Advances—			
Paid	9,366	453	9,819
Repaid	8,378	444	8,822‡
Deposits—			
Received	15,331	63	15,394
Repaid	13,648	52	13,700
Liabilities—			
Investing Members' Funds—			
Paid-up Capital	9,217	1,057	10,274
Reserves, &c.	3,315	118	3,433
Borrowing Members' Funds—			
Share Subscriptions	430	..	430
Other	20	..	20
Deposits	15,987	484	16,471
Loans (Including Bank Overdraft)	17,040	132	17,172
Other	1,228	96	1,324
Total	47,237	1,886	49,123
Assets—			
Loans on Mortgage	43,459	1,849	45,308
Land and House Property	2,353	..	2,353
Other Investments	640	25	665
Cash and Deposits	592	§	592
Other	193	12	205
Total	47,237	1,886	49,123

* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.
† Includes 967 shareholders holding borrowers' shares.
‡ Includes payments made and interest accrued on borrowers' shares during the year.
§ Under $500.

Co-operative Organizations

Co-operative organizations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Co-operation Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. They are engaged in a number of activities chief amongst which are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. In recent years, a number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered.

A further type of co-operative organization registered under the Co-operation Act is the Community Advancement Society. These societies, for the most part, are formed by school committees with a view to the provision of amenities such as assembly halls, septic sewerage, and recreational facilities, which might not otherwise be obtained for a number of years. Particulars of these societies have been excluded from the tables in this section.

Reference is made on pages 289 to 291 to those co-operative organizations which are registered under the Co-operation Act, while a summary of the activities of co-operative housing societies is given on page 343.

In this Part, particulars are given which summarize (*a*) the activities of producer and consumer societies and (*b*) those of co-operative credit societies.

Producer and Consumer Societies

For statistical purposes, producer and consumer societies have been defined as those co-operative societies which are engaged in the production, manufacture, marketing, or distribution of goods and which substantially fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) Dividend on share capital does not exceed 8 per cent.;

(2) the greater portion of the business of the society is transacted with its own shareholders ;

(3) any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, is amongst suppliers and customers, in proportion to the business done with the society ; and

(4) voting powers are limited.

Particulars of these societies for the year 1963–64 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS : PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1963–64

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers'	Producers' and Consumers'	
Number of Societies	96	37	11	144
„ „ Members	63,144	25,817	8,645	97,606
		$'000		
Transactions during the Year—				
Income—				
Sales	68,573	9,773	20,373	98,718
Other Income	1,523	268	116	1,907
Total	70,096	10,042	20,488	100,626
Expenditure—				
Purchases	51,849	8,154	17,625	77,628
Working Expenses, &c.	15,778	1,422	2,592	19,791
Interest on—				
Loan Capital	454	84	31	568
Bank Overdraft	477	174	93	743
Rebates and Bonuses				
Total	68,557	9,833	20,340	98,730
Dividend on Share Capital	572	38	98	708
Liabilities—				
Share Capital	10,510	1,323	1,514	13,346
Loan Capital	2,114	1,244	362	3,720
Bank Overdraft	7,654	383	271	8,308
Accumulated Profits	1,127	615	372	2,114
Reserve Funds	9,804	336	1,588	11,728
Sundry Creditors	8,679	725	1,269	10,673
Other	2,005	227	165	2,397
Total	41,893	4,852	5,541	52,286
Assets—				
Land and Buildings	20,552	1,918	3,498	25,968
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery				
Stock	5,505	1,336	810	7,650
Sundry Debtors	11,729	850	998	13,577
Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on Deposit	1,159	115	104	1,377
Profit and Loss Account	584	143	..	727
Other	2,365	490	132	2,986
Total	41,893	4,852	5,541	52,286

Co-operative Credit Societies

Since the passing of the *Co-operation Act* 1954, co-operative credit societies have made steady progress. The following table illustrates the growth of these societies during the period 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS : CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Number of Societies	38	50	70	85	103
Number of Members	6,390	8,060	10,430	12,648	15,728
Transactions during the Year—			$'000		
Income—					
Interest	25	40	68	105	151
Other Income	7	5	5	9	8
Total	32	45	73	114	158
Expenditure—					
Interest on Deposits	13	20	36	56	82
Working Expenses	15	17	24	39	49
Total	28	37	60	95	131
Liabilities—					
Share Capital	78	95	115	137	167
Reserves	10	10	13	17	29
Depositors	395	598	991	1,539	2,105
Sundry Creditors	5	8	10	42	48
Other	10	16	28	38	84
Total	498	727	1,157	1,773	2,433
Assets—					
Loans to Members	415	639	1,032	1,548	2,129
Cash in Hand or on Deposit	66	64	97	171	223
Other	17	24	28	54	81
Total	498	727	1,157	1,773	2,433

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act* 1939 (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in

mental hospitals and of Infirm Persons. An Infirm Person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates in prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trustee's Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trustee's Office if he intends to appoint him his executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorize the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of any one dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorize the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorized to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act* 1948, the Public Trustee Fund at the State Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1st October, 1948, were invested in a Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee. In the following table, particulars of the Common Fund are shown for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Proceeds of Realizations, Rents, Interest, &c.	6,522	7,194	7,840	8,044	8,876
Investments, Distributions, Claims, &c.	6,186	6,276	6,666	6,754	7,678
Cash Variation	336	918	1,174	1,290	1,198
Balance at 1st July	9,370	9,706	10,624	11,798	13,088
Balance at 30th June	9,706	10,624	11,798	13,088	14,286

The number of applications for probate and letters of administration (including election to administer), &c., made by the Public Trustee for each of the years 1954–55 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	No.	Year	No.
1954–55	1,126	1959–60	919
1955–56	1,089	1960–61	1,084
1956–57	1,135	1961–62	994
1957–58	1,130	1962–63	1,005
1958–59	1,066	1963–64	1,087

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 was as follows :—1959–60, 2,938 ; 1960–61, 2,626 ; 1961–62, 2,662 ; 1962–63, 2,836 ; 1963–64, 2,785.

Trustee Companies

Statutory Authority

A special Act of Parliament specifically authorizes the six Victorian Trustee Companies to act, amongst other things, as executor ; it also entitles them to apply for and to obtain probate of the will of a testator or, in appropriate circumstances, to obtain letters of administration, and to act as administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

Business Activities

The value of assets in estates committed to the care of Victorian Trustee Companies at 30th June, 1959 and 1964, was as follows :—

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES : VALUE OF ESTATES ADMINISTERED

($ Mill.)

Particulars	Value at 30th June, 1959	Value at 30th June, 1964
Stock and Debentures	103	108
Advances on Mortgages	22	38
Property and Livestock	63	75
Shares	107	159
Fixed and Other Deposits	5	13
Cash at Bank	6	11
Other	16	20
Total	322	424

The values shown above are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the Trustee Companies. The figures do not include the very substantial value of debentures and notes where the companies have been appointed to act as trustees for the holders.

Probate

Under the general words of Section 17 of the *Supreme Court Act* 1958, the Court has power to do everything which is necessary or desirable in connexion with the grant of probate or administration.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, Section 6, confers jurisdiction on the Court to grant Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration of the estate of a deceased person leaving property, whether real or personal, within the State of Victoria. Grants are made to the executor of a will, the next of kin of an intestate, or the creditor of an intestate. A person receiving such a grant becomes the legal personal representative of the deceased, and is thus empowered to deal with all his assets and generally administer the estate.

Provision is made in Part III. of the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, for the sealing, by the Supreme Court, of Probates or Letters of Administration which have been granted in Great Britain, Australia

(other than Victoria), New Zealand, or certain British possessions, when the deceased has left real or personal estate in Victoria. The object of this provision is simply to put the executor or administrator under it in the same position as if he were an original executor or administrator.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958 also gives the Court jurisdiction to grant Probate or Administration of the estate of a person who is presumed to have died, but, in such a case, it prohibits the distribution of the estate without the leave of the Court.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connexion with which probates or letters of administration, &c., were finally completed during each of the years 1960 to 1964. Particulars of estates administered by the Public Trustee are included. The figures shown for Gross Value of Estates and for Liabilities for each of the years 1962, 1963, and 1964 are not comparable with those shown for previous years due to administrative changes in the treatment of certain assets arising from the *Probate Duty Act* 1962. Under this Act, which came into force on 1st July, 1962, certain limits have been imposed on the previously unrestricted concessions in respect of superannuation benefits payable to a widow and to other dependants, the deceased's interest in a jointly owned matrimonial home, and payments in lieu of long service leave. To ensure that the respective concessions are not exceeded, the total value of these assets is now included in Gross Value of Estates and the appropriate concessions are included in Liabilities. Particulars of estates are excluded where the Liabilities equal, or exceed, the Gross Value of Estates.

VICTORIA—PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities	Net Value of Estates	Average Net Value per Estate
		Real	Personal			
		\$'000				\$
		MALES				
1960 ..	8,860	46,856	84,048	6,216	124,688	14,074
1961 ..	8,818	46,550	92,172	6,428	132,294	15,002
1962 ..	9,817	51,972	93,314	9,464	135,822	13,836
1963 ..	10,149	59,916	102,534	14,822	147,628	14,546
1964 ..	10,305	55,504	105,618	16,850	144,272	14,000
		FEMALES				
1960 ..	6,277	23,688	43,544	2,128	65,104	10,372
1961 ..	6,415	24,802	46,986	2,502	69,286	10,800
1962 ..	7,207	27,406	49,108	3,056	73,458	10,192
1963 ..	7,395	32,486	53,348	5,164	80,670	10,908
1964 ..	7,468	30,046	51,384	5,199	76,231	10,208
		TOTAL				
1960 ..	15,137	70,544	127,592	8,344	189,792	12,538
1961 ..	15,233	71,352	139,158	8,930	201,580	13,234
1962 ..	17,024	79,378	142,422	12,520	209,280	12,294
1963 ..	17,544	92,402	155,882	19,986	228,298	13,012
1964 ..	17,773	85,550	157,002	22,049	220,503	12,407

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1962 to 1964 grouped according to net value, and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, were as follows :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Group	1962		1963		1964	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		$'000		$'000		$'000
MALES						
$						
Under 200 ..	449	44	422	40	443	42
200 – 599 ..	825	310	801	308	819	319
600 – 999 ..	580	456	539	426	640	528
1,000 – 1,999 ..	1,063	1,576	1,087	1,578	1,151	1,675
2,000 – 3,999 ..	1,379	4,038	1,521	4,454	1,517	4,387
4,000 – 5,999 ..	1,058	5,266	1,079	5,374	1,141	5,702
6,000 – 7,999 ..	922	6,426	945	6,634	945	6,587
8,000 – 9,999 ..	695	6,210	750	6,670	763	6,796
10,000 – 19,999 ..	1,223	17,168	1,332	18,038	1,306	18,381
20,000 – 29,999 ..	517	12,656	532	13,070	494	11,996
30,000 – 49,999 ..	525	20,252	514	20,624	483	18,543
50,000 – 99,999 ..	399	26,844	423	30,222	418	26,622
100,000 – 199,999 ..	135	18,102	153	20,768	128	17,241
200,000 and over ..	47	16,474	51	19,422	57	25,452
Total Males ..	9,817	135,822	10,149	147,628	10,305	144,272
FEMALES						
$						
Under 200 ..	276	28	227	22	232	24
200 – 599 ..	644	246	608	238	569	218
600 – 999 ..	399	322	424	332	434	347
1,000 – 1,999 ..	824	1,214	803	1,192	855	1,265
2,000 – 3,999 ..	1,088	3,240	1,177	3,490	1,248	3,658
4,000 – 5,999 ..	865	4,280	871	4,342	906	4,498
6,000 – 7,999 ..	847	5,890	781	5,448	840	5,867
8,000 – 9,999 ..	532	4,742	584	5,226	585	5,207
10,000 – 19,999 ..	905	12,748	1,051	14,576	985	13,654
20,000 – 29,999 ..	338	8,276	355	8,644	328	7,972
30,000 – 49,999 ..	269	10,266	263	9,978	262	10,115
50,000 – 99,999 ..	151	10,174	163	11,338	158	10,681
100,000 – 199,999 ..	52	6,994	67	9,022	50	6,525
200,000 and over ..	17	5,038	21	6,822	16	6,200
Total Females ..	7,207	73,458	7,395	80,670	7,468	76,231
Grand Total ..	17,024	209,280	17,544	228,298	17,773	220,503

Transfer of Land

Torrens System

The Torrens System of land dealings was adopted by Victoria in 1862 and embodied in the Transfer of Land Act. This system which was conceived in South Australia by Robert Richard Torrens, is based on the fundamental principle that the title to land and to interests in land (such as interest of mortgagees, transferees, &c.) depends upon registration of written instruments signed by the parties to the respective transactions, not upon the written deeds themselves.

The document of title to land under the Transfer of Land Act (Torrens System) consists of a Certificate of Title setting out a description identifying the land and a statement certifying who is the registered proprietor. This statement is conclusive evidence and is guaranteed by the Government. Every time the land is transferred and the transfer is registered, the like guarantee and certification operates for the entry of the name of the new proprietor.

Whenever a mortgage is registered, the land is charged with payment of moneys secured. Certain statutory powers, such as sale or foreclosure, are conferred on the mortgagee in the event of default under the mortgage.

Any Certificate of Title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to investigate any of the entries on the title, such as the name of the registered proprietor, and the encumbrances affecting, such as easements or mortgages. The certainty of these particulars can be assumed as, in terms of the Act, they are conclusive.

About 1·8 mill. acres of land in Victoria still remain subject to the system of conveying land, known as general law conveyancing, which was in existence prior to the adoption of the Torrens System.

Separate Certificates of Title to Flats

In 1953, a form of real ownership of a flat was introduced in Victoria when the Office of Titles accepted a subdivision of a block of flats. This was an entirely new form of subdivision embodying a horizontal as well as a vertical division of a building. A separate certificate of title was issued for each lot on the subdivision representing a separate flat and these " stratum titles " show the heights from floor to ceiling level of each flat by reference to the datum for levels adopted by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (the high water mark on Port Phillip Bay).

Under this form of ownership evidenced by the issue of a Certificate of Title to each flat, the title for the residual land in the subdivision generally issues in the name of a service company the shareholders of which comprise the flat owners exclusively.

In 1960 and 1961 legislation was introduced to facilitate the subdivision of buildings. This legislation simplified the position in relation to easements, and restricted dealings with shares in a service company and with the residual land. It also provided for the registration of service agreements between flat owners and the service company.

Prior to the introduction of the above-mentioned system, a type of flat ownership had been in existence since shortly after the end of the Second World War. Under this earlier system, a person became the " owner " of a flat by acquiring shares in a proprietary company which became the registered proprietor on the title to the site of the block of flats. This company also controlled the management of the flats.

Because of the complexity of the conveyancing techniques involved in the present system, consideration is being given to further legislation on the subject.

Titles of Land Issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1960 to 1964. In February, 1961, the Titles Office introduced a new system for the issue of certificates of title in the case of land approved for subdivision. Individual certificates are now issued for each lot in the estate at the time the plan of subdivision is approved. Prior to February, 1961, a separate certificate of title for each lot was not issued until a transfer of ownership in respect of such lot was recorded in the Titles Office. The introduction of this new method is mainly responsible for the large increase in the number of titles issued since 1960.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title	Crown Grants	Crown Leases	Total Titles
1960	37,441	1,303	503	39,247
1961	58,428	1,116	413	59,957
1962	54,819	1,068	469	56,356
1963	67,134	1,183	363	68,680
1964	67,908	1,434	523	69,865

Land Transfers, Mortgages, &c.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Acts is given in the following table for each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS

Year	Number of Transfers	Mortgages*		Number of—				
		Number	Amount	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor	Plans of Subdivision	Caveats	Other Dealings	Total Dealings
			$'000					
1960 ..	105,327	46,455	314,264	10,554	3,154	24,674	43,913	234,077
1961 ..	84,207	39,655	251,162	11,923	2,472	22,659	43,674	204,590
1962 ..	89,870	43,734	273,408	11,643	2,319	22,514	50,566	220,646
1963 ..	101,066	54,011	356,108	13,134	3,553	20,167	57,822	249,753
1964 ..	115,860	63,657	478,167	13,628	4,435	18,843	64,979	281,402

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks, to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered at the Office of the Registrar-General under the *Property Law Act* 1958 are shown for each of the years 1960 to 1964 in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages*		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount†	No.	Amount
		$ '000		$ '000		$ '000
1960	966	6,508	1,127	1,248	3,381	23,504
1961	939	7,046	1,045	1,702	2,914	21,620
1962	965	7,572	1,163	1,932	3,204	22,778
1963	1,102	10,490	1,197	3,046	3,244	26,844
1964	1,255	12,480	1,397	4,754	3,453	27,331

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks, to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

Mortgages of Real Estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Acts and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available.

Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

The number of mortgages and the amount of consideration involved for each of the years 1962 to 1964, classified according to type of mortgagee, are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of Mortgagee	Mortgages*					
	1962		1963		1964	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		$'000		$'000		$'000
Banks	8,297	44,464	15,471	88,874	19,076	120,589
Building Societies	1,749	7,194	1,775	7,568	2,025	9,402
Co-operative Housing Societies ..	4,285	22,702	3,814	19,822	4,547	25,345
Insurance Companies	2,121	33,136	2,391	47,348	2,787	65,680
Government Institutions	6,102	28,600	5,810	29,192	5,890	33,305
Trustee Institutions	437	9,730	451	6,286	580	11,573
Hire Purchase and Finance Companies	3,619	34,038	4,538	36,874	6,415	57,133
Other Mortgagees	18,089	101,116	20,863	130,634	23,592	167,620
Total	44,699	280,980	55,113	366,598	64,912	490,647

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks, to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock Mortgages and Liens on Wool and Crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS

Security		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Stock Mortgages—						
Number		373	399	478	422	404
Amount	$'000	700	808	998	1,080	1,127
Liens on Wool—						
Number		321	302	209	148	68
Amount	$'000	1,394	1,154	954	580	246
Liens on Crops—						
Number		135	131	83	80	100
Amount	$'000	92	224	94	92	52
Total—						
Number		829	832	770	650	572
Amount	$'000	2,186	2,186	2,046	1,752	1,425

Bills of Sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Bills of Sale—						
Number		4,959	4,401	5,462	6,550	6,408
Amount	$'000	19,434	15,428	17,502	15,830	16,469

Companies

Company Legislation

Company Law in Australia is the responsibility of the States with the Commonwealth legislating by ordinance only for the Territories under its control. The Australian laws are based broadly on the English legislation.

In 1961 following conferences of the Commonwealth and States Attorneys-General, a uniform Bill was agreed to and this was used in Victoria as the basis for the *Companies Act* 1961.

The need for continual review is being met by regular meetings of the Ministers and their officers. In Victoria the major amendments which have been made are contained in the *Companies Public Borrowings Act* 1963 which aimed at increasing the protection to the public who lend to, or deposit money with, a company.

Companies are required to lodge annually with the Registrar of Companies a statement of their share capital, officers, and except in the case of large public companies, a list of persons holding shares in the company. Except where the company is an exempt proprietary company ("family company"), this statement must be accompanied by a duly audited balance sheet and profit and loss account. These and other lodged documents are available for public search. Companies which have borrowed money from the public are now required to lodge quarterly a copy of the report furnished by them to the Trustee appointed to safeguard the interest of the public. These companies are also required to lodge half-yearly audited accounts.

The requirements for greater disclosure of a company's affairs have been accompanied by the granting to the Registrar of Companies of powers of inspection and prosecution to enable enforcement of the provisions of the Companies Acts.

Types of Companies

Companies may be incorporated either as limited companies, unlimited companies, or no liability companies. The most numerous are limited companies, namely, companies in which the liability of the members is limited (in the case of companies limited by shares) to the amount (if any) unpaid on their shares, or (in the case of companies limited by guarantee), to a specified amount which the members undertake to pay in the event of the company being wound up. Unlimited companies are companies in which the liability of the members is unlimited. No liability companies, which may be formed only for mining purposes, are companies in which members take no liability for calls on their shares.

Limited companies are divided into public and proprietary companies, the latter being required to have the word " Proprietary " or the abbreviation " Pty." as part of their name. Public companies may be regarded as companies in which the public at large may hold shares ; proprietary companies are companies whose membership is limited to 50. The transfer of shares in proprietary companies is restricted, and such companies may not invite the public to subscribe for shares or debentures or to deposit money with the company. Public companies and some proprietary companies are obliged to publish audited accounts, but a class of companies, defined in the Act as " exempt proprietary companies " is excused from this obligation.

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
			No.		
New Companies Registered—					
Victorian	4,412	3,158	2,821	2,691	2,978
Other	272	233	249	255	310
Total	4,684	3,391	3,070	2,946	3,288
			$'000		
Nominal Capital of New Companies—					
Victorian	523,228	298,162	240,914	161,610	201,357
Other	296,128	157,786	425,686	171,056	145,562
Total	819,356	455,948	666,600	332,666	346,919
			No.		
Existing Companies (At End of Year)—					
Victorian	30,579	33,682	36,082	38,144	40,894
Other	2,245	2,417	2,620	2,842	3,150
Total	32,824	36,099	38,702	40,986	44,044
			$'000		
Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Companies during Year	387,324	473,556	387,966	240,054	214,530

Company Registration Fees, 1964

Stock Exchange of Melbourne

Introduction

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1859. Over the years, there has been continuous growth in share ownership and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. In these ways, the Stock Exchange has played an important role in the economic development of the Commonwealth as well as of the State.

Functions

The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, &c., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has varied over the years from the old "call-room" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

Membership

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne is an association of 166 members. It is governed by a chairman and committee (12 including the chairman), elected by the members.

Official List

At 30th September, 1964, 2,904 separate securities (including options) with a nominal value of $11,366 mill. and a market value of $18,470 mill. were quoted on the Exchange.

In the following table, the number of issues (excluding options) and their nominal value are classified according to class of security. Particulars are shown as at 30th September for each of the years 1961 to 1964.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED* AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of Security	Listed at 30th September—							
	1961		1962		1963		1964	
	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value
		$ mill.		$ mill.		$ mill.		$ mill.
Commonwealth Loans ..	35	6,152	34	5,900	38	6,326	44	6,662
Semi-Government Loans ..	625	740	683	760	725	790	738	704
Foreign Government Loans ..	9	10	10	12	10	12	14	18
Industrial Company Securitites—								
Debentures	365	382	478	458	540	514	560	570
Unsecured Notes	292	266	313	268	335	282	311	260
Preference Shares	316	154	307	148	294	138	289	144
Ordinary Shares	791	2,278	759	2,480	785	2,638	811	2,788
Mining Company Securities ..	128	160	128	204	131	206	132	220
Total	2,561	10,142	2,712	10,230	2,858	10,906	2,899	11,366

* Excludes options.

Twenty-nine companies were added to the official list during 1964 and their combined nominal capital was $40 mill. In addition, new capital issues made by companies already listed amounted to $250 mill. At the close of the year, the official list comprised 880 companies—777 commercial and industrial and 103 mining companies.

Because of take-overs and mergers, thirty-five companies were removed from the official list during the year.

Turnover

Turnover of loan securities rose by 17 per cent. for the year, sales of Commonwealth Loans being 20 per cent. higher at 65 mill. units—the highest since 1960. Turnover of ordinary shares, rights, and options reached a peak of 153·1 mill. units—a rise of 6 per cent.

during the year, completing a series of eight consecutive annual increases. In this sector of the market the compound rate of growth over a ten year period has been just over 19 per cent.

Mining turnover recovered by 19 per cent. to 33·2 mill. units, almost equal to the record achieved in 1962, thus indicating the sustained interest in oil exploration and in base metal shares which reflected the record prices for copper, lead, and zinc.

The number of individual transactions during each of the years 1962–63 and 1963–64 was as follows :—

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTIONS

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64
	Number	
Ordinary Shares, etc.	371,365	408,874
Mining	76,528	90,913
Commonwealth Loans	15,877	17,677
Debentures and Notes	7,030	6,262
Semi-Government Loans	4,622	3,703
Preference Shares	4,409	4,345
Total	479,831	531,774
	$ mill.	
Value	367·2	450·2

The following table shows details of the turnover of stocks and shares during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES
(Mill. Units)

Class of Security	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Commonwealth Loans	86·5	33·1	31·3	54·3	65·0
Semi-Government Loans ..	3·1	2·8	1·9	2·2	2·3
Company Debentures, Unsecured Notes	1·7	2·2	5·4	7·3	7·4
Total Loan Securities ..	91·3	38·1	38·6	63·8	74·7
Preference Shares	1·7	1·1	1·1	1·3	2·5
Ordinary Shares, Rights, and Options	86·6	87·5	109·3	144·0	153·1
Mining	12·8	12·8	33·6	28·0	33·2
Total Share Securities ..	101·1	101·4	144·0	173·3	188·8

Other Facilities

In recent years the Stock Exchange has introduced new facilities for the benefit of industry and investors. These include probate noting and transfer marking services. Increased business was written in each department during 1963–64 as compared with the previous year. Applications for probate noting totalled 8,770—an increase of

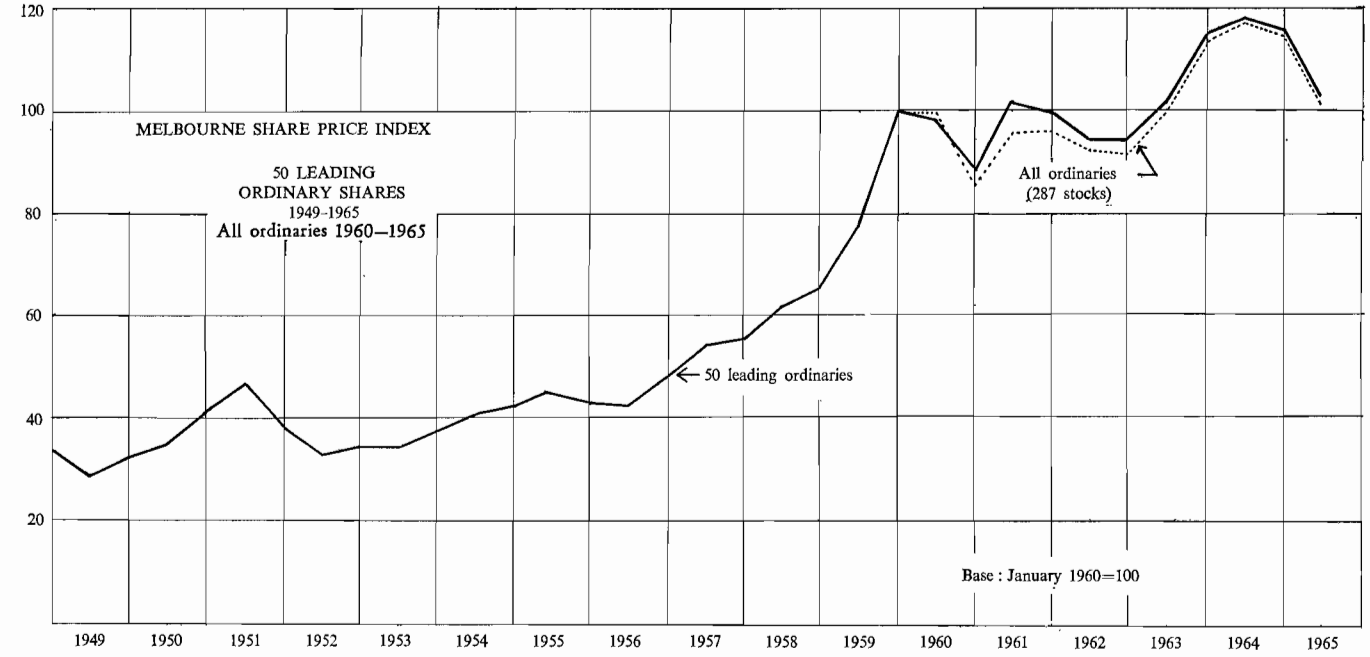


FIGURE 18.

[*Source : Stock Exchange of Melbourne*

4 per cent., while 212,456 transfers were marked—an increase of about 17 per cent. A service has since commenced for the noting of powers of attorney, company memoranda, articles of association, and change of name.

Melbourne Share Price Index

The Melbourne share price index is compiled by the Stock Exchange of Melbourne. (For the method of its compilation, see page 710 of the 1965 Victorian Year Book).

The Index includes an All Ordinaries Index and a 50 Leaders Index the former commencing in 1960 and the latter in 1948. The coverage of the Index was extended during the year by the addition of three groups, namely, preference shares, gold, and oil and gas. These are not part of the All Ordinaries Index.

There has been a close correlation between the Indices for All Ordinaries and 50 Leaders. Based on monthly averages for 1963–64, the disparity at no time exceeded 2 per cent.

The All Ordinaries Index which is published daily is subdivided into fifteen Industrial Groups. To measure short-term trends the 50 Leaders series is published twice daily.

At 30th September, 1964, the Aggregate Market Value (A.M.V.) of stocks included in the All Ordinaries Index was $8,152 mill. or 86 per cent. of the A.M.V. of all ordinary shares on the Official List. The 50 Leaders represent approximately 43 per cent. of the A.M.V. of the total listed ordinary shares.

The accompanying graph shows the trend of the 50 Leaders Index from 1949 and that of the All Ordinaries Index from 1960. The base period for all groups is January, 1960.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales

All types of Instalment Credit Schemes in which repayments are made by regular, predetermined instalments are included in this collection. These include Hire Purchase, Time Payment, Budget Accounts, and Personal Loan Schemes which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. The statistics do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not involving regular predetermined instalments, financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, services such as repair work and travel facilities, or rental and leasing schemes.

In addition to businesses which finance the sale of goods by retail, but do not retail goods themselves (called Non-Retail Finance Businesses), information is also collected from retailers who provide their own finance and from retailers' subsidiary companies (called Retail Businesses). Retailers' subsidiary companies are businesses which have been set up by retailers, or by groups mainly engaged in retailing, primarily for the purpose of financing their retail sales.

Figures for retail subsidiary companies are included with Retail Businesses in order to permit compilation of figures on a comparable basis over a period of time even when the retailer sets up a subsidiary company to conduct the financing which was previously done by the retail business itself.

The statistics are classified by type of business according to the nature of the business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

Particulars of total instalment credit transactions of Non-Retail Finance Businesses are collected regularly from all such businesses. However, particulars from Retail Businesses are derived from a sample of these businesses based on the Census of Retail Establishments for 1961–62. Because of this, the figures shown below for Retail Businesses are subject to revision. Revision to data for Non-Retail Finance Businesses also may be necessary from time to time as problems are encountered about coverage and classification. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods.

The following table shows the amounts financed by all businesses during the year ended 30th June, 1964 in Australia, classified by States and by groups of commodities financed. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30th June, 1964, for each State and Australia.

AUSTRALIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES
(Retail Businesses plus Non-Retail Finance Businesses)
($ Mill.)

State	Amount Financed* for Year Ended 30th June, 1964				Balances Outstanding at 30th June, 1964‖
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods	
New South Wales¶	202·1	20·6	178·5	401·2	545·6
Victoria	129·8	13·9	89·1	232·8	333·2
Queensland ..	82·2	9·6	56·7	148·5	202·5
South Australia° ..	47·9	4·1	30·3	82·3	122·0
Western Australia..	49·6	6·0	20·1	75·7	109·0
Tasmania ..	17·9	1·4	9·1	28·4	42·3
Australia.. ..	529·5	55·6	383·8	968·9	1354·6

* Includes amounts financed on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Schemes valued at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

† Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

‡ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), &c.

§ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

‖ Includes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

¶ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

° Includes Northern Territory.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales

The following table shows the amounts financed during recent years in Victoria classified according to type of business and groups of commodities financed :—

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES : AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS*

($ Mill.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods
RETAIL BUSINESSES				
1960	9·0	1·3	81·3	91·6
1961	7·3	1·0	80·0	88·3
1962	4·9	0·4	73·1	78·4
1963	5·7	0·7	75·7	82·2
1964	5·7	1·0	73·7	80·5
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
1960	128·0	9·8	23·1	160·9
1961	101·6	11·5	20·1	133·2
1962	90·4	10·3	15·4	116·1
1963	113·0	11·8	15·5	140·3
1964	124·1	12·9	15·4	152·4
ALL BUSINESSES				
1960	137·0	11·1	104·4	252·5
1961	108·9	12·5	100·1	221·6
1962	95·3	10·7	88·5	194·5
1963	118·8	12·5	91·2	222·5
1964	129·8	13·9	89·1	232·8

* Includes amounts financed on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Schemes valued at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

† Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

‡ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), &c.

§ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

The following table shows the balances outstanding in Victoria at the 30th June, 1960 to 1964, and the relationship between Retail and Non-Retail Finance Businesses in this respect :—

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES : BALANCES OUTSTANDING*

($ Mill.)

At 30th June—	Retail Businesses	Non-Retail Finance Businesses	Total All Businesses
1960	106·8	216·9	323·7
1961	119·2	205·7	324·9
1962	117·0	185·6	302·6
1963	115·0	202·9	317·9
1964	106·6	226·5	333·2

* Includes amounts owing on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit combined.

At 30th June, 1960, of the total balances outstanding in Victoria for all instalment credit ($323,764,000), Hire Purchase comprised 88·6 per cent. and Other Instalment Credit 11·4 per cent. The latter has grown since then and at 30th June, 1964, totalled $93,460,000 or 28·0 per cent. of the total instalment credit outstanding balances of $333,168,000. This increase has continued.

Cross-classifications of the statistics by type of instalment credit (i.e., Hire Purchase or Other Instalment Credit) and type of business (i.e., Retail Businesses or Non-Retail Finance Businesses) are not available for publication, but much the greater part of Other Instalment Credit is financed by Retail Businesses.

Retail Hire Purchase Operations

The following table shows the main features of hire purchase operations in Victoria for the years ended 30th June, 1960 to 1964.

It should be noted particularly that these statistics cover hire purchase operations by all businesses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS

Class of Goods	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	129,851	94,147	85,024	98,422	88,893
Plant and Machinery† ..	12,268	11,510	11,376	10,840	10,873
Household and Personal‡ ..	497,125	456,245	422,149	417,603	392,487
Total Agreements ..	639,244	561,902	518,549	526,865	492,253
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§ ($ mill.)					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	199·2	153·4	129·5	150·3	133·6
Plant and Machinery† ..	16·0	17·9	15·6	18·2	19·6
Household and Personal‡ ..	82·8	72·8	63·5	62·2	57·6
Total Value ..	298·0	244·1	208·6	230·7	210·8
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS‖ ($ mill.)					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	131·5	100·3	84·4	99·4	88·5
Plant and Machinery† ..	10·9	12·4	10·6	12·4	13·6
Household and Personal‡ ..	70·1	61·8	53·5	52·3	48·4
Total Amount Financed	212·5	174·5	148·5	164·1	150·5
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR¶ ($ mill.)					
All Classes of Goods ..	287·3	274·9	245·8	248·0	239·7

* Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts, and accessories.

† Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), &c.

‡ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

§ Value at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

‖ Excludes hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Includes hiring charges and insurance.

Part 10

TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Retail Trade

Census of Retail Establishments

General

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947–48, 1948–49, 1952–53, 1956–57, and 1961–62 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these Censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these Censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earth-moving equipment, &c., have been excluded from this and previous Censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilizers and agricultural supplies, and tractors have been excluded from the 1961–62 Census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, &c., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use.

In order to make a comparison between the 1956–57 and 1961–62 Retail Census results, it has been necessary to revise some figures for 1956–57 published previously to take account of the changes in scope in the 1961–62 Census mentioned above.

The first table of the two Censuses shows the number of establishments selling goods in each of 30 broad commodity groups, the value of these sales, and the value of sales per head of population. The numbers shown for each commodity group represent the total number of Census returns which recorded sales in that particular commodity group. Some retailers selling small quantities of particular commodities may not show these sales separately in their returns. Therefore, the particulars of number of establishments which sold goods in each commodity group should not be regarded as more than an approximate indication of the pattern of retail outlets for those commodity groups. In general, this factor would not have a significant effect on particulars of the value of sales for each commodity group.

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: ESTABLISHMENTS AND SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS*

Commodity Group†	Number of Establishments		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
			Total		Per Head of Population	
	1956–57	1961–62	1956–57	1961–62	1956–57	1961–62
			$'000		$	
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	8,134	8,819	180,068	232,608	68·6	78·6
Butchers' Meat	2,589	3,674	100,528	123,854	38·4	41·8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	3,683	4,429	45,726	56,748	17·4	19·2
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	6,127	7,725	43,652	54,898	16·6	18·6
Confectionery, Ice Cream, &c.	8,634	10,434	55,806	75,484	21·2	25·6
Other Types of Food	3,952	5,606	26,850	38,418	10·2	13·0
Beer, Tobacco, &c.—						
Beer, Wine and Spirits	2,119	2,106	126,992	151,702	48·4	51·2
Tobacco and Cigarettes	13,450	16,003	58,460	73,170	22·2	24·8
Clothing, Drapery, &c.—						
Clothing—Men's and Boys' Wear	2,303	2,376	66,872	78,082	25·4	26·4
Clothing—Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear	3,589	3,502	110,586	126,298	42·2	42·6
Drapery, Piece Goods, &c.	1,796	2,327	41,978	54,310	16·0	18·4
Footwear—Men's and Boys'	1,509	1,724	12,518	15,774	4·8	5·4
Footwear—Women's, Girls' and Infants'	1,306	1,453	22,352	31,328	8·6	10·6
Hardware‡, Electrical Goods, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware, &c.	2,713	3,247	34,272	39,904	13·0	13·4
Radios, Radiograms, &c.	1,262	1,244	10,046	8,560	3·8	2·8
Television and Accessories	777	1,226	19,696	27,584	7·6	9·4
Musical Instruments, &c.	539	503	5,536	5,460	2·2	1·8
Domestic Refrigerators	1,160	1,175	14,242	18,828	5·4	6·4
Other Electrical Goods, &c.	2,142	2,303	20,976	34,058	8·0	11·6
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (Including Mattresses)	1,002	1,076	37,782	44,700	14·4	15·0
Floor Coverings	738	827	18,906	21,452	7·2	7·2
Other Goods—						
Chemists' Goods	2,871	3,990	42,562	73,688	16·2	24·8
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	3,026	3,524	43,002	51,708	16·4	17·4
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,197	1,275	8,584	11,140	3·2	3·8
Jewellery, Watches and Clocks	1,254	1,396	15,886	17,576	6·0	6·0
Other Goods	2,997	3,500	38,554	49,828	14·6	16·8
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.)	§	§	1,202,432	1,517,160	458·0	512·6
Motor Vehicles, &c.‖—						
Motor Vehicles (Including Motor Cycles)—						
New	847	852	136,490	171,500	52·0	58·0
Used	1,068	1,130	74,198	114,990	28·2	38·8
Motor Parts, Accessories, &c.	2,763	3,795	38,890	50,696	14·8	17·2
Petrol, Oils, &c.	3,536	4,262	70,212	94,046	26·8	31·8
Total Motor Vehicles	§	§	319,790	431,232	121·8	145·8
GRAND TOTAL	34,754¶	37,268¶	1,522,222	1,948,392	579·8	658·4

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of $1000 or more.

† Only main commodities descriptive of the particular groupings are shown. For further details see Retail Census Bulletins.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies (such as tools of trade, paints, &c.).

§ Not available.

‖ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

¶ Total number of individual establishments. Many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group does not add down to the total number of individual establishments.

The second table shows the number of establishments and the value of retail sales for the years 1956–57 and 1961–62, and the value of stocks on hand at 30th June for each of these years. All establishments were classified according to Type of Business. For the purposes of such classification, reference was made to the type of goods sold as indicated by the commodity sales recorded on the Census

returns. In the case of some types of business, the descriptions given by the proprietors were also taken into account. For most types of business the procedures used in 1961–62 followed those used in 1956–57. Four types of business which were included in 1956–57 are not applicable in 1961–62 because of the change in scope. The types of business concerned are Builders' Hardware Stores, Grain and Produce Merchants, Business Machines Stores, and Tractor Dealers. In addition, a separate type of business classification has been included for department stores and figures for 1956–57 have been revised to incorporate this change in classification.

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS: ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUSINESS*

Type of Business	Number of Retail Establishments		Value of Retail Sales†		Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June—‡	
	1956–57	1961–62	1956–57	1961–62	1957	1962
			$'000		$'000	
Food Stores, &c.—						
Grocers	5,244	4,381	213,074	272,666	24,068	27,052
Butchers	2,242	2,628	100,240	122,210	1,046	986
Fruiterers	2,038	2,135	46,580	55,272	902	960
Bakers	1,371	1,350	34,032	40,904	768	1,044
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,129	4,007	63,430	105,352	3,428	5,484
Cafés	693	675	7,084	5,516	422	444
Fishmongers and Poulterers	504	730	7,996	11,386	72	176
Other Food Stores	467	811	12,206	26,424	546	1,038
Hotels, Tobacconists, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c.	1,845	1,798	131,796	154,754	4,082	5,062
Tobacconists	377	414	7,492	7,074	722	634
Tobacconists and Hairdressers	1,133	1,125	10,488	6,714	1,018	790
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
Department Stores	35	47	117,006	164,796	20,484	25,606
Clothiers and Drapers	4,162	4,123	179,234	196,686	44,454	51,376
Footwear Stores	711	818	24,610	31,638	8,544	9,874
Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	997	1,078	18,998	22,846	5,312	6,472
Electrical Goods, &c., Stores	1,057	1,108	55,876	72,988	9,950	14,190
Furniture, &c., Stores	710	739	50,876	54,838	12,554	13,374
Other Goods Stores—						
Chemists	1,174	1,390	35,572	62,336	6,684	10,484
Newsagents and Booksellers	931	922	38,400	45,292	4,660	5,762
Sports Goods Stores	181	234	6,022	7,686	1,506	1,970
Watchmakers and Jewellers	561	528	13,080	12,996	6,398	6,156
Cycle Stores	208	156	2,626	1,956	562	434
Florists and Nurserymen	385	437	4,608	5,970	334	534
Other Types of Business	1,205	1,259	21,982	27,486	4,744	5,526
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers)	31,360	32,893	1,203,308§	1,515,786§	163 260	195,428
Motor Vehicle Dealers—						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	2,887	3,717	265,040	355,766	27,726	34,052
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	258	308	39,606	58,696	4,384	6,468
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	249	350	14,268	18,144	2,804	2,918
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	3,394	4,375	318,914¶	432,606¶	34,914	43,438
GRAND TOTAL	34,754	37,268	1,522,222	1,948,392	198,174	238,866

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of $1,000 or more.

† Total value of all commodities sold by retail.

‡ Total value of all goods held for retail sale (including stocks of materials for use in repairs to customers' goods and foodstuffs for the provision of meals and refreshments).

§ Figures differ from those contained in the table on page 698 in that they include retail sales of motor vehicles, &c., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods, other than motor vehicles, made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.

¶ See note § above.

The third table shows a comparison of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales in Statistical Divisions in Victoria for the years 1956–57 and 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS : RETAIL SALES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS*

Statistical Division	No. of Establishments		Value of Retail Sales	
	1956–57	1961–62	1956–57	1961–62
			$'000	
Metropolitan	21,932	23,781	1,027,448	1,339,066
Central	2,797	3,014	100,604	127,130
North-Central	1,010	1,031	28,630	32,582
Western	2,544	2,574	108,030	128,888
Wimmera	941	927	32,716	37,166
Mallee	835	900	35,146	44,370
Northern	2,159	2,241	79,750	102,820
North-Eastern	976	1,038	37,080	46,574
Gippsland	1,560	1,762	72,818	89,796
Total	34,754	37,268	1,522,222	1,948,392

NOTE.—For boundaries of Statistical Divisions, see map opposite page 120.

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of $1,000 or more.

The table which follows shows, for the year 1961–62, the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales classified according to total retail sales size :—

VICTORIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS 1961–62 : SIZE OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS *

Total Retail Sales Size	Establishments		Value of Retail Sales	
	Number	Percentage in Each Group	$'000	Percentage in Each Group
Under $2,000 ..	997	2·7	1,444	0·1
$2,000 and under $6,000 ..	3,834	10·3	14,676	0·7
$6,000 and under $10,000 ..	3,439	9·2	27,058	1·4
Under $10,000 ..	8,270	22·2	43,178	2·2
$10,000 and under $20,000	7,718	20·7	113,018	5·8
Under $20,000 ..	15,988	42·9	156,196	8·0
$20,000 and under $40,000	10,053	27·0	288,380	14·8
Under $40,000 ..	26,041	69·9	444,576	22·8
$40,000 and under $100,000	8,062	21·6	482,664	24·8
Under $100,000 ..	34,103	91·5	927,240	47·6
$100,000 and under $200,000	1,896	5·1	258,032	13·2
Under $200,000 ..	35,999	96·6	1,185,272	60·8
$200,000 and under $500,000	927	2·5	280,100	14·4
Under $500,000 ..	36,926	99·1	1,465,372	75·2
$500,000 and over ..	342	0·9	483,020	24·8
Total	37,268	100·0	1,948,392	100·0

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of $1,000 or more.

Traders were also asked to supply details of the number of persons working at the establishment on the last pay day in June, 1962. They were requested to provide separate details of persons working mainly on retail activities and others engaged on wholesaling, manufacturing, &c. Persons who were normally working in the business but were absent through sickness or on holidays were included in the figures. The following table shows the number of males, females, and the total number of persons working mainly on retail activities on the last pay day in June, 1962, classified according to the main type of business and category of employment :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
	MALES					
Food Stores—						
Grocers	3,223	320	5,218	8,038	723	8,761
Butchers	2,103	85	5,636	7,449	375	7,824
Fruiterers	2,190	163	951	2,945	359	3,304
Bakers	881	63	2,381	3,180	145	3,325
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,082	523	882	3,466	1,021	4,487
All Other Food Stores	1,984	135	1,521	3,236	404	3,640
Hotels, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c.	1,314	198	8,064	6,251	3,325	9,576
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
Department Stores	2	..	6,004	5,913	93	6,006
Clothiers and Drapers	1,560	96	4,765	5,572	849	6,421
Footwear Stores	417	22	869	1,197	111	1,308
Hardware, Electrical Goods, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	579	46	978	1,372	231	1,603
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instrument Stores	663	40	2,925	3,434	194	3,628
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	404	30	2,244	2,572	106	2,678
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Booksellers	766	66	924	1,455	301	1,756
Chemists	1,138	24	1,328	1,882	608	2,490
Other	3,338	197	3,259	6,052	742	6,794
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.)	23,644	2,008	47,949	64,014	9,587	73,601
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	3,484	299	18,791	20,401	2,173	22,574
Total	27,128	2,307	66,740	84,415	11,760	96,175

For footnotes see end of this table on page 703.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962—*continued*

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
			FEMALES			
Food Stores—						
Grocers	2,314	619	5,478	6,697	1,714	8,411
Butchers	420	171	1,083	1,125	549	1,674
Fruiterers	1,072	477	2,457	2,347	1,659	4,006
Bakers	708	190	2,262	2,307	853	3,160
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,063	813	3,586	5,097	2,365	7,462
All Other Food Stores	1,181	376	4,103	3,697	1,963	5,660
Hotels, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c.	1,022	342	6,587	5,967	1,984	7,951
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
Department Stores	..	..	8,393	7,357	1,036	8,393
Clothiers and Drapers	2,227	297	12,660	11,158	4,026	15,184
Footwear Stores	209	59	1,460	1,356	372	1,728
Hardware, Electrical Goods, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	345	85	776	895	311	1,206
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instrument Stores	193	79	1,419	1,450	241	1,691
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	138	41	970	1,009	140	1,149
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Booksellers	515	128	1,694	1,865	472	2,337
Chemists	204	99	3,410	2,848	865	3,713
Other	1,215	444	2,557	3,149	1,067	4,216
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.)	14,826	4,220	58,895	58,324	19,617	77,941
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	811	363	2,819	3,315	678	3,993
Total	15,637	4,583	61,714	61,639	20,295	81,934
			PERSONS			
Food Stores—						
Grocers	5,537	939	10,696	14,735	2,437	17,172
Butchers	2,523	256	6,719	8,574	924	9,498
Fruiterers	3,262	640	3,408	5,292	2,018	7,310
Bakers	1,589	253	4,643	5,487	998	6,485
Confectioners and Milk Bars	6,145	1,336	4,468	8,563	3,386	11,949
All Other Food Stores	3,165	511	5,624	6,933	2,367	9,300
Hotels, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c.	2,336	540	14,651	12,218	5,309	17,527
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
Department Stores	2	..	14,397	13,270	1,129	14,399
Clothiers and Drapers	3,787	393	17,425	16,730	4,875	21,605
Footwear Stores	626	81	2,329	2,553	483	3,036

For footnotes see end of this table on page 703.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962—*continued*

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
	PERSONS					
Hardware, Electrical Goods, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	924	131	1,754	2,267	542	2,809
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instrument Stores	856	119	4,344	4,884	435	5,319
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores ..	542	71	3,214	3,581	246	3,827
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Booksellers	1,281	194	2,618	3,320	773	4,093
Chemists	1,342	123	4,738	4,730	1,473	6,203
Other	4,553	641	5,816	9,201	1,809	11,010
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.)	38,470	6,228	106,844	122,338	29,204	151,542
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	4,295	662	21,610	23,716	2,851	26,567
Total ..	42,765	6,890	128,454	146,054	32,055	178,109

* Includes members of owner's family and friends assisting in the business but not receiving a definite wage for their work.

† Includes friends and relatives who are paid a definite wage.

The next table shows, for each State, particulars of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales for the year ended 30th June, 1962, together with the value of stocks of goods on hand at 30th June, 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS* : ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS, 1961–62

State	Number of Retail Establishments	Value of Retail Sales			Value of All Retail Stocks at 30th June, 1962
		Excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.	Motor Vehicles, &c.†	Total	
		$'000			
New South Wales ..	46,209	2,060,412	623,082	2,683,494	328,128
Victoria	37,268	1,517,160	431,232	1,948,392	238,866
Queensland	17,065	701,642	218,010	919,652	114,284
South Australia ..	11,812	451,564	143,144	594,708	75,406
Western Australia ..	8,559	360,304	133,854	494,158	61,184
Tasmania	4,270	166,060	53,872	219,932	30,130
Total ..	125,183	5,257,142	1,603,194	6,860,336	847,998

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of $1,000 or more. Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

† Includes new and used motor vehicles, motor parts and accessories, petrol, lubricating oils, tyres, tubes, &c.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between Censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in Victoria in each of the commodity groups specified for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES*

($ Mill.)

Commodity Group	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Groceries	211·8	233·8	232·6	239·8	261·0
Butchers' Meat	112·2	124·0	123·8	130·4	139·4
Other Food†	200·2	213·0	225·6	236·6	243·0
Total Food and Groceries	524·2	570·8	582·0	606·8	643·4
Beer, Wine and Spirits††	144·6	151·8	151·8	158·2	166·0
Clothing and Drapery	254·0	261·8	258·6	268·4	290·6
Footwear	44·8	47·2	47·0	47·8	52·2
Domestic Hardware, China, &c.‡	40·0	40·0	40·0	40·6	42·8
Electrical Goods§	99·8	94·0	94·4	96·8	104·0
Furniture and Floor Coverings	70·6	69·4	66·2	68·8	77·0
Chemists' Goods	59·8	68·6	73·8	80·4	84·6
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	48·0	48·6	51·6	51·6	59·8
Other Goods‖	142·0	150·2	151·8	161·8	166·4
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.)	1,427·8	1,502·4	1,517·2	1,581·2	1,686·8
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.¶	464·0	461·2	431·2	523·2	573·0
GRAND TOTAL	1,891·8	1,963·6	1,948·4	2,104·4	2,259·8

* Compiled on the basis comparable with the 1961–62 Retail Census.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, &c., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

†† Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, &c.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies.

§ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators.

‖ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, &c.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

Oversea and Interstate Trade

Oversea Trade : Legislation and Agreements

General

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction ; trade with oversea countries is subject to the customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901.

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Tariff Act received assent on the 16th September, 1902. The tariff has been extensively altered since that date, and that at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1965 (operative as from 1st July, 1965.)

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to imports from certain countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

Australia has three classes of tariff : the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff.

British Preferential Tariff

British Preferential Rates of duty apply to goods, the produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, which comply with the conditions affecting the grant of preference, provided that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia. The British Preferential Tariff has been extended by trade agreements and by tariff legislation to cover all except a small number of commodities imported from Canada, New Zealand, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. In relation to specifled goods, the British Preferential Tariff applies also to specified countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, and to most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

Intermediate Tariff

The effective application of the Intermediate Tariff dates from the 1st January, 1937, and results from the conclusion of trade agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and France. Benefits from this tariff apply to countries with which Australia has trade agreements and to countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment as a result of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom. The tariff has also been extended to some countries to which Australia has no formal obligation to accord most-favoured-nation treatment.

The countries and the particular tariff items to which the tariff applies are specified by Ministerial order.

General Tariff

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, or special rates under trade agreements apply.

Primage Duty

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1965, *ad valorem* duties at various rates are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and their origin. Goods, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty.

Tariff Board

The Tariff Board is set up under the provisions of the Tariff Board Act to advise the Commonwealth Parliament on the formulation and implementation of tariff policy.

Trade Agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with oversea countries, the principal agreements being outlined below:—

Country	Main Features of Agreement
United Kingdom..	Dated 1956. Preservation of security for Australian exports in United Kingdom markets. Lowering of obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom.
Canada ..	Dated 1960. Mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions as for 1931 agreement plus concessions granted in 1932 and 1937.
New Zealand ..	Dated 1933. Mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions.
Southern Rhodesia Zambia and Malawi	Dated 1955. Agreement negotiated with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Preference for Australian exports (mainly primary produce). British Preferential Tariff treatment on exports to Australia with exclusive special tariff on unmanufactured tobacco. Following the dissolution of the Federation in December, 1963, the agreement has been applied on a provisional basis to each of the three constituent territories—Southern Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi.
Malaysia ..	Dated 1958. Agreement negotiated with the Federation of Malaya. Since formation of Malaysia in September, 1963, agreement applies only to that part of Malaysia formerly comprising the Federation. Records exchange of British Preferential treatment with special protection for Australia's wheat and flour markets in Malayan States, and for Malayan rubber and tin in Australia.
Japan	Dated 1963. Mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Japan to accord preferential treatment to Australian wool and wheat as well as expanded opportunities for imports into Japan of other Australian primary produce and motor vehicles. Australia to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products.
Federal Republic of Germany	Dated 1959. Import quotas for Australian products.
Indonesia ..	Dated 1959. Records desirability of expanding trade between Australia and Indonesia. Gives recognition to importance of flour trade from Australia to Indonesia.

In addition to the above trade agreements, Australia has entered into bilateral trade agreements with South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Switzerland. Summaries of the texts of

these agreements have been given in previous issues of the Victorian Year Book. Simple reciprocal most-favoured-nation trade agreements were concluded with Israel in 1951 and Iceland in 1952.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1st January, 1948. There are now 64 contracting parties to the agreement. They comprise most of the world's larger trading nations.

Five series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can only be manufactured under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale, or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), wireless valves, and canned fruit.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing, introduced at the beginning of the Second World War, was relaxed progressively after the war so that by March, 1952, goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A fall in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951–52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that in March, 1952, the import restrictions were again intensified. The war–time regulations were subsequently replaced by regulations made under the *Customs Act* 1901–54.

Between March, 1952, and February, 1960, import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position.

After the changes made in February, 1960, only about 10 per cent. of imports remained subject to control. The remaining restrictions were removed in October, 1962, for all commodities with the exception of a small group which were retained under control for reasons of association with the protection of the Australian industries concerned.

Export Controls

The Customs Act makes provision for the prohibition, either absolutely, or to a certain place, or unless specified conditions obtain, of the exportation from Australia of certain goods. The *Banking Act* 1959 makes provision to ensure that the full proceeds of exports are received, in a manner prescribed, into the Australian banking system.

Australian Trade Missions

Over the last decade, trade missions have become an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Trade's campaign to develop and expand Australia's export trade.

They have proved successful in creating an awareness, especially in new markets, of Australia as a producer of quality primary and secondary commodities, in establishing Australia as a source of supply, in establishing a basis for long-term business, and in producing valuable export business from " on the spot " trading. Trade missions have been directly responsible for substantial and permanent increases in export earnings.

Since 1954, Australia has sent overseas fifteen major trade missions, four trade ships, seven trade survey missions, and two specialized selling missions. The countries visited include South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, the Rhodesias, Singapore, Malaya, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, British North Borneo, New Guinea, the Solomons, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Zealand, U.S.A., Canada, Arabian Gulf, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and the West Indies. Some of these countries have been visited more than once.

There are various types of trade missions. The trade survey mission is designed to carry out a survey of a particular area, obtain commercial information, assess the market potential for Australian commodities, and recommend a programme of trade publicity and promotion in the area. This programme may include the organization of a full-scale trade mission to visit the area. A trade survey mission usually comprises five or six members.

The major trade mission usually comprises between 20 and 40 businessmen from all sectors of commerce, agriculture, finance, and industry, together with Department of Trade representatives. The function of major trade missions is first to sell, and secondly to publicize and promote Australia as an exporting nation. The success of these missions depends entirely on the selling and negotiating capacities of the businessmen who participate.

More recently the Department has introduced a new type of specialized trade mission. The approach is to organize a specific industry or group of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in oversea markets with known sales potential. The group visits the market, exhibits and publicizes its products and negotiates sales. Two specialized selling missions have been organized in recent years.

Victoria's Pattern of Trade, 1964

Oversea Trade: Recorded Value of Imports and Exports

The recorded value of goods imported is the actual money price paid plus any special deduction or the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher, plus all charges ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of export. When

the invoiced value of the imported goods is in a currency other than Australian, the equivalent value in Australian currency is recorded. The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100 ($200) Australian on London was stabilized at £125 10s. ($251) in 1931 and since then it has remained unchanged. The recorded value of exports, if sold before export, is equivalent to the f.o.b. value of the goods. If shipped on consignment, the value recorded is the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are consigned for sale. With regard to wool shipped on consignment, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia approximates sufficiently to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Oversea Trade of Victoria

General

Statistics of Australia's oversea trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act, and are presented in the following series of tables.

The total values of the oversea trade of Victoria for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are set out below. Exports do not include the value of stores shipped at Victorian ports on board oversea ships.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS
($'000 f.o.b.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Imports	Exports			Excess of Imports
		Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	
1960 ..	678,698	480,598	7,542	488,140	190,558
1961 ..	799,944	472,702	21,240	493,942	306,002
1962 ..	610,584	563,432	10,168	573,600	36,984
1963 ..	780,058	588,210	8,670	596,880	183,178
1964 ..	833,847	736,388	10,252	746,640	87,207

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, AND PORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30th June—	Australian Trade			Proportion of Australian Trade Handled at Victorian Ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	$'000 f.o.b.			%		
1960 ..	1,852,786	1,875,362	3,728,148	36·6	26·0	31·3
1961 ..	2,175,154	1,937,686	4,112,840	36·8	25·5	31·5
1962 ..	1,769,492	2,154,568	3,924,060	34·5	26·6	30·2
1963 ..	2,162,670	2,151,812	4,314,482	36·1	27·8	32·0
1964 ..	2,372,658	2,782,460	5,155,118	35·1	26·8	30·7

Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports

The following table shows value of imports and exports for the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 grouped in 21 statistical classes :—

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

($'000 f.o.b.)

Classification	Imports			Exports		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	7,098	7,216	9,112	107,818	131,736	141,330
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	19,374	19,992	22,520	140,968	110,366	169,287
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	1,262	1,014	1,367	1,138	1,356	1,446
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof	9,680	11,088	13,695	62	190	193
V. Live Animals	234	420	772	138	302	328
VI. Animal Substances	4,438	6,328	7,584	239,412	253,730	318,337
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	14,932	21,066	24,384	458	602	871
VIII. (*a*) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	21,096	27,956	23,929	2,118	2,228	4,789
(*b*) Textiles	57,180	63,340	63,363	964	1,480	2,121
(*c*) Apparel	7,352	8,336	9,414	342	390	550
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	74,440	86,610	79,053	21,876	24,574	19,134
X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes	4,754	6,566	5,567	706	984	947
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydrocarbons	3,766	5,004	5,607	2,042	952	1,336
XII. (*a*) Metals and Metal Manufactures (Except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	102,598	160,154	166,289	17,122	20,004	26,886
(*b*) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	23,078	31,874	39,423	1,734	2,440	4,025
(*c*) Machines and Machinery (Except Dynamo Electrical)	90,962	117,766	137,214	9,124	11,724	14,037
XIII. (*a*) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	15,334	19,216	20,193	1,118	1,370	1,960
(*b*) Leather and Leather Manufactures	1,238	1,596	2,198	2,124	2,460	2,458
XIV. Wood and Wicker	5,772	6,828	8,105	314	274	307
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, &c.	10,270	12,584	12,594	352	320	807
XVI. (*a*) Pulp, Paper and Board	26,542	30,826	29,271	794	1,110	1,279
(*b*) Paper Manufactures and Stationery	11,454	15,626	16,559	1,242	1,360	2,054
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c.	8,532	9,650	10,285	904	832	1,276
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	10,694	11,810	14,559	1,980	1,978	2,323
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	33,464	42,468	46,464	6,658	8,032	9,379
XX. Miscellaneous	44,758	54,376	64,207	12,084	15,996	19,164
Total Merchandise	610,302	779,710	833,728	573,592	596,790	746,624
XXI. Gold and Silver; Bronze Specie	282	348	119	8	90	16
Grand Total	610,584	780,058	833,847	573,600	596,880	746,640

The percentages which the value of the more important classes bore to the total value of merchandise imported during 1963–64 were as follows :—Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles, and apparel, 12 per cent. ; metal manufactures and machinery, 41 per cent. ; oils, fats, and waxes, 9 per cent.; paper, paper manufactures, and stationery, 5 per cent.; chemicals, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, etc., 6 per cent.

Victoria's export trade comprises largely agricultural, dairying, and pastoral products which in 1963–64 amounted to 85 per cent. of merchandise exports. Wool alone accounted for 36 per cent. of total exports, while wheat and flour exports represented a further 13 per cent.

Recorded Values of Principal Articles Imported

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles imported into Victorian ports for the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
		'000			$'000 f.o.b.	
Fish lb.	19,146	19,934	22,804	5,230	5,180	6,562
Coffee, Raw and Kiln Dried .. lb.	9,844	10,943	11,831	2,030	2,500	3,483
Tea lb.	23,924	24,182	24,254	9,516	9,222	8,970
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. lb.	12,591	13,957	17,083	8,768	9,832	12,135
Cotton, Raw lb.	9,879	12,603	16,377	2,676	3,294	4,304
Wool lb.	3,195	5,720	5,652	1,574	2,954	3,408
Sisal Fibre cwt.	131	220	210	1,372	2,798	3,595
Cotton Yarns—No. 50 Count and Finer lb.	2,554	2,033	701	2,062	1,522	554
Sewing Threads lb.	1,371	1,346	1,241	2,288	2,156	2,313
Nylon Fibres lb.	1,400	2,223	2,295	2,568	3,684	3,908
Nylon Yarns lb.	244	4,066	361	398	4,986	596
Nylon Lace	..	..	..	1,376	2,054	2,189
Corn and Flour Sacks .. doz.	735	974	1,158	2,466	2,826	4,993
Cotton Piecegoods—						
Grey Unbleached sq. yd.	14,194	18,614	19,526	2,480	3,042	3,019
Bleached, Printed, Dyed, or Coloured .. sq. yd.	81,649	91,698	66,999	22,940	23,610	17,817
Carpets and Carpeting sq. yd.	1,133	1,306	1,191	3,086	3,342	3,039
Petroleum, Crudes gall.	1,114,444	1,330,299	1,200,755	50,274	58,460	55,613
Petroleum—Enriched Crudes ..	..	..	..	4,246	4,382	3,774
Motor Spirit gall.	54,517	57,449	33,460	5,440	6,032	3,703
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. gall.	15,900	20,401	15,595	4,434	5,698	4,351
Dyes, Including Organic Pigment Dyestuffs *n.e.i.* .. lb.	1,840	2,643	2,210	2,510	3,906	3,280
Iron and Steel—						
Bar and Rod cwt.	130	163	186	2,720	3,006	4,408
Plate and Sheet—Plain .. cwt.	171	654	739	2,428	5,528	6,574
—Tinned .. cwt.	414	299	55	3,770	2,618	507
Hand Tools	..	..	..	2,200	2,440	2,615
Taps and Valves for Gases and Liquids	..	..	..	1,792	2,368	2,991
Aircraft	..	..	..	2,830	1,286	1,507
Aircraft Parts	..	..	..	5,916	10,082	13,464
Motor Vehicles, Chassis, Bodies, and Parts	..	..	..	54,816	98,616	98,349
Radio and Television Equipment	..	..	..	4,778	5,210	7,469
Tractors—Crawler Type ..	..	..	..	1,610	2,854	6,197
—Wheeled Type ..	..	..	..	5,890	7,346	11,022
Tractor Parts	..	..	..	3,570	6,378	9,901
Knitting Machines	..	..	..	2,630	3,088	2,773
Bearings, Roller and Ball ..	..	..	..	4,166	6,648	7,054
Crude Rubber (Including Crepe and Latex) lb.	32,686	42,689	42,031	7,796	9,484	8,746
Synthetic Rubber (Including Latex) lb.	14,124	16,277	18,139	3,282	4,048	4,597
Timber, Undressed—						
Douglas Fir (Oregon) sup. ft.	23,395	21,539	30,446	1,862	1,920	2,828
Crockery	..	..	..	1,962	2,242	2,320
Plate Glass, Polished and Patent sq. ft.	3,822	7,199	6,288	1,608	2,818	2,503
Pulp for Paper-making .. ton	43	61	60	4,586	5,924	6,030
Newsprinting Paper, Not Glazed &c. ton	65	73	88	8,938	10,162	12,510
Transparent Cellulose ..	..	..	..	3,486	4,244	4,134
Books, Magazines, &c. ..	..	..	..	7,670	11,312	10,655
Rock Phosphate ton	632	558	665	3,440	3,252	4,509
Polyethylene (Polythene) Resin lb.	8,632	9,567	13,827	2,194	2,188	3,263
Polyamide (Nylon, &c.) Resins lb.	4,681	12,426	14,896	3,084	7,154	7,825
Army, Navy, and Air Force Stores and Equipment ..	..	..	..	3,250	1,716	3,002
Outside Packages	..	..	..	10,302	13,566	14,101
All Other Articles	..	..	..	310,274	381,080	420,387
Total Imports ..	..	..	..	610,584	780,058	833,847

NOTE.—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of imports amounted to more than $2 mill. in any one of the three years.

Recorded Values of Principal Exports

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victorian ports during each of the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
	'000			$'000 f.o.b.		
Meats Preserved by Cold Process—						
Beef and Veal lb.	81,085	117,314	122,323	21,290	31,822	33,637
Lamb lb.	18,022	27,674	20,877	2,384	5,114	3,658
Mutton lb.	76,284	95,057	104,409	11,276	16,502	16,591
Rabbits and Hares—Skinned lb.	14,629	11,509	11,714	3,424	2,938	2,858
Meats, Tinned—						
Meat Loaf lb.	15,126	10,276	14,731	3,382	2,274	3,041
Beef or Veal lb.	7,919	10,199	11,833	1,744	2,564	2,301
Sausage Casings—Natural Bundle	1,756	1,659	1,796	2,898	3,322	3,735
Milk—						
Preserved, Sweetened .. lb.	33,803	52,551	67,659	4,428	6,576	8,887
Dried or in Powdered Form—						
Full Cream lb.	7,512	9,036	9,867	2,578	2,844	2,755
Skim lb.	28,192	40,427	30,991	2,084	2,996	2,285
Butter lb.	121,311	121,145	140,568	34,318	34,714	40,751
Cheese lb.	25,201	31,561	28,451	5,996	7,432	7,299
Wheat ton	1,401	845	1,572	72,538	44,572	82,200
Rice ton	8	10	19	900	1,148	2,644
Oats ton	150	173	190	6,328	7,180	7,819
White Flour—Plain .. cental	3,880	3,714	5,360	11,484	10,328	15,634
Malt lb.	106,172	111,930	151,712	5,010	5,424	7,258
Fruit, Fresh—Pears bush.	1,146	723	1,097	3,768	2,370	3,611
Dried—Sultanas .. lb.	113,637	104,695	99,657	15,014	13,064	13,413
Canned—Peaches .. lb.	34,663	36,594	67,609	4,158	4,328	7,805
—Pears .. lb.	81,920	72,036	119,416	10,452	8,944	14,512
Hides and Skins—						
Sheep and Lamb Skins with Wool on lb.	77,182	85,101	83,346	21,440	25,906	33,189
Other	..	..	..	4,424	5,600	5,383
Wool—						
Greasy lb.	372,401	363,938	383,921	188,722	194,234	246,854
Washed and Scoured .. lb.	21,390	23,540	21,064	12,668	14,328	16,274
Carbonized lb.	6,779	6,774	5,870	3,728	3,782	4,423
Tallow, Inedible cwt.	903	1,084	893	5,238	5,272	5,167
Petroleum Oils—						
Diesel Distillate (Incl. Gas Oil) gall.	51,880	59,406	20,351	5,442	6,422	2,380
Topped Crude Oil (Incl. Residual Oil) gall.	131,346	180,314	152,936	8,126	10,026	9,703
Iron and Steel Scrap .. cwt.	976	1,553	2,229	1,694	1,668	2,580
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	..	..	..	6,866	10,634	13,767
Agricultural Machinery and Parts	..	..	..	1,478	2,428	2,072
Casein cwt.	221	240	315	3,690	3,938	5,055
All Other Articles	..	..	..	84,630	96,186	117,099
Total Exports ..	..	..	..	573,600	596,880	746,640

NOTE—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of exports amounted to more than $2 mill. in any one of the three years.

Trade with Countries

The value of trade with oversea countries from 1961–62 to 1963–64 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS : COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT

($'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	194,866	243,576	247,618	122,572	117,290	139,783
Borneo (British)	6,452	2,702	4,213	1,572	1,764	117
Canada	22,326	31,704	33,562	10,468	12,946	13,186
Ceylon	7,472	6,300	6,481	6,308	3,832	5,451
Hong Kong	4,512	5,498	7,275	6,852	9,076	11,081
India	9,568	10,920	10,838	21,732	16,252	13,915
Malaya, Federation of	7,380	9,304	7,966	6,636	9,110	10,408
New Zealand	8,132	11,198	16,495	36,364	39,508	46,850
Pakistan	2,886	4,264	4,367	1,730	5,130	2,453
Singapore	534	788	1,131	8,940	13,274	11,630
Other Commonwealth Countries ..	12,660	15,854	20,099	18,590	23,132	27,742
Total Commonwealth Countries ..	276,788	342,108	360,045	241,764	251,314	282,616
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Arabian States—						
Kuwait	15,496	22,500	12,144	890	1,212	1,573
Saudi Arabia	17,300	27,460	16,519	962	1,822	2,112
Qatar	5,036	4,012	10,165	116	172	185
Other Arabian States ..	4	346	3	60	536	524
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,588	5,000	5,700	10,314	10,542	12,516
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	2,476	3,692	5,638	32,750	25,132	51,160
Czechoslovakia	1,998	1,958	1,981	2,906	2,042	3,867
France	8,534	15,170	18,060	37,296	39,762	52,412
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	43,778	56,052	61,558	17,992	16,974	25,486
Indonesia	7,012	8,008	8,226	2,104	1,488	2,227
Iran	12,954	8,702	8,713	984	1,538	1,555
Italy	9,128	14,662	12,984	32,228	24,354	30,758
Japan	34,404	45,368	53,320	79,614	83,550	106,835
Mexico	862	1,500	1,442	3,790	3,362	3,978
Netherlands	10,332	9,498	8,562	3,312	3,990	4,207
Poland	316	402	614	6,098	3,882	4,090
South Africa, Republic of ..	4,668	5,248	6,579	7,612	7,828	7,960
Sweden	8,418	10,942	16,225	1,380	1,948	1,685
Switzerland	9,066	10,008	10,478	662	372	316
U.S.S.R.	460	464	570	6,092	8,258	34,524
United States of America ..	112,230	160,554	175,549	44,236	59,642	59,563
Yugoslavia	166	42	119	3,440	7,170	7,419
Other Foreign Countries ..	23,288	26,014	38,533	36,990	39,900	49,055
Total Foreign Countries ..	333,514	437,602	473,683	331,828	345,476	464,008
All Countries (Transfers of Bullion and Specie)	282	348	119	8	90	16
Grand Total	610,584	780,058	833,847	573,600	596,880	746,640

The relative importance of various countries as participants in the trade of Victoria is indicated in the following table. Figures given are exclusive of transfers of bullion and specie.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT

(Per Cent.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	31·93	31·24	29·70	21·37	19·65	18·72
Borneo (British)	1·06	0·35	0·50	0·27	0·30	0·01
Canada	3·66	4·06	4·03	1·83	2·17	1·77
Ceylon	1·22	0·81	0·78	1·10	0·64	0·73
Hong Kong	0·74	0·71	0·87	1·19	1·52	1·48
India	1·57	1·40	1·30	3·79	2·72	1·86
Malaya, Federation of	1·21	1·19	0·96	1·16	1·53	1·39
New Zealand	1·33	1·44	1·98	6·34	6·62	6·28
Pakistan	0·47	0·55	0·52	0·30	0·86	0·33
Singapore	0·09	0·10	0·13	1·56	2·22	1·56
Other Commonwealth Countries	2·07	2·03	2·41	3·24	3·88	3·72
Total Commonwealth Countries	45·35	43·88	43·18	42·15	42·11	37·85
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Arabian States—						
Kuwait	2·54	2·89	1·46	0·15	0·20	0·21
Saudi Arabia	2·83	3·52	1·98	0·17	0·31	0·28
Qatar	0·82	0·51	1·22	0·02	0·03	0·02
Other Arabian States	..	0·04	..	0·01	0·09	0·07
Belgium-Luxembourg	0·91	0·64	0·68	1·80	1·77	1·68
China, Republic of (Mainland)	0·41	0·47	0·67	5·71	4·21	6·85
Czechoslovakia	0·33	0·25	0·24	0·51	0·34	0·52
France	1·40	1·95	2·17	6·50	6·66	7·02
Germany, Federal Republic of	7·17	7·19	7·38	3·14	2·85	3·41
Indonesia	1·15	1·03	0·99	0·36	0·25	0·30
Iran	2·12	1·12	1·05	0·17	0·26	0·21
Italy	1·50	1·88	1·56	5·62	4·08	4·12
Japan	5·63	5·82	6·40	13·88	14·00	14·31
Mexico	0·14	0·19	0·17	0·66	0·56	0·53
Netherlands	1·69	1·22	1·03	0·58	0·67	0·56
Poland	0·05	0·05	0·07	1·06	0·65	0·55
South Africa, Republic of	0·77	0·67	0·79	1·33	1·31	1·07
Sweden	1·38	1·40	1·95	0·24	0·33	0·23
Switzerland	1·48	1·28	1·26	0·12	0·06	0·04
U.S.S.R.	0·08	0·06	0·07	1·06	1·38	4·63
United States of America	18·41	20·59	21·05	7·71	9·99	7·98
Yugoslavia	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·60	1·20	0·99
Other Foreign Countries	3·81	3·34	4·62	6·45	6·69	6·57
Total Foreign Countries	54·65	56·12	56·82	57·85	57·89	62·15
Grand Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Interstate Trade

The available statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air (see page 766).

Interstate Trade by Sea

In relation to quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal, oils, steel, sugar, and timber. In addition, however, there is a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

The following tables show tonnages of the principal commodities of interstate origin or destination handled in the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong respectively during the five years 1960 to 1964. Some cargoes, as indicated, are recorded in tons weight, while others are recorded in units of 40 cubic feet, which measurement is taken as the equivalent of 1 ton.

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE: PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS

('000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Ale, Beer and Stout 40 c.ft.	17	14	11	9	11
Fruit, Fresh and Preserved .. 40 c.ft.	18	19	27	33	32
Groceries 40 c.ft.	19	22	14	17	16
Malt ton	7	4	6	8	16
Machinery ton	16	15	16	19	22
Metal Manufactures ton	8	11	13	9	5
Motor Vehicles 40 c.ft.	114	72	93	113	133
Motor Parts and Accessories .. 40 c.ft.	22	19	20	24	18
Oils—					
Aviation Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	27	51	28	14	12
,, Turbine Fuel (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	11	15	..	6	..
Fuel Oil (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	168	178	248	98	92
Kerosene 40 c.ft.	9	25	5	1	..
Motor Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	31	117	70	114	36
Paper and Stationery 40 c.ft.	21	16	23	19	17
Plaster ton	7	7	8	8	7
Scrap Metal ton	22	12	..	1	4
Steel ton	6	6	5	6	10
Tourists' Cars 40 c.ft.	81	83	88	89	75
All Other ton or 40 c.ft.	294	393	454	554	532
Total	898	1,079	1,129	1,142	1,038

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE IMPORTS

('000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Barley ton	34	39	48	16	15
Cement ton	5	8	7	8	1
Coal ton	587	589	495	423	453
Gypsum ton	121	73	102	121	127
Iron ton	11	13	36	43	42
Molasses ton	22	20	33	35	31
Oils—					
Fuel Oil 40 c.ft.	212	138	70	253	229
Kerosene 40 c.ft.	30	25	48	11	37
Motor Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	74	149	97	281	273
Paper and Stationery 40 c.ft.	92	78	137	131	131
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings .. ton	53	44	43	43	39
Pyrites ton	46	60	43	37	62
Steel ton	264	295	306	237	216
Sugar ton	175	174	203	168	217
Timber 40 c.ft.	163	129	136	143	126
Tourists' Cars 40 c.ft.	61	72	80	79	80
Wire ton	27	16	6	4	..
All Other ton or 40 c.ft.	278	359	348	472	696
Total	2,255	2,281	2,238	2,505	2,775

VICTORIA—PORT OF GEELONG : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

('000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
EXPORTS					
Bitumen ton	*	*	..	3	27
Refined Oils 40 c.ft.	813	773	890	803	839
Scrap Iron ton	12	11	2	*	..
Wheat ton	7	2	5	2	4
Wool ton	3	1	1	1	..
General Cargo .. ton or 40 c.ft.	1	1	5	5	4
Total Exports ..	836	788	903	814	874
IMPORTS					
Alumina ton	..	..	..	..	38
Cement Clinkers ton	..	4	47	70	74
Coal ton	266	257	205	215	224
Oils (Various) 40 c.ft.	303	347	216	99	124
Pig Iron and Steel ton	16	14	17	64	130
Sulphate of Ammonia .. ton	2	5	5	6	7
Timber and General Cargo ton or 40 c.ft.	1	*	2	3	1
Total Imports ..	588	627	492	457	598

*Under 500 tons.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and Tasmania. The principal items of the trade between Victoria and Western Australia during the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 are given in the next table.

In recent years, the value of exports by Victoria to Western Australia has been above $100 mill. per annum and has represented more than 40 per cent. of the total value of goods imported by that State from all States of the Commonwealth. Apparel, foodstuffs, machinery, and motor vehicles account for more than half of this total.

Exports from Victoria are valued at "landed cost" (i.e., on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r. in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail) at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold.

INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value ($'000)		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Apparel	..	..	..	12,814	13,910	17,114
Builders' Hardware	..	..	..	1,626	1,994	1,862
Explosives	..	..	..	2,182	2,418	1,754
Foodstuffs—						
Cheese lb.	2,780	2,597	3,870	986	878	1,298
Confectionery .. lb.	2,712	3,629	3,423	1,140	1,506	1,441
Milk Products .. lb.	8,091	7,978	7,240	2,144	1,858	1,686
Other	..	..	..	7,122	7,856	9,714
Footwear	..	..	..	3,576	3,976	3,871
Machinery—						
Agricultural	..	..	..	5,276	4,360	5,808
Tractors and Parts.. ..	..	..	..	2,668	2,912	3,439
Other	..	..	..	6,602	7,086	7,183
Paper and Paper Board, &c. ..	..	..	..	2,236	2,516	2,474
Petroleum Oils and Spirits gall.	12,280	9,884	11,985	1,494	1,158	1,243
Piecegoods	..	..	..	2,282	2,254	2,948
Plastic Material and Manufactures	..	..	..	1,310	1,792	2,639
Radio and T.V. Equipment ..	..	..	..	1,440	1,612	1,512
Soaps	..	..	..	1,060	1,574	1,345
Tobacco and Cigarettes lb.	2,525	2,632	2,833	5,752	6,266	6,891
Tyres and Tubes	..	..	..	3,832	5,066	4,759
Vehicles and Parts	..	..	..	18,556	33,364	26,717
Other Commodities	..	..	..	22,090	31,172	33,604
Total	..	..	..	106,188	135,528	139,305

INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value ($'000)		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Asbestos Fibre .. cwt.	33	62	32	360	618	393
Foodstuffs—						
Confectionery .. lb.	675	730	616	218	230	185
Meat lb.	2,486	1,502	897	752	484	346
Vegetables, Fresh .. lb.	7,275	4,218	4,338	380	262	184
Other	..	..	..	300	548	325
Hides and Skins .. lb.	1,023	1,616	1,382	252	246	156
Iron and Steel .. cwt.	1,003	1,508	1,526	4,282	6,642	6,826
Machines and Machinery (Except Tractors)	..	..	..	770	904	1,232
Petroleum Oils and Spirits gall.	66,084	56,702	111,678	6,712	5,670	10,387
Silver Bullion .. fine oz.	196	223	243	174	232	284
Textiles (Except Apparel) ..	..	..	..	394	534	231
Timber sup. ft.	2,849	3,454	2,620	362	432	336
Tractors and Parts	..	..	..	904	1,378	1,510
Wool lb.	2,100	2,759	8,373	1,130	1,562	5,465
Other Commodities	..	..	..	2,724	2,742	3,611
Total	..	..	..	19,714	22,484	31,471

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1961–62 to 1963–64. Exports and imports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value ($'000)		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA						
Alcoholic Beverages—						
Wines and Spirits .. gall.	190	133	115	908	856	695
Other Alcoholic Beverages gall.	321	337	307	532	560	473
Chemicals (Inc. Fertilizer) ..	..	..	..	2,086	2,204	3,183
Foodstuffs—						
Biscuits	..	..	..	396	630	713
Confectionery .. lb.	741	1,103	1,208	444	636	674
Fruit, Fresh .. bush.	309	158	235	1,174	590	871
Milk, Processed .. lb.	5,426	5,816	6,572	1,326	1,452	1,399
Sugar ton	7	9	4	1,302	1,620	717
Tea lb.	1,870	1,895	1,994	1,108	1,122	1,166
Other	..	..	..	4,092	4,602	5,274
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery—						
Machinery	..	..	..	6,378	6,030	6,030
Other	..	..	..	11,894	11,954	13,547

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA—*continued*

Commodity and Unit of Quantity		Quantity ('000)			Value ($'000)		
		1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA—*continued*							
Motor Vehicles	No.	17	19	21	29,676	33,488	36,473
Petroleum and Oils—							
Motor Spirit	gall.	24,192	26,150	22,809	3,022	3,106	2,554
Other	..	..	..	..	3,776	4,370	4,119
Paper and Stationery	..	..	..	..	3,008	4,052	4,051
Rubber Manufactures	..	..	..	..	2,028	2,084	2,443
Soap	..	..	..	..	492	840	1,092
Tobacco and Cigarettes	..	..	..	..	9,454	9,828	9,774
Wool	lb.	3,211	3,505	4,553	2,048	2,264	3,001
Other Commodities	..	..	..	..	10,868	11,966	13,532
Total	..	..	..	..	96,012	104,254	111,781
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs—							
Butter	cwt.	14	19	18	464	622	586
Fish	..	..	..	..	344	402	307
Fruit—							
Fresh	bush.	166	44	142	350	88	222
Dried, Preserved, &c.	lb.	3,385	3,149	2,010	374	364	235
Hops	lb.	1,649	1,010	668	1,056	676	425
Potatoes	ton	7	2	14	424	78	793
Other *	..	..	..	..	7,924	8,700	10,834
Hides	cwt.	13	11	14	198	188	203
Metals and Ores—							
Zinc Ingots	ton	14	14	15	2,914	3,130	3,182
Other	..	..	..	..	4,932	3,920	5,573
Metal Manufactures	..	..	..	..	692	552	704
Motor Vehicles	No.	10	10	11	15,356	16,240	17,015
Timber—							
Dressed	sup. ft.	9,020	10,030	11,835	1,924	2,222	2,579
Undressed	sup. ft.	36,012	36,536	44,119	4,708	5,186	6,040
Wool	lb.	2,195	2,114	1,966	954	900	873
Other Commodities†	..	..	..	..	20,886	23,248	27,666
Total	..	..	..	..	63,500	66,516	77,237

* Includes confectionery—not available for publication.

† Includes calcium carbide, aluminium, hardboard, paper and stationery, and plywood—not available for publication.

Customs and Excise Revenue

The next table contains a classification of gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth in Victoria in each of the three years 1961–62 to 1963–64. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

VICTORIA—GROSS CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED

($'000)

Classification	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, &c.	370	376	483
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ; Non-alcoholic Beverages, &c.	1,756	1,856	2,228
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	1,822	1,596	1,736
IV. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ..	10,580	11,920	12,383
V. Live Animals	..	..	..
VI. Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs ..	4	2	2
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c. ..	116	200	192
VIII. (*a*) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ..	810	1,304	1,387
(*b*) Textiles	7,498	8,642	9,807
(*c*) Apparel	2,070	2,422	2,720
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes—			
Aviation Spirit	..	60	45
Motor Spirit and Solvents	4,836	4,944	3,234
Aviation Turbine Fuel	44	110	41
Diesel Fuel	116	30	32
Other Oils, Fats and Waxes	1,288	1,412	1,330
X. Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	274	340	318
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydro-carbons, &c. ..	46	52	65
XII. (*a*) Metals and Metal Manufactures—			
Motor Vehicles	5,976	11,738	13,093
Other	3,546	4,954	5,800
(*b*) Dynamo Electrical Machinery, Electrical Appliances, &c.	2,508	3,890	4,937
(*c*) Machines and Machinery	7,262	9,192	10,020
XIII. (*a*) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures ..	416	798	986
(*b*) Leather, Leather Manufactures, &c. ..	200	274	391
XIV. Wood and Wicker	636	838	947
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, &c.	1,728	1,846	1,915
XVI. (*a*) Pulp, Paper and Board	1,080	1,342	1,197
(*b*) Paper Manufactures and Stationery ..	676	784	895
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c. ..	2,294	2,592	2,638
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	776	882	1,056
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	1,258	1,404	1,950
XX. Miscellaneous	3,884	4,544	4,876
Primage and Sundry Duties	1,580	1,778	2,017
Total Gross Customs Duties ..	65,450	82,122	88,722

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Commonwealth imposes excise duty are set out in the table below, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1961–62 to 1963–64. As with customs duties, collections include duty levied on goods exported to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods produced in other States, but consumed in Victoria.

VICTORIA—GROSS EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED ON PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity on Which Duty Was Collected			Gross Excise Duty Collected		
	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
	'000			$'000		
Beer gall.	68,497	68,800	73,112	67,354	67,652	71,894
Spirits (Potable) .. proof gall.	506	517	562	3,506	3,508	4,411
Tobacco lb.	3,128	2,950	2,682	5,762	5,434	4,939
Cigars and Cigarettes .. lb.	15,393	16,368	17,970	48,868	51,980	57,063
Petrol gall.	366,108	398,594	452,862	35,664	38,946	44,257
All Other Articles	..	..	..	4,404	4,680	5,238
Total	..	..	..	165,558	172,200	187,802

The oversea trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1963–64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1963–64

($'000)

Particulars	Melbourne*	Geelong	Portland	Total
Oversea Trade—				
Imports	775,810	57,825	213	833,847
Exports	625,697	104,347	16,596	746,640
Total	1,401,507	162,172	16,808	1,580,487
Gross Revenue—				
Customs	87,888	574	261	88,722
Excise	180,982	3,606	3,214	187,802
Total	268,869	4,180	3,475	276,524

* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1963–64

($'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports	Gross Duty Collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales ..	1,035,618	801,114	−234,504	112,974	227,898
Victoria	833,847	746,640	−87,207	88,722	187,802
Queensland	161,682	545,039	383,357	19,923	67,594
South Australia ..	179,651	322,159	142,508	16,147	45,378
Western Australia ..	121,677	286,714	165,037	10,369	37,839
Tasmania	35,513	78,318	42,805	3,003	14,951
Northern Territory ..	2,937	2,474	−463	520	1,471
Australian Capital Territory	1,732	2	−1,730	68	10
Australia	2,372,658	2,782,460	409,802	251,727	582,942

NOTE—Minus (−) sign denotes excess of imports.

Transport

Shipping

Coastal Trade

In the post-war years, and particularly since 1959, significant changes have taken place in the carriage of general cargo by sea around the coast. Although protected from oversea competition by the Commonwealth Navigation Act, the coastal sea trade has been faced in the post war years with keen competition from road and rail transport. This has forced Australian coastal shipowners to revise their trading practices. The entire trade, and its ships, have been radically changed and revitalized to allow shipowners to continue in a business which even today is still an essential means of transportation. The fierce competition, especially from roadhauliers, followed the lifting of limitations on interstate movements of road transport when road hauliers successfully challenged the constitutional validity of restrictions on haulage interstate.

Today, the coastal shipowners are in the third and final phase of their programme to recapture the proportion of the general cargo trade, which for a number of economic and practical reasons can be carried better by sea transport. The first phase in this programme was the introduction of new cargo " packaging ". Then followed new cargo handling techniques and equipment, and finally, specially designed and equipped Australian built ships were introduced to match the shore based equipment and methods.

General cargo began to be packed into containers and unit loads which gave economies in handling and loading and discharging times. Company owned terminals were built which were geared to the new concept of cargo " packaging " and stowage on board ships. The first of the specially designed and equipped ships were the vehicular stern-loading ships which carried cargo loaded on road transports at the premises of the shipper for direct delivery to the consignee. The road transports are driven on and off over the stern of the ship, while other types of unit or container cargo are carried on deck. This service was pioneered on the Bass Strait trade between the Port of Melbourne and Northern Tasmanian ports. More recently, a modern

5,000-ton vessel with roll-on, roll-off facilities as well as provision for handling other types of cargo was assigned to the Melbourne–Hobart trade.

Gradually the new ships' equipment and methods were extended and are still being extended between Melbourne and other Australian ports. The Port of Melbourne today has four roll-on roll-off loading terminals, including one for the sea link between King Island in Bass Strait and the mainland.

Other ships introduced were the specially designed and equipped container ships, and a 5,000 ton Australian built container ship has come onto the Melbourne–Fremantle service. The ship using a completely new shipboard system of cargo handling gear, consisting of gantry cranes together with special shore based terminals built to match the ship's handling methods, has introduced an almost revolutionary method of cargo handling in the coastal sea trade. The new ships and handling methods apply principally to the general cargo trade. Meanwhile, sea transport remains unsurpassed in the handling of bulk cargoes, although even in the bulk cargo trade modern specialized ships and handling methods have improved the transportation system.

In other States there is still considerable movement of cargo by sea between ports within the boundaries of a single State. Within Victoria itself, however, there now remains little movement of cargo by sea around its relatively short coastline.

Searoad Service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table gives details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania :—

VICTORIA–TASMANIA : SEAROAD SERVICE, 1963–64

Name of Vessel	Passengers	Accompanied Vehicles	Trade Vehicles*	Commercial Units, &c. †	Mail Vans
"Princess of Tasmania"	89,235	20,054	3,431	7,485	313
"Bass Trader" ..	1,622	1,008	5,170	26,223	297
"South Esk" ..	..	..	132	8,893	..
Other A.C.S.C. Vessels ..	..	..	685	7,232	..
Total ..	90,857	21,062	9,418	49,833	610

* Motor vehicles available for sale.
† Includes container units, trailers, timber packs, &c., as well as powered commercial vehicles.

Vessels Entered and Cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Entrances No.	3,355	3,404	3,545	3,581	3,717
'000 net tons	13,277	14,343	14,909	15,183	16,137
Clearances No.	3,351	3,412	3,537	3,581	3,681
'000 net tons	13,269	14,417	14,872	15,187	15,940

Shipping with Various Countries

The principal countries having shipping communication with Victoria are set out in the following table. The table does not include the intra-state activities of oversea or interstate vessels.

Voyages and tonnages of vessels arriving from or departing to particular countries are recorded against the country of origin or destination, notwithstanding that the same vessel on the same voyage may carry cargo or passengers to or from Victoria from or to several countries. Thus, vessels calling at New Zealand on voyages to and from the United States of America or Canada are not shown in shipping communication with New Zealand, and likewise, vessels calling at ports *en route* to and from the United Kingdom are credited to the United Kingdom only.

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

('000 Net Tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	VESSELS ENTERED				
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	4,878	5,080	5,548	5,291	5,735
United Kingdom	1,747	1,590	1,513	1,535	1,474
Nauru	421	324	348	338	385
Borneo (British)	241	125	194	53	112
Canada	340	441	378	416	359
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon ..	186	193	257	170	155
Singapore, and the Federation of Malaya	237	243	270	286	234
New Zealand	275	306	452	502	411
Other Commonwealth Countries	274	392	535	495	624
Total Commonwealth Countries	8,599	8,694	9,495	9,086	9,489
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	1,508	1,326	1,313	1,982	1,600
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	12	38	77	36	104
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	386	420	335	367	391
Indonesia	271	297	308	222	269
Iran	56	395	364	339	445
Italy	247	231	225	221	228
Japan	512	766	838	809	1,152
Netherlands	212	201	189	136	97
United States of America ..	526	777	548	652	789
Other Foreign Countries ..	513	704	682	640	957
Total Foreign Countries ..	4,243	5,155	4,879	5,404	6,032
Grand Total	12,842	13,849	14,374	14,490	15,521

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*
('000 Net Tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	VESSELS CLEARED				
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	5,892	6,098	5,912	5,803	6,260
United Kingdom	1,508	1,469	1,630	1,412	1,480
Nauru	205	198	195	221	305
Canada	308	290	308	322	261
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon..	200	192	314	219	276
Singapore, and the Federation of Malaya	289	228	361	544	335
New Zealand	354	436	454	379	441
Hong Kong	113	131	268	235	271
Other Commonwealth Countries	167	215	293	301	362
Total Commonwealth Countries	9,036	9,257	9,735	9,436	9,991
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	1,356	1,365	1,324	1,470	1,310
China, Republic of (Mainland)..	27	275	259	217	393
Germany, Federal Republic of..	240	276	248	279	337
Indonesia	99	124	170	162	205
Iran	134	292	240	377	455
Italy..	313	388	281	265	273
Japan	584	692	593	753	894
Netherlands	58	119	140	180	206
Poland	142	65	57	85	63
United States of America ..	308	377	437	532	379
Other Foreign Countries ..	436	651	791	709	829
Total Foreign Countries ..	3,697	4,624	4,540	5,029	5,344
Grand Total	12,733	13,881	14,275	14,465	15,335

Nationality of Shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1962–63 and 1963–64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
('000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1962–63	1963–64	1962–63	1963–64
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—				
Australia	1,806	2,116	1,804	2,087
United Kingdom	6,211	6,338	6,229	6,260
New Zealand..	178	198	177	198
Hong Kong	211	177	201	170
Other Commonwealth Countries	238	172	223	167
Total Commonwealth Countries	8,644	9,001	8,634	8,882

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING—*continued*
('000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1962–63	1963–64	1962–63	1963–64
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—				
Denmark	289	328	288	334
France	132	137	132	138
Netherlands	723	941	717	942
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	344	416	355	407
Italy	856	789	861	786
Japan	609	530	612	520
Liberia	660	688	665	671
Norway	1,348	1,386	1,343	1,367
Sweden	673	665	666	646
United States of America ..	193	202	195	207
Panama	316	274	314	281
Other Foreign Countries ..	396	780	405	759
Total Foreign Countries ..	6,539	7,136	6,553	7,058
Grand Total	15,183	16,137	15,187	15,940

Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1962–63 and 1963–64:—

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of Vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland	
	1962–63	1963–64	1962–63	1963–64	1962–63	1963–64
	Number					
Oversea—						
Direct	293	285	245	288	10	9
Other	1,527	1,616	250	218	84	91
Interstate	1,008	1,043	160	163	4	4
Total ..	2,828	2,944	655	669	98	104
	'000 Net Tons					
Oversea—						
Direct	1,977	1,357	1,975	2,208	65	38
Other	7,631	8,760	1,288	1,203	451	486
Interstate	1,575	1,749	220	318	1	18
Total	11,183	11,866	3,483	3,729	517	542

Cargoes Discharged and Shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of oversea and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1962–63 and 1963–64, as well as the tonnage of oversea cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 according to the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried :—

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT

('000 Tons)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland	
	1962–63	1963–64	1962–63	1963–64	1962–63	1963–64
DISCHARGED						
Interstate—						
Weight	1,689	2,107	492	404	73	104
Measure	399	509	24	15	..	..
Oversea—						
Weight	3,589	2,996	3,575	3,697	33	3
Measure	1,255	1,375	3	*	..	..
SHIPPED						
Interstate—						
Weight	794	583	1,073	887	2	8
Measure	434	605	7	3	..	..
Oversea—						
Weight	1,006	1,112	1,772	2,278	139	157
Measure	525	645	2	1	..	..

NOTE—1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet. * Less than 500 tons.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS

('000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
Australia	3	15	3	26	8	44
United Kingdom ..	2,638	1,404	2,794	1,203	2,896	1,291
New Zealand ..	59	138	67	129	92	132
Other Commonwealth	127	122	192	234	117	159
Total Commonwealth Countries	2,827	1,679	3,056	1,592	3,113	1,626

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*

('000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Denmark	291	92	127	98	281	87
France	366	10	171	8	180	10
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	146	78	164	171	236	177
Greece	26	302	91	215	96	648
Italy	243	118	836	83	453	8
Japan	116	64	306	78	156	121
Liberia	721	70	1,221	125	1,006	118
Netherlands ..	279	143	153	181	479	393
Norway	1,121	508	1,357	588	1,217	609
Panama	276	100	458	108	265	41
Sweden	361	95	333	132	484	154
United States of America	45	26	64	28	63	25
Other Foreign ..	70	48	118	37	42	176
Total Foreign Countries	4,061	1,654	5,399	1,852	4,958	2,567
Grand Total ..	6,888	3,333	8,455	3,444	8,071	4,193

NOTE.—In this table tons measurement have been added to tons weight.

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-four former shipmasters are licensed by the Marine Board of Victoria to perform all pilotage duty within Port Phillip Bay. One is in charge of the Williamstown office as Secretary-Treasurer; the others, in turn, take a week in command of the pilot steamer cruising off Point Lonsdale to put pilots aboard incoming ships or take them off departing vessels.

Thirty-two pilots are rostered for the various pilotage duties: from the Heads to Port Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong; between Geelong and Melbourne; in the Yarra River or Victoria Dock; or elsewhere as required. Pilots for inward ships are organized by the Pilot-in-Charge of the steamer; those for departing ships and ships berthing by the Williamstown office staff.

Tide is the pilot's greatest hazard at the Heads. Flowing over an uneven, rocky bottom at a rate of up to 10 knots, it creates a steep and turbulent sea at the narrowest part of the entrance. These strong tides have scoured out a deep gutter round Point Nepean, and the main stream of the tide following this gutter has the effect of setting ships sideways, towards the dangerous reefs bordering Point Nepean.

Inside the Heads is the 12-mile long South Channel for deep-loaded ships and the shorter and narrower 8-mile long West Channel for ships under 17 feet draught. From the end of these channels, vessels may proceed either to the Port of Geelong or to the Port of Melbourne.

Vacancies in the Pilot Service are filled by shipmasters with a pilotage exemption certificate who have traded regularly to the Port. Each pilot must purchase a share in the pilot vessels and other necessary plant. Pilotage dues are set and collected by the Marine Board. Ten per cent. of these are taken out for expenses and contributions to the Pilots Sickness and Superannuation Fund, the balance of 90 per cent. being paid to the pilots for disbursements, crew and staff wages, and for pilots' remuneration.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads during the years 1955 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS

Year	No. of Ships	Year	No. of Ships
1955	3,271	1960..	3,768
1956	3,042	1961..	4,228
1957	3,054	1962..	4,177
1958	3,311	1963..	4,333
1959	3,593	1964..	4,505

Further Reference, 1963

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are an independent, autonomous, corporate body operating under the provisions of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act of 1876, and subsequent amendments and variations. The land and waters of the 10½ square mile port area are vested in the Commissioners who are appointed by the Governor in Council. They comprise a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act, must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and port labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are both the Port Authority and the Conservancy Authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust is required to maintain, improve, and develop the Port, and is empowered under the Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the Port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Finance.

The Port of Melbourne is self supporting, and does not receive any financial grants from the State Government. The Trust is financed by the users of the Port, and it derives its income from a number of charges, principally wharfage rates, levied on per ton of cargo landed, and tonnage rates—levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spend in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of port owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long term port development.

Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernization, and development and any surplus is put back into port development. In 1964 the Trust had more than £24 mill. at book value invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of private and public loans which are raised and financed by the Trust itself, and which are guaranteed by the Trust's income from wharfage and tonnage. The Trust is required to pay into the Consolidated Revenue of the State Government approximately one-fifth of its revenue from wharfage and tonnage.

Port Facilities

An outline of the accommodation available is shown below:—

Victoria Dock

This dock is the hub of the Port's oversea import and export trade. Rail trucks bring primary produce right to the ship's side for export. It consists of a 96 acre basin excavated in swamp land. Guaranteed depth of water is 31 ft.

North Side

The 16 berths on the Northern bank of the Yarra are the main centre of interstate cargo trade. No. 1 North Wharf is virtually the head of navigation for ocean going ships, as it is adjacent to the Spencer-street Bridge, and the Port's latest provision for the new style of interstate cargo vessel with modern roll-on roll-off facilities. Depth of water is 28 ft.

South Side

Extending from the City at Spencer-street Bridge, there are 30 berths, including specialized ones for steel, gypsum, and containerized cargoes. Depths are up to 31 ft.

Appleton Dock

This latest and most modern port installation so far, provides five berths, including two for handling bulk coal and phosphate rock. The modern cargo transit sheds are 600 ft. long and 150 ft. wide. Depth of water is 31 ft.

Lower River

Special wharves are located here to service major Victorian industries. These berths handle bulk raw sugar from Queensland, sulphur and petro-chemicals from U.S.A., and oil from the Persian Gulf and the near North. Depth is up to 33 ft.

Williamstown

Century-old piers have been reconstructed here to provide for a modern oil terminal. Depth is up to 39 ft. The Gellibrand Pier is capable of handling tankers of up to 875 ft. in length, and 95,000 tons d.w.

River Entrance

Two roll-on roll-off berths were completed here in 1962 to cater for the Tasmanian trade.

Port Melbourne

This is a four berth passenger terminal and the principal passenger handling area in the Port. It also has a four berth cargo handling pier. Both piers provide rail facilities and depth of water to 37 ft.

Dredging Operations

The Port of Melbourne is the principal sea terminal for Victoria, and with about 90 per cent. of the Port's wharves and berthage accommodation on both banks of the River Yarra, the depth of water in the river plays a major part in the Port Authority's current maintenance and future improvement and development plans.

Throughout the world, ports situated on rivers, are required to undertake dredging programmes to maintain channel depths for the navigation of deep draughted ships, and, in Melbourne, dredging has been a continuing operation since the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners were established in 1877, as both the Port and Conservancy Authority for Melbourne.

At the beginning of settlement in Melbourne in 1835, the Yarra was a narrow waterway with silt bars and treacherous mud banks, making its way through low lying swampland subject to flooding and allowing access to ships with draughts less than 11 ft. In 1843, Melbourne's first Town Clerk petitioned for a survey of the River Yarra " to ascertain the practicability of removing bars that obstructed the passage of vessels of heavy burthen ". Following the establishment of the Trust in 1877, plans were formulated for the widening and deepening of the river along its course, and cutting a channel now known as Coode Canal across swampland at Fishermen's Bend and diverting the river from its course. Coode Canal was started in 1880 and completed in 1886 to a length of 2,000 ft., 300 ft. wide, and 25 ft. deep.

Since 1877, the Trust has dredged an average of approximately 1¼ million barge yards a year from the river. This has included maintenance dredging for removing silt and construction dredging for deepening and widening the navigation channels, both in the river and in the approaches to the Port, in Port Phillip Bay.

Much of the material extracted in 1880 was used to reclaim swampland alongside the Yarra and to provide berthage for ships. The provision of a deepened and clearly defined river channel did much to control the periodic flooding of the area.

The average cost of dredging to the Trust over the years has varied from £3,440 at 15.84d. per barge yard in 1877, to £24,842 at 4.79d. per barge yard in 1905, to £735,823 at 73.23d. per barge yard in 1950. The costs in 1964 were £564,312 at 61.66d. per barge yard.

In addition to the river dredging of 96·5 mill. barge yards, an additional amount of 79·1 mill. barge yards have been dredged from the Bay and out of the combined total 20·6 mill. barge yards have been landed and deposited for reclamation work by the Trust, 6·3 mill. barge yards by the Government, and 0·7 mill. barge yards by other parties—leaving 148·1 mill. barge yards deposited in deep water in Port Phillip Bay.

Further References, 1961–1965

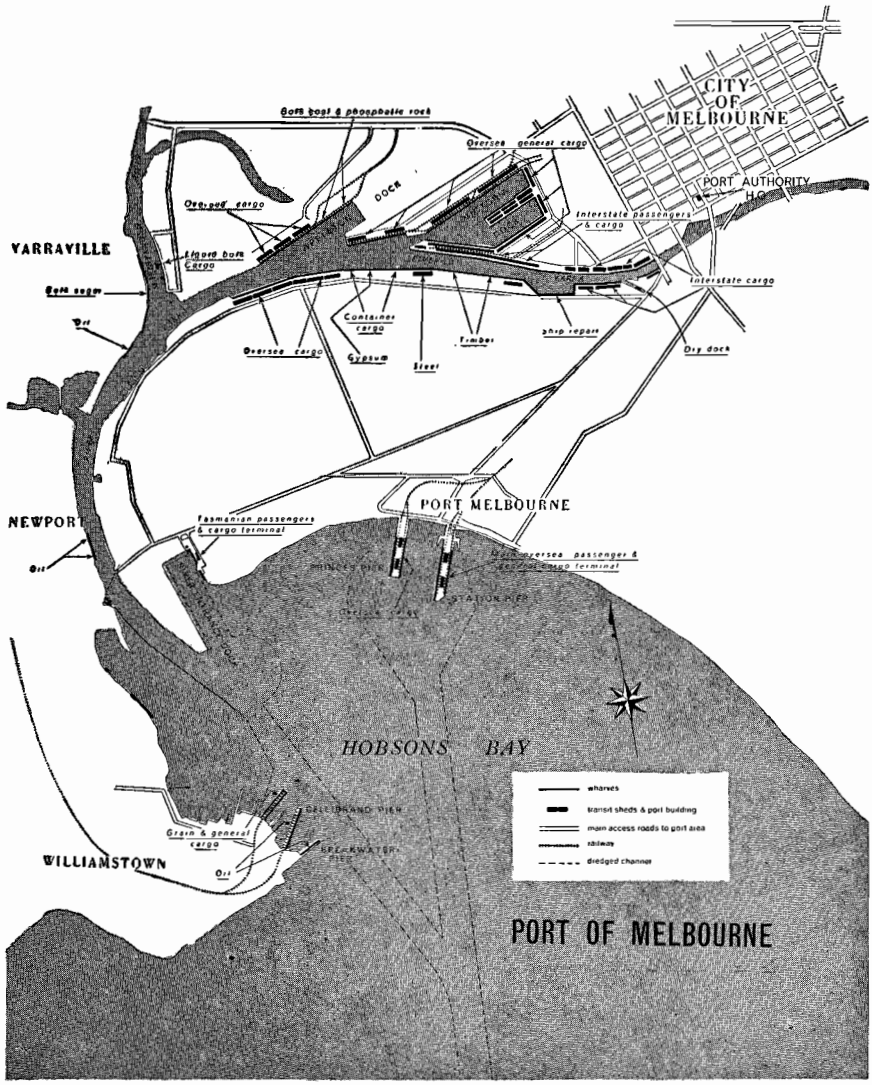


FIGURE 19.—Map showing shipping entrance to Mebourne and port berthage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	4,984	4,608	4,884	5,442	7,145
Rent of Sheds	210	190	208	326	637
Special Berth Charges	304	296	362	428	456
Rent of Lands	442	560	610	662	666
Crane Fees	1,360	1,296	1,296	1,436	1,613
Other	596	632	598	676	796
Total Revenue	7,896	7,582	7,958	8,970	11,312
EXPENDITURE					
Administration and General Expenses	434	442	474	500	710
Port Operating Expenses	1,590	1,610	1,768	1,916	2,160
Maintenance—					
Dredging	938	1,308	822	846	1,326
Harbour	64	70	60	90	75
Wharves	482	594	656	494	502
Approaches	58	64	72	78	90
Railways	50	56	46	32	44
Cargo Handling Equipment ..	248	250	244	288	304
Other Properties	50	90	44	48	38
Interest	1,172	1,300	1,384	1,440	1,482
Depreciation and Renewals ..	1,004	326	882	1,386	1,647
Insurance	278	82	86	160	165
Sinking Fund	362	522	404	458	1,150
Payments to Consolidated Revenue	1,004	930	984	1,100	1,437
Other	10	8	6	20	*
Total Expenditure ..	7,744	7,652	7,932	8,856	11,132
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) ..	+152	−70	+26	+114	+181
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and Property	130	328	100	82	253
Reclamation	30	64	24	56	23
Deepening Waterways	230	132	536	592	154
Wharves and Sheds Construction ..	1,540	1,244	878	970	1,423
Cargo Handling Equipment ..	262	150	72	116	294
Approaches Construction ..	20	52	214	142	361
Floating Plant	180	548	618	152	59
Other Works, &c.	144	180	176	306	253
Total Capital Outlay ..	2,536	2,698	2,618	2,416	2,821
Loan Indebtedness at 31st December	28,398	28,482	29,750	29,836	29,773

* Under $500

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the Port is by 15 miles of channel dredged to a depth of 36 feet and a width of 300 feet—progressively being widened to 400 feet. Seventeen berths spread over a distance of approximately

5 miles provide the Port's wharf facilities. Maximum water depths are 32 feet at nine berths and 36 feet at eight berths. Special berths are provided for the handling of steel, coal, grain, phosphatic rock and sulphur, and oil. Coal is discharged from bulk carrying vessels directly to railway trucks. The bulk grain terminal has a 26 mill. bushel storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour. The oil wharf is able to accommodate vessels of the supertanker class carrying up to 30,000 tons of oil. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 900,000 cubic feet. Adequate open coal storage is available. The port has good clearance facilities, there being direct rail loading at six berths and road clearance at all berths. Pt. Wilson Explosives Pier, owned and operated by the Commonwealth, is within the geographical limits of the Port of Geelong.

During 1965 two new berths came into operation—one at Corio Quay South for general cargo, the other, at Point Henry, for bulk discharge of alumina. A modern dry bulk berth equipped with 4 to 7½ ton kangaroo cranes giving an initial discharge rate of 1,000 tons per hour was commenced during 1965.

The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes seven tugs, six barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Wharfage, Tonnage, and Special Berth Rates	1,796	1,854	1,996	2,156	2,284
Rents, Fees, and Licences ..	32	32	32	36	38
Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	34	34	36	44	50
Other	438	510	514	596	730
Total Revenue	2,300	2,430	2,578	2,832	3,102
EXPENDITURE					
Management Expenses	248	240	242	252	272
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches ..	38	46	42	82	70
Harbour	82	82	74	78	78
Floating Plant	12	16	20	10	24
Other	12	12	16	22	22
Interest on Loans	282	278	310	320	344
Sinking Fund	58	56	62	60	72
Depreciation Provision	316	332	378	394	414
Other	416	448	460	518	618
Total Expenditure ..	1,464	1,510	1,604	1,736	1,914
Net Surplus	836	920	974	1,096	1,188

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*

($'000)

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating Plant	56	170	72	178	592
Land and Property	68	112	54	84	104
Deepening Waterways	..	234	652	636	228
Wharves and Approaches ..	412	850	364	498	898
Other	28	44	6	34	30
Total Capital Outlay ..	564	1,410	1,148	1,430	1,852
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31ST DECEMBER					
State Government	300	294	234	234	228
Public	5,490	5,300	5,900	5,878	6,958
Total Loan Indebtedness..	5,790	5,594	6,134	6,112	7,186

Portland Harbor Trust

The Port of Portland, about 200 miles west of Melbourne and 300 miles south-east of Adelaide, has been administered by the Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners since 1951. The Port serves an area of about 40,000 square miles in western Victoria and south-east of South Australia.

The harbour, an area of 250 acres of sheltered water, has been developed from a single open sea berth since the inauguration of the Trust. About one-third of the harbour area has been dredged to a depth of 36 feet. It is protected by two breakwaters, one 4,200 feet and the other 3,800 feet in length. These leave an entrance about 800 feet wide between their outer extremities.

At the present stage of development, there are three wharves providing berths for four vessels. Two berths are provided with transit sheds for general cargo, while one is reserved for bulk cargoes. Rail and road access is provided at each of these berths. A new oil tanker berth was brought into commission during 1963, from which petroleum products are pumped to bulk terminals at North Portland.

Completion of the Trust's million bushel bulk grain terminal, and the opening of Portland as a major wool selling centre, are both facets of current development which must result in increased trade and commerce through the port.

In the meantime, the Port Authority is keeping pace with these significant developments by undertaking a further construction programme that will provide additional berthing facilities.

To 30th June, 1964, total outlay on fixed assets in existence at that date amounted to $15·1 mill.

During the year 1963–64, shipping using the Port handled 339,136 tons of cargo.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
REVENUE					
Wharfage Rates	72	74	98	126	130
Tonnage Rates	10	12	16	22	22
Shipping Services	8	12	36	44	42
State Government Grant	386	648	604	498	646
Other	18	28	54	64	86
Total Revenue	494	774	808	754	926
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	24	38	48	64	58
Maintenance	30	44	94	80	60
Shipping Services	6	16	48	70	74
Depreciation	2	2	14	14	16
Interest on Loans	404	480	512	562	562
Sinking Fund	42	48	44	42	42
Other	8	6	4	2	2
Total Expenditure	516	634	764	834	814
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	−22	+140	+44	−80	+112
Fixed Assets at 30th June	11,210	12,878	13,570	14,034	14,332
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—					
State Government	3,210	3,714	4,092	4,092	4,092
Public	8,402	9,250	9,794	10,274	10,952
Total Loan Indebtedness	11,612	12,964	13,886	14,366	15,044

Lighthouses, 1964

Railways

Geographical Factors

The Victorian transport system, generally, is centred around Melbourne, the capital of the State. The existence of considerable gaps in the Great Dividing Range has allowed the railway system to fan out to the main agricultural and pastoral areas like the spokes of a wheel.

The line to the north-east and Sydney passes through the Kilmore gap ; through the Woodend gap goes the northern line to Bendigo and beyond ; the Geelong line crosses the basalt plains to the south-west ; and to the east, the Gippsland valley (between the Dividing Range and the Strzelecki Ranges) provides a convenient path for the electrified main line handling the vast brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley.

In the north-western part of the State—the Mallee region—the railway has stimulated development of what was previously regarded as arid, worthless land into prosperous farm lands. It also links the Metropolis with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

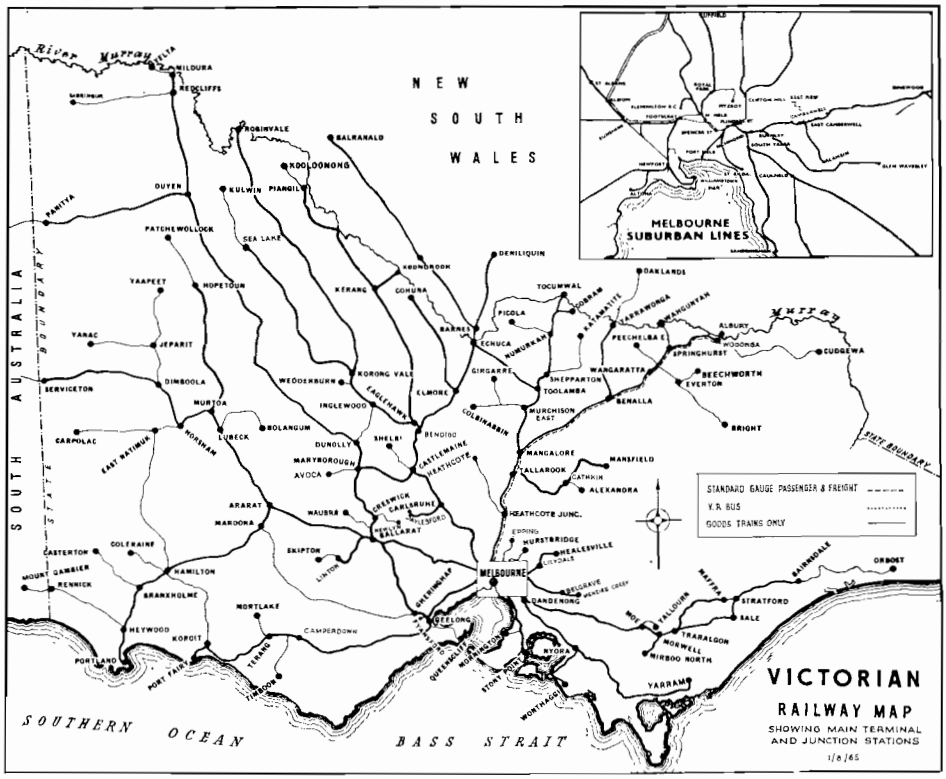


FIGURE 20.

Historical Development

The first proposed railway for Victoria dates back to March, 1839, when Robert Hoddle, Government Surveyor at Port Phillip, marked out a town site at the Beach (Port Melbourne) and planned a line from Melbourne. Seven years later, Geelong residents proposed the construction of a 200-mile line from Geelong to the vicinity of Portland and Hamilton in the Western District. In 1852–53 private railway companies were formed in Victoria and given Government approval to build lines.

Australia's first steam railway was operated between Flinders Street and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) on 12th September, 1854, and was opened by the Hobson's Bay Railway Company for public traffic the following day. The first Victorian country railway—Melbourne to Geelong—was opened on 25th June, 1857, and private companies' lines were built from Melbourne to Windsor, Brighton Beach, and Hawthorn between 1859 and 1861.

In 1862 Government lines were opened to Ballarat and Bendigo, and two years later, from Bendigo to Echuca. (The Geelong–Melbourne railway had been purchased by the Government in 1860.)

In less than a decade, Victoria saw fulfilled the promise of building the main trunk railways. Through the 1870's, construction proceeded

to the south-west from Geelong and to the south-east from Melbourne. In 1870, contracts were let for building the line from Essendon to Wodonga. The north-eastern railway, opened in sections, reached Wodonga in 1873. Nearly ten years elapsed before junction was made with the New South Wales system at Albury on 14th June, 1883. This was the beginning of the break of gauge, which persisted to plague New South Wales and Victoria until 79 years later, when the standard gauge track betwen Melbourne and Albury was opened for traffic in 1962.

Administration and Functions

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19th March, 1856. It is administered by a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by and responsible to the Government through the Minister of Transport. Each Commissioner gives special attention to particular branches of railway operation. They are also responsible for a number of sections of railway constructed in New South Wales under the Border Railways Agreement. The lines in the Riverina district are extensions of Victorian lines.

Main Locations of Tracks

The main interstate lines are the north-east to Sydney, comprising both broad (5 ft. 3 in.) and standard (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge tracks to the border city of Albury (190½ miles), and the north-western broad gauge line linking Melbourne with Adelaide. The Victorian terminal station on this line is Serviceton (287 miles). The north-east line branches at Mangalore to serve the Goulburn Valley. The north-western line branches at Ballarat (74 miles) to Maryborough (112 miles), thence to Mildura (351 miles—the State's longest country main line), and at Ararat to Portland, the Western District's new port (251½ miles).

The Gippsland line is electrified as far as Traralgon (97½ miles), and thence is diesel operated to Bairnsdale (171 miles). The goods service, also diesel operated, is continued through to Orbost (231 miles). Lines branch from Dandenong to Nyora and from there to Wonthaggi (86 miles) and Yarram (136 miles), in South Gippsland.

Other main lines are Melbourne–Bendigo (101 miles—known as the "main line") from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne–Geelong (45 miles), continuing to Warrnambool (166 miles) and to Port Fairy (186½ miles).

Main Types of Rolling Stock and Services

Diesel-electric locomotives—the S class (1,800 h.p.) and B class (1,600 h.p.)—haul Victorian Railways fast passenger and freight trains. The L class (2,400 h.p.) electric locomotive hauls passenger and freight trains on the Gippsland line—Victoria's longest electrified track. The T class (950 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotive is mainly a freight train operator, but it also hauls selected passenger trains. Modern multiple-unit saloon type "Harris Trains" are progressively replacing obsolete swing-door compartment type trains on the suburban electric service. Country passenger train services are supplemented by 102 h.p., 153 h.p., and 280 h.p. diesel and 260 h.p. diesel-electric rail-cars.

Shunting is carried out by Y class (650 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotives, W class (650 h.p.) diesel-hydraulic locomotives, and F

class (350 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotives, supplementing a number of low-powered steam locomotives now removed from main line service.

R, J, K, and N class steam locomotives haul some passenger and freight trains.

Most carriages on interstate and many on mainline country trains are of steel construction and air-conditioned ; but a number of excursion and corridor compartment-type, non air-conditioned carriages of wooden construction, are also used for country passenger traffic.

Freight wagons are of the fixed wheel and bogie types. They include many types of wagons and vans, up to 50-ton capacity, and a wide variety of specially designed wagons to carry loads ranging up to 170 tons.

Suburban Tracks

Victoria's first section of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge suburban line was built from Flinders Street station to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) in 1854 for Australia's first train. Construction of other lines was as follows :—Flinders Street to St. Kilda (1857) ; Footscray to Williamstown (1859) ; Princes Bridge to Hawthorn, Richmond to Brighton Beach (1859–61) ; Melbourne to Essendon (1860) ; Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872) ; South Yarra to Dandenong (1877–1879) ; Caulfield to Frankston (1881–1882) ; Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882) ; Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887) ; North Melbourne to Somerton (1884–1889) ; Collingwood to Heidelberg (1888) ; Ringwood to Ferntree Gully, Clifton Hill to Preston (1889) ; Burnley to Darling and Camberwell to Ashburton (1890) ; Princes Bridge to Collingwood (1901) ; Heidelberg to Eltham (1902) ; Eltham to Hurstbridge (1912) ; Darling to Glen Waverley (1929–30) ; Ashburton to Alamein (reconditioned and reopened in 1948) ; Fawkner to Upfield (reopened in 1959) ; Ferntree Gully to Belgrave (converted to broad gauge and electrified in 1962) ; and Lalor to Epping (reopened in 1964).

The line from Essendon to Sandringham was converted from steam to electric traction in 1919, and four years later the electrification of Melbourne suburban railways, as originally planned, was completed. Since then electric traction has been extended to several sections of the outer suburban area. Victoria which was first with the steam train was also first with electric traction in Australia.

Passenger and Goods Traffic, Fares, and Freight Rates

The general conditions under which goods and livestock are carried by rail are published in the Goods Rates Book, and for rating purposes, goods are classified alphabetically into 20 main class rates, whilst special rates are provided for livestock. Relatively low rates are applicable to agricultural produce and concessions are provided for country industries.

Competitive freight contract rates to meet road transport activities operate in the main Victorian country towns, particularly those close to the borders where road competition is intense.

Special rates, under agreement with forwarding agents and manufacturers, provide for the transport of goods in specified wagon-loads between the capital cities and also for the carriage of goods in various containers, including Flexi-Vans.

The bulk of the passenger revenue is derived from the operation of the suburban electrified service ; traffic on this is stable. Following elimination of break of gauge at Albury for passenger trains during April, 1962, a significant gain has been recorded in passenger traffic between Melbourne and Sydney, and interstate passenger business generally has been active. Introduction of air-conditioned carriages on several country lines in recent years has also resulted in improved services.

The ordinary fares are competitive and attractive concessions are available, e.g., to students travelling on vacation, and party travel.

Parcels sent by passenger trains are a large revenue earner.

Standardization of Gauge in Australian Network

The track mileage of the standard gauge line between Melbourne and Albury, including loops, departmental sidings, and dual gauge, but not including private sidings, is 242·70 miles.

Linking of Sydney with Perth, by an all standard gauge route when the existing gaps—Broken Hill to Port Pirie and Kalgoorlie to Perth—are filled, will not be to the disadvantage of Victoria. Melbourne consignors have direct access to the Sydney standard gauge line connecting with every station in New South Wales and with Brisbane, and to the broad gauge line to Adelaide, connecting with practically every important centre of population in South Australia. These connexions give direct rail access to about three-quarters of the population of Australia.

The development of bogie exchange at Melbourne and Wodonga has facilitated the interstate railing of Victorian goods and extended the advantages of standard gauge throughout Victoria for many classes of freight. The volume of standard gauge freight is increasing from year to year.

Developmental Programme

The Victorian Railways are pursuing a policy within the limits of of available finance, of modernizing the system by purchasing more diesel-electric locomotives, suburban "Harris Trains", and other rolling stock, and are continuing the programme of track relaying and duplication in suburban and country districts.

The current financial programme covers equipment for automatic signalling between Essendon–Broadmeadows, and between Moe–Morwell ; duplication work between Richmond–Burnley, and between Newport South–Rock Loop on the Geelong line ; and the development of the Dynon freight terminal to meet the needs of the expanding standard gauge traffic.

Money has been made available also to eliminate more level crossings by grade separation and protect other crossings with flashing light signals and boom barrier installations.

Additional amounts have been allocated for building vehicles for general merchandise and to handle specialized traffic, such as flexi-vans, steel sections, motor cars, and bulk cement.

Under the *Railways* (*Funds*) *Act* 1961, the Victorian Railways Department had been relieved of liability for interest and sinking fund payments on capital invested in the railways, and a "Railway Equalization Account" was set up, to which was to be credited the excess of revenue over operating expenses in any year, while any moneys standing to the credit of this account would be available for the purpose of supplementing railway income in any year in which the income fell short of operating expenses. This legislation operated for three years but by the *Railways* (*Funds*) *Act* 1964, a further amendment, while retaining the Equalization Account, restored the Department's liability for interest, sinking fund payments, and exchange on borrowings from 1st July, 1960.

Further References, 1961–65

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within the State. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 747.

Capital Cost of Railways and Equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railway Department as at 30th June of each of the five years 1960 to 1964 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC. EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING-STOCK

($'000)

At 30th June—	Railways		Road Motor Services	Total Capital Cost*
	Lines Opened	Lines in Process of Construction		
1960	249,670	1,054	60	251,246
1961	270,032	1,418	40	271,870
1962	291,008	1,948	20	293,264
1963	302,402	2,224	14	304,856
1964	312,512	2,478	47	315,172

NOTE.—Total capital cost includes cost of electric tramway equipment, &c. At 30th June, 1964, this amounted to $135,000

* Written down in accordance with *Railways* (*Finances Adjustment*) *Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation since 1st July, 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30th June, 1964 the capital cost of the broad gauge rolling-stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways* (*Finances Adjustment*) *Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation was $87·5 mill.; of the narrow gauge $0·01 mill.; and of the uniform gauge, $7·0 mill.

Loan Liability and Interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railway Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railway* (*Finances*

Adjustment) *Act* 1936, amounted to $330.8 mill. at 30th June, 1964. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled ($41.1 mill.), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was $289.7 mill.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, &c., as at 30th June, 1964 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was $392.5 mill. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled ($59.8 mill.) together with cash at credit in the Fund ($0.4 mill.) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of $332.4 mill.

The *Railways* (*Funds*) *Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways* (*Funds*) *Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1st July, 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1st July, 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of $332.4 mill. at 30th June, 1964, amounted to $14.7 mill. at an average rate of $4.414 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for $2.9 mill. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of $2.7 mill. at a rate of $4.50 per cent. on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to $49.9 mill. at 30th June, 1964, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue, the National Recovery Loan, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts with the exception that interest at 5 per cent. is payable to the Commonwealth on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621.)

Railways Staff

The number of officers and employees in the Railways Service (including casual labour and butty-gang workers), and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the five financial years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at End of Year			Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses
	Permanent	Supernumerary and Casual	Total	
				$'000
1960	19,587	9,302	28,889	62,228
1961	17,695	13,319	31,014	65,678
1962	17,624	11,356	28,980	68,914
1963	18,047	11,202	29,249	66,156
1964	17,848	10,349	28,197	69,087

Railways Route Mileage

The route mileage of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route mileage) for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is given in the following table. The opening of the standard gauge line in January,

1962, resulted in an increase in the mileage of lines with two or more tracks as at June, 1962.

It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30th June, 1964, the total length of these services was 204 route miles. This distance is included in the Single Track Broad Gauge Section of the table.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE MILEAGE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC	route miles				
Single Track—Broad Gauge* ..	3,877	3,878	3,756	3,756	3,700
Narrow Gauge ..	34	34	34	8	9
Double Track—Broad Gauge* ..	367	367	426	426	425
Narrow Gauge ..	†	†	†	..	..
Other Multi-Track—Broad Gauge*	12	12	75	75	77
Total Route Mileage ..	4,290	4,291	4,291	4,265	4,211

* Broad gauge refers to 5′ 3″ gauge track up to 1961; thereafter it also includes 4′ 8½″ gauge track and dual track.

† More than nil but less than half.

Railways Rolling Stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling Stock in Service	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Locomotives—					
Steam	354	307	272	258	246
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel Electric	87	89	105	105	139
Other*	53	72	79	83	84
Total	529	503	491	481	504
Passenger Coaches—					
Electric Suburban	1,047	1,045	1,068	1,080	1,074
Other†	696	680	649	614	614
Total	1,743	1,725	1,717	1,694	1,688
Goods Stock ‡	21,692	21,722	21,667	21,761	21,792
Service Stock	1,635	1,739	1,729	1,667	1,660

* Other Locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying rail tractors.

† Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been excluded.

‡ All parcels and brake vans are included, and from 1962 onwards, standard gauge stock is included.

Railways Traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 is shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	During Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Traffic Train Mileage—Country '000	4,587	4,471	4,720	4,829	4,835
Suburban '000	7,999	7,902	8,296	8,303	8,369
Goods '000	5,695	5,858	5,887	6,345	6,909
Total .. '000	18,282	18,232	18,902	19,477	20,113
Passenger Journeys—Country '000	4,635	4,370	4,790	5,140	5,082
Suburban '000	153,659	145,558	147,977	147,587	148,313
Total .. '000	158,294	149,929	152,768	152,727	153,396
Goods and Livestock Carried '000 tons	9,687	10,977	10,350	10,841	12,132

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(Excluding Road Motor Goods Services)
('000 Tons)

Class of Goods	Quantity Carried				
	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Grain—					
Barley	165	248	175	177	177
Wheat	938	1,902	1,902	1,887	2,368
Other	199	272	289	318	307
Flour	176	192	179	168	218
Fruit—					
Fresh	138	119	112	111	109
Dried	55	55	64	65	67
Beer	119	121	121	119	124
Briquettes	920	1,676	1,608	1,526	1,586
Cement	475	491	473	468	573
Coal—					
Black	290	222	245	205	219
Brown	1,243	778	422	390	483
Galvanized Iron	92	111	116	80	111
Iron, Steel Bar Rods, &c., Unprepared	229	323	206	404	448
Manures	728	712	751	818	951
Petrol, Benzine, &c.	200	203	205	207	195
Pulpwood	110	106	91	97	83
Pulp and Paper	133	130	138	141	128
Timber	261	234	197	234	264
Wool	151	133	134	115	132
All Other Goods	2,658	2,657	2,658	3,018	3,277
Total Goods	9,280	10,685	10,086	10,548	11,820
Total Livestock.. ..	407	292	264	293	312
Grand Total Goods and Livestock	9,687	10,977	10,350	10,841	12,132

Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the five financial years 1959–60 to 1963–64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE					
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	24,312	24,338	25,026	25,104	25,201
Parcels, Mails, &c.	2,750	2,808	2,810	2,894	3,044
Other	92	82	76	80	77
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods	42,318	50,530	48,724	50,470	56,121
Livestock	2,794	1,980	1,848	1,988	1,941
Miscellaneous	648	660	900	628	677
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services	3,028	3,034	3,056	3,004	2,964
Rentals	1,370	1,416	1,536	1,568	1,588
Bookstalls	800	790	808	828	828
Advertising	186	212	200	210	219
Other	182	224	234	206	219
Total Revenue	78,480	86,074	85,218	86,980	92,878
EXPENDITURE					
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	16,162	17,076	17,008	17,068	17,633
Rolling Stock	22,990	24,308	23,592	24,246	26,388
Transportation	25,200	26,034	27,564	27,958	28,857
Electrical Engineering Branch	3,974	4,140	4,222	4,234	4,328
Stores Branch	1,174	1,160	1,134	1,206	1,277
Pensions	3,940	4,254	4,516	4,658	4,797
Service Grants and Retiring Gratuities*	..	500	1,550	1,520	1,566
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	978	966	1,008	1,100	1,163
Pay-roll Tax	1,476	1,558	1,670	1,586	1,647
Long Service Leave	1,214	1,116	1,246	1,010	1,236
Other	1,724	†1,894	†2,048	†2,142	†2,344
Total Working Expenses	79,232	83,406	85,958	87,128	91,636
Net Revenue	−752	+2,668	−740	−148	+1,243

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
EXPENDITURE—*continued*					
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses‡ ..	7,272	7,558	§	§	§
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption	348	380			
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	416	422			
Net Result for Year ..	−8,788	−5,692	..	..	..
	Per Cent.				
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	101·0	96·9	100·9	100·2	98·7

*Commenced during 1960–61 as a result of a Commonwealth industrial award.
† Including interest paid to Commonweath under Railways Standardization Agreement, viz., 1961, $85,770 ; 1962, $160,084 ; 1963, $216,832; and 1964, $234,692.
‡ Including Loan Conversion Expenses.
§ Under provisions of the *Railway (Funds) Act* 1961, interest and other charges on borrowed moneys were not charged to Railways Accounts.

Revenue for 1963–64 increased by $5,900,000 compared with 1962–63. Total working expenses increased by $4,508,000 as compared with the previous year.

Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961, an account was created in the Trust Fund and called the "Railway Equalization Account". The Act provided for the annual appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue and the payment into the Equalization Account of any excess of railway income over railway operating expenses for the preceding year. Moneys standing to the credit of the Account are to be available for the purpose of supplementing railway income in the event of its falling short of railway operating expenses. The amounts paid into the Equalization Account were $1,840,692 for the year 1960–61, $7,318 for 1961–62, and $740,758 for 1963–64. To offset a deficit for the year 1962–63, an amount of $419,168 was transferred to Railway revenue from the Equalization Account, leaving a balance of $2,169,601 in the Account at 30th June, 1964. The calculation of these amounts was based on Treasury figures (which on the income side are mainly cash records) and not on net revenue shown in the previous table.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 were as shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,292	4,290	4,291	4,265	4,242
Gross Revenue per Average Mile Open $	18,266	20,046	19,842	20,376	21,878
Working Expenses per Average Mile Open $	18,226	19,406	19,998	20,398	21,572

Road Motor Services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Railways Commissioners :—

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the Control of the Railways Commissioners)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Car Mileage	371,621	352,661	326,094	321,680	341,304
Passenger Journeys ..	1,571,445	1,372,891	1,308,416	1,252,167	1,243,820
Gross Revenue $	84,526	79,730	74,768	73,648	72,800
Working Expenses $	149,348	152,994	146,816	128,262	122,132
Interest Charges and Exchange $	426	658	*	*	*
Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Written Off) .. $	59,638	39,984	20,410	14,452	46,962

NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

* Under provisions of the *Railway (Funds) Act* 1961, interest and exchange were not charged to Railways Accounts.

Tramway and Omnibus Services

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of chairman, deputy chairman, and member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the Metropolitan Area, and a fleet of buses plying on routes permitted by the Transport Regulation Board.

As the community grows and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the years 1960–61 to 1963–64 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
REVENUE				
Traffic Receipts	17,766	17,190	16,770	16,474
Miscellaneous Operating Receipts	134	132	126	166
Non-operating Receipts ..	316	324	476	297
Total Revenue ..	18,216	17,646	17,372	16,937
EXPENDITURE				
Traffic Operation Costs ..	7,868	7,860	7,664	7,819
Maintenance of Permanent Way	800	798	772	770
Maintenance of Tramcars ..	2,252	2,188	2,042	2,055
Maintenance of Buses ..	710	822	754	744
Maintenance of Electrical Equipment of Lines and Sub-stations	382	410	410	433
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds	194	186	246	254
Electric Traction Energy ..	986	964	924	908
Fuel Oil for Buses ..	206	228	230	213
Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees	20	22	22	21
General Administration and Stores Department Costs	906	908	904	996
Pay-roll Tax	296	300	292	297
Workers Compensation Payments	390	332	318	328
Depreciation	1,390	886	886	902
Non-operating Expenses ..	56	54	54	52
Provisions—				
Long Service Leave ..	228	240	234	225
Retiring Gratuities ..	396	426	412	434
Accrued Sick Leave ..	6	12	32	36
Public Risk Insurance ..	156	174	206	207
Interest on Loans ..	968	974	952	945
Obsolescence in Stores Stock	..	10	8	8
Total Expenditure ..	18,210	17,794	17,362	17,646
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)	+6	−148	+10	−709
Capital Outlay	1,216	860	892	1,101
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June	19,438	19,340	18,324	18,497

Particulars relating to the tramway systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open at 30th June—		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Operating Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
	Double	Single					Rolling-Stock	Persons Employed
	miles		'000		$'000		No.	
1960..	138	4	19,736	177,868	14,676	14,524	783	4,477
1961..	138	4	19,296	172,055	15,014	14,722	784	4,691
1962..	138	4	18,814	167,250	14,344	14,170	715	4,298
1963..	135	4	17,708	162,692	13,860	13,764	712	4,204
1964..	134	4	17,575	160,479	13,630	14,011	712	3,968

In the next table, the operations of the motor omnibus systems of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS

Year Ended 30th June—	Route Miles	Bus Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Operating Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
						Rolling-Stock	Persons Employed
		'000		$'000		No.	
1960 ..	58	5,836	31,286	2,812	3,324	210	869
1961 ..	60	5,926	30,282	2,886	3,432	209	886
1962* ..	123	6,993	31,313	2,978	3,570	238	937
1963 ..	123	7,341	32,634	3,036	3,544	238	918
1964 ..	123	7,283	32,426	3,010	3,583	232	869

* On 2nd July, 1961 the service was extended into Doncaster, Templestowe, and Warrandyte areas.

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, &c., for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, &c., PER MILE, &c.

Year Ended 30th June—	Operating Receipts			Operating Expenses		Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts
	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	Per Passenger	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	
	$'000	cents	cents	$'000	cents	%
1960	14,676	74·364	8·251	14,524	73·587	98·955
1961	15,014	77·809	8·726	14,722	76·296	98·056
1962	14,344	76·239	8·576	14,170	75·316	98·790
1963	13,860	78·272	8·519	13,764	77·731	99·309
1964	13,630	77·551	8·493	14,011	79·721	102·799

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, &c., PER MILE, &c.

Year Ended 30th June—	Operating Receipts			Operating Expenses		Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts
	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	Per Passenger	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	
	$'000	cents	cents	$'000	cents	%
1960	2,812	48·195	8·990	3,324	56·945	118·154
1961	2,886	48·706	9·532	3,432	57·927	118·932
1962	2,978	42·590	9·511	3,570	51·045	119·851
1963	3,036	41·356	9·303	3,544	48·281	116·743
1964	3,010	41·329	9·283	3,583	49·196	119·034

Metropolitan Private Omnibus Services

A summary of the activities of omnibus systems operated by private enterprise in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the year 1963–64 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN AREA OF MELBOURNE : PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES, 1963–64

Particulars		Year 1963–64
Number of Omnibuses at End of Year :—		
Operating		686
Substitute		61
Omnibus Miles Run	('000)	20,584
Passenger Journeys	('000)	86,333
Gross Revenue	($'000)	6,810
Value of Omnibuses	($'000)	2,096
Value of Other Equipment	($'000)	78
Number of Drivers Employed		936

Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities

The cities, other than the Metropolis, having electric tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track) and Bendigo, with 8·64 miles of lines (2·43 double and 6·21 single track). Both of these systems are operated by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are summarized in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	Rolling Stock	Persons Employed
	Double	Single						
	miles		'000		$'000		No.	
1960..	5	18	848	6,201	200	538	48	187
1961..	5	18	844	6,071	202	560	47	185
1962..	5	18	841	6,005	196	568	47	185
1963..	5	18	839	5,583	210	558	46	183
1964..	5	18	840	4,945	244	605	46	191

Further References, 1961–1963

Motor Vehicles

Registration, Licences, &c.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads. Trailers (when used for the carriage of passengers or goods for hire or in course of trade), fore-cars, and sidecars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles must also be registered.

With the exception that driver or rider licence fees were increased to £1 ($2.00) as from 1st January, 1965, fees payable in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1965, remained unaltered from those obtaining in the previous year. (See Victorian Year Book 1965, page 764.) As from 1st July, 1965, however, amendments were made to most rates of registration.

The following is a brief summary of the annual fees payable in respect of the principal types of registration and for the licensing of drivers and riders as from 1st July, 1965 :—

Type of Registration or Licence	Annual Rate
Motor Cycle (without trailer, &c.) ..	£1 17s. ($3.70).
Motor Cycle (with trailer, &c. attached)	£2 15s. ($5.50).
Motor Car (private use)	5s. 6d.($0.55) for each power-weight unit*.
Motor Car (private and business use) ..	6s. 6d. ($0.65) for each power-weight unit*.
Trailer (attached to motor car) ..	£2 4s. ($4.40) to £8 16s. ($17.60) each, according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres.
Motor Car (Commercial Passenger Vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service or a temporary school service licence.	£7 10s. ($15.00).
Motor Car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade).	From 8s. 6d. ($0.85) to 19s. 6d. ($1.95) for each power-weight unit* according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres.
Motor Car (constructed for the carriage of goods owned by primary producers and used solely in connexion with their business).	From 3s. ($0.30) to 11s. ($1.10) for each power-weight unit* according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres. (When more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only.)
Mobile Crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles).	£12 4s. 6d. ($24.45) (Unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable.)
Driver or Rider Licence	£1 ($2.00) (An additional fee of £1 ($2.00) is payable by all applicants for new licences.)
Instructors' Licences	£10 ($20.00) issued for a period of three years.

* The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horse-power and the weight in hundredweights of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE.—The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is £5 10s. ($11.00).

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of each of the years 1955, 1962 (census years), 1963 and 1964. Particulars of Commonwealth-owned vehicles with the exception of Defence Service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER ACCORDING TO TYPE

Type of Vehicle	At 31st December—			
	1955	1962	1963	1964
Cars *	422,543	611,496	645,366	676,890
Station Wagons	5,690	69,528	89,552	112,437
Utilities	75,721	94,470	95,211	94,558
Panel Vans	19,913	31,328	32,096	33,129
Trucks †	70,362	79,482	82,214	85,661
Omnibuses	2,580	3,409	3,603	3,815
Total (Excluding Motor Cycles)	596,809	889,713	948,042	1,006,490
Motor Cycles §	26,406	15,802	14,518	13,051
GRAND TOTAL	623,215	905,515	962,560	1,019,541

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor-scooters.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, the number of drivers' and other licences issued, and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :—

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' ETC., LICENCES IN FORCE AND REVENUE RECEIVED

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	LICENCES IN FORCE				
Drivers' and Riders' Licences	967,952	1,032,431	1,079,751	1,112,750	1,162,448
Dealers' Licences ..	1,328	1,342	1,263	1,262	1,354
	REVENUE				
Total Revenue Received during Year Ended 30th June $'000	22,098	22,538	23,334	25,176	27,433

The following tables, giving new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services), and are based on the year ended 31st December. They are not comparable with the previous table.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES ACCORDING TO TYPE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

Year	Motor Vehicles (Excluding Motor Cycles)							Motor Cycles §
	Motor Cars *	Station Wagons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks †	Omni-buses	Total	
1960..	60,557	14,817	6,637	3,975	5,421	262	91,669	1,986
1961..	40,907	13,031	5,217	2,782	3,950	191	66,078	903
1962..	55,628	17,578	5,677	3,269	4,123	284	86,559	712
1963..	62,911	20,807	6,525	3,436	5,279	321	99,279	640
1964..	68,083	23,418	6,747	4,179	6,311	371	109,109	864

* Includes ambulances and hearses.
† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.
§ Includes motor-scooters.

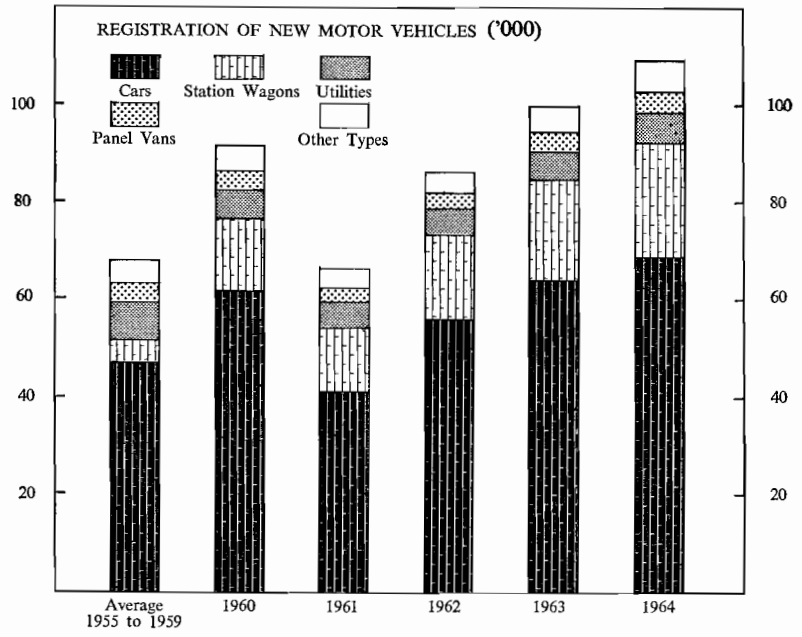


FIGURE 21.—Graph showing new motor vehicle registrations, 1955 to 1964.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

Make	Motor Cars			Station Wagons		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Austin	1,351	931	615	673	577	304
Chevrolet	540	716	675	3	2	17
Chrysler	2,180	3,689	5,620	..	225	2,443
Datsun	72	180	536	92	123	176
Fiat	504	428	373	34	33	42
Ford	10,911	10,739	10,665	5,328	4,255	3,296
Hillman	1,506	1,159	2,003	252	265	203
Holden	19,595	23,139	22,453	10,371	13,859	14,835
Humber	525	1,081	917	2	3	1
Mercedes Benz ..	394	412	390	..	..	..
Morris	6,894	7,970	9,051	56	3	..
Nissan	1	220	177	..	29	125
Rambler	82	264	341	33	57	55
Simca	491	571	352	395	312	166
Studebaker	433	625	490	46	62	37
Toyota	..	106	917	1	32	387
Triumph	364	295	355	..	..	..
Vauxhall	1,678	1,814	2,057	5	6	48
Volkswagen	4,819	5,316	7,305	81	605	1,063
Wolseley	999	1,276	876	..	..	..
Other	2,289	1,980	1,915	206	359	220
Total ..	55,628	62,911	68,083	17,578	20,807	23,418

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

Make	1963				1964			
	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total
Austin ..	3	2	388	393	..	3	381	384
Bedford ..	8	88	2,142	2,238	14	130	2,276	2,420
Commer ..	3	267	228	498	2	268	390	660
Datsun ..	195	17	9	221	280	55	3	338
Dodge ..	153	14	362	529	157	28	546	731
Ford ..	1,322	599	623	2,544	1,384	569	738	2,691
Holden ..	3,550	1,558	..	5,108	3,645	1,615	..	5,260
International ..	374	62	1,182	1,618	265	77	1,344	1,686
Land Rover ..	367	..	2	369	314	..	3	317
Morris ..	49	269	72	390	4	726	81	811
Toyota ..	95	3	43	141	320	7	185	512
Volkswagen ..	150	541	34	725	137	643	45	825
Other ..	256	16	515	787	225	58	690	973
Total ..	6,525	3,436	5,600	15,561	6,747	4,179	6,682	17,608

* Other vehicles include trucks, omnibuses, milk tankers, petrol tankers, &c.

Transport Regulation Board

General

The Transport Regulation Board is a government authority charged with the task of regulating the operation of road transport in Victoria (see page 698 of the Victorian Year Book 1961). The Board derives its authority from the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958, and the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act* 1958.

Any person operating a vehicle for hire or reward, or in the course of any trade, must, in addition to registering the vehicle as a commercial vehicle, have it licensed by the Transport Regulation Board. Licences issued by the Board are designed to meet the requirements of road transport needs. They may be grouped into two broad categories :—

(1) Those licences issued at the discretion of the Board ; and

(2) those licences issued " as of right ".

All licences issued to owners of commercial passenger vehicles are issued at the discretion of the Board ; the bulk of licences issued to owners of commercial goods vehicles are issued " as of right ". The holder of a discretionary licence must operate the vehicle in a manner set down in the conditions of licence. These conditions of licence are set by the Board. The holder of an " as of right " licence must also operate under the terms of his licence but here the terms of licence are written into the legislation.

In December, 1963, the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act was amended to :—

(1) Enable a decentralized industry approved as such by the Minister of State Development to obtain an " As of Right " licence for the carriage of own goods and materials throughout the State of Victoria, and

(2) require the Board in considering an application for a discretionary licence to authorize the movement of goods for an industry located beyond a 50 miles radius from Melbourne, to take into account the relative costs and convenience of the available forms of transport and the disadvantage suffered or likely to be suffered by that industry because of its location.

There was an increase in the number of licences issued for commercial goods vehicles during the year ; of the 4,204 additional commercial goods vehicle licences, 3,695 were issued " as of right ".

Cost of omnibus operations have increased during the year, primarily on account of increases in wages. Generally, fares remained unaltered.

The number of permits—temporary authority to operate vehicles outside conditions of licence—issued during the year was 136,622. This was 7,834 more than in the previous year.

Motor Boats

The Board was appointed, under the *Motor Boating Act* 1961, as the registration authority for motor boats, and up to the 30th June, 1964, 24,461 boats were registered.

Registration fees collected by the Board are paid, less cost of collection, to the Tourist Development Authority for use "in the provision of facilities for motor boating in Victorian waters".

Tow Trucks

The Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act became effective as from 1st January, 1962. Regulations came into force from 1st June, 1962.

Up to 30th June, 1964, there were 734 tow trucks specially licensed. During the year, 553 applications were recorded from tow truck drivers wishing to be issued with driving certificates. A number of these were refused because the Board did not consider the applicants "fit and proper" persons within the meaning of the Transport Consolidated Regulation.

The following table shows the number of passenger vehicle licences and the discretionary goods vehicle licences current at the end of each year, the number of goods vehicle licences issued "as of right", and brief details of the financial activities of the Transport Regulation Board during the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
			No.		
Temporary Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	114	114	161	172	192
Commercial Goods Vehicles	786	1,025	2,621	1,187	1,224
Permanent "Discretionary" Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	5,622	5,773	5,797	5,832	5,871
Commercial Goods Vehicles	5,861	7,005	7,226	8,044	8,516
Licences Issued "As of Right"—					
To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	12,176	12,607	12,772	13,140	13,466
Ballarat					
Bendigo	1,456	1,465	1,439	1,527	1,594
Geelong					
Within 20 miles of place of business of the owner ; generally outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. or P.O. Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong	7,991	7,879	7,259	7,066	7,171
Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity)	14,359	15,131	15,428	15,857	16,680
Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories	759	811	824	915	787
Commercial Goods Vehicles authorized to carry goods in connexion with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt. capacity)	35,690	37,370	38,499	40,756	42,108
Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as—					
Carriers of all "Third Schedule" goods ..					
Racehorse Floats					
Tank Waggons for carriage of petroleum products	8,397	8,882	8,139	9,930	10,857
Commercial Travellers' Cars					
Commercial Goods Vehicles operated by authorized decentralized industries ..	..	..	..	..	223*
Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers	87	85	79	72	64
Total Licences Issued ..	93,298	98,147	100,244	104,498	108,753

For footnote see next page.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
			$'000		
Financial Transactions—					
Revenue	1,342	1,438	1,444	1,542	1,680
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters)	1,170	1,276	1,302	1,296	1,390
Balance	172	162	142	246	290
Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	4,238	4,510	4,526	4,924	5,630
Motor Boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	..	..	88†	110	134

* Amendment to Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, December, 1963.
† Registration of motor boats commenced January, 1962.

Traffic Commission

General

The Traffic Commission was constituted by the provisions of the *Road Traffic Act* 1958 and consists of three members—one member nominated by the Police Department, one by the Country Roads Board, and one by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

The function of the Commission is to advise the Governor in Council on any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions and control of traffic, and to make such inquiries as it thinks fit on that behalf.

The Commission draws up the Road Traffic Regulations and recommends them to the Governor in Council. These Regulations not only prescribe rules to be observed by persons using roads, but also require highway authorities to obtain the Commission's approval before erecting major traffic control items such as traffic signals, stop signs, &c.

The Commission advises municipal councils of the standards required for traffic control items and on matters relating to the control of traffic. The principal traffic control items in use in Victoria as at 30th November, 1964 were :—

301 stop-go traffic signals at intersections ;
207 pedestrian-operated stop-go signals not controlling an intersection ;
301 pedestrian crossings ; and
1,099 school crossings.

Accident Analyses

The Commission carries out detailed analyses of information recorded on accident report forms made out by the Police Department.

During 1964, analyses of information about the wearing of seat belts showed that of the drivers who had seat belts available, 64 per cent. were wearing them when they were involved in an accident, and that if a driver were wearing a seat belt when he was involved in an accident, his chance of being injured at all was reduced by 30 per cent. in built-up areas and by 22 per cent. in open country areas. Use of a seat belt reduced by 60 per cent. a driver's likelihood of being killed if he were involved in an accident.

Accident Reporting by Traffic Commission, 1963, 1964
Road Traffic Legislation, 1965

Road Traffic Accidents

The following tables include particulars of all road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police which satisfied the following conditions :—

(1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident ;

(2) that it involved—

(i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion ; or

(ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel ; or

(iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public ; and

(3) that the accident resulted in :—

(i) death of any person within a period of 30 days after the accident ; or

(ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with those shown on page 162.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Year Ended 30th June—	Accidents Involving Casualties	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
METROPOLITAN AREA			
1960	8,035	313	10,166
1961	8,024	367	10,461
1962	7,646	398	9,972
1963	8,180	397	10,763
1964	8,790	422	11,676
REMAINDER OF STATE			
1960	4,232	385	6,429
1961	4,116	406	6,296
1962	3,993	420	6,102
1963	4,150	406	6,386
1964	4,277	416	6,725
VICTORIA			
1960	12,267	698	16,595
1961	12,140	773	16,757
1962	11,639	818	16,074
1963	12,330	803	17,149
1964	13,067	838	18,401

Note: The boundary of the Metropolitan Area was redefined and enlarged from 1st January, 1961.

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Pedestrian	240	2,411	246	2,478	270	2,617
Driver of Motor Vehicle Other than Motor Cycle	283	5,416	279	6,060	279	6,590
Motor Cyclist ..	16	569	19	527	12	437
Passenger (Any Type) ..	237	6,494	212	6,898	217	7,561
Pedal Cyclist	38	1,111	42	1,115	56	1,101
Other..	4	73	5	71	4	95
Total ..	818	16,074	803	17,149	838	18,401

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1961–62 to 1963–64 are shown according to age in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age Group (Years)	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	30	596	27	605	31	644
5 and under 7 ..	6	402	11	408	17	428
7 and under 17 ..	59	2,205	59	2,264	76	2,412
17 and under 21 ..	92	2,596	95	2,882	95	3,460
21 and under 30 ..	162	3,312	110	3,698	123	3,905
30 and under 40 ..	119	2,370	97	2,465	112	2,458
40 and under 50 ..	77	1,763	106	1,865	97	1,914
50 and under 60 ..	87	1,295	94	1,394	103	1,493
60 and over	174	1,321	197	1,326	177	1,396
Not Stated	12	214	7	242	7	291
Total	818	16,074	803	17,149	838	18,401

Australian Road Safety Council

In 1947–48, the Australian Transport Advisory Council (consisting of each of the State Transport Ministers together with Commonwealth Ministers with direct interests in transport matters) established the Australian Road Safety Council as one of its Committees. The function of the Australian Road Safety Council is to advise the Australian Transport Advisory Council and promote road safety within the broad policies decided upon by the latter.

The Australian Road Safety Council is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport and has a staff of officers from that Department headed by an Executive Director. Each State has a representative on the Council.

The objectives of the Australian Road Safety Council are :—

(1) To conduct a continuous programme of public education aimed at improving the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and practices of all classes of road users ;

(2) to encourage a better understanding and observance of State and Commonwealth traffic laws by road users ;

(3) to stimulate greater public interest, support, and active participation in road accident prevention ;

(4) to co-ordinate, in a balanced programme, the Commonwealth and State public education campaigns and to integrate, with these campaigns, the support accorded by non-governmental bodies and the general public ;

(5) to collect, collate, publish, and distribute educational and informative data regarding road accidents ; and

(6) to advise on specific road safety matters referred to it by the Australian Transport Advisory Council.

The Commonwealth Government finances the Australian Road Safety Council by means of an annual grant of $300,000. In turn, the Australian Road Safety Council allocates $100,000 to the States, of which Victoria, in 1963–64, received a grant of $20,000. This grant was made to the National Safety Council of Australia (Victorian Road Safety Division).

The Victorian Road Safety Division also receives a State Government subsidy of $16,000 for the purpose of promoting road safety in the State of Victoria. The Australian Road Safety Council and the Victorian Road Safety Division co-operate in a programme of State wide campaigns directed at specific objectives, of which the 1964 seat belt campaign and the mid-year pedestrian campaign are typical examples.

Civil Aviation

Control of Aviation

The *Victorian State Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within the State shall be vested in the Commonwealth. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following :—

(1) The registration and marking of aircraft ;
(2) the determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design ;
(3) the licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers ;
(4) the licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators and supervision of their activities ;
(5) the provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;
(6) the establishment and operation of Air Traffic Control, Aeronautical Information, and Search and Rescue Services ; and
(7) the investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Essendon and Moorabbin), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Echuca, Hamilton, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale, and by licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Ballarat, Bairnsdale, Corryong, Horsham, Kerang, Latrobe Valley, Mildura, Nhill, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, and Yarram.

Construction of a new $32 mill. airport for Melbourne to accommodate international and domestic aircraft is under way at Tullamarine. An aerodrome under construction by the shire authority at Portland to serve local needs is scheduled for completion in 1965.

All the licensed aerodromes, except the Latrobe Valley aerodrome, are licensed to the local government authority. Under the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes, on $1 for $1 basis. Similarly, assistance is given the Local Authority to develop aerodromes which are or will be served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Corryong, Horsham, Mildura, Portland, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorized by the Commonwealth to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30th June, 1965, amounts to $151,108 for development and $24,400 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorized landing grounds which serve the needs of the growing numbers of light aircraft users throughout the State.

Private Operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within the State may be gauged from the fact that there are 145 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 1,353 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria.

Aerial Work Operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and flying for government purposes are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural (see page 764) and flying training. In 1964, 46,200 hours were flown by training organizations in Victoria. In the interests of encouraging flying for defence and commercial purposes, training organizations receive financial assistance from the Commonwealth. They receive direct assistance in the form of subsidy payments and provision of facilities and indirect assistance through the Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme under which, in 1964–65, 37 Victorian resident pilots commenced flying training.

Charter Operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950's most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is now an increasing use of the modern small twin engine " executive " aircraft. There are now 47 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and flying hours have increased, over a five-year period, from 1,825 in 1959 to 18,000 in 1964.

Regular Public Transport

The airline services are the most familiar type of commercial operation. In this category, aircraft are flown on regular services for public, passenger, or freight transport in accordance with fixed schedules. A network of regular interstate services is operated from Melbourne Airport by the two major Australian airlines. Intra-state services within Victoria are, however, limited to one airline.

The most significant change in regular public transport operations in recent years was brought about by the introduction of the Boeing 727 to domestic operations in November, 1964. Passenger movements which represent the total number of passengers embarking on and disembarking from regular public transport services are given below for 1964 for each Victorian aerodrome to which a regular public transport service operates :—

VICTORIA—PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, 1964

Airport	Passenger Movements	Airport	Passenger Movements
Melbourne—		Mallacoota ..	309
Domestic ..	1,496,507	Mildura.. ..	14,921
International ..	37,929	Nhill	847
Bairnsdale ..	1,725	Sale	779
Corryong ..	5,821	Swan Hill ..	1,069
Hamilton ..	7,002	Warracknabeal ..	1,241
Kerang	323	Warrnambool ..	5,567

Melbourne Airport continues to be unique in having the only regular public transport helicopter service between a capital city airport and the city area.

Gliding Clubs

Gliding is carried out in the main by clubs which operate at Berwick, Benalla, Beaufort, Mildura, and Geelong. A Commonwealth subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air Traffic Control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Air Traffic Control organization. This embraces the closely co-ordinated sections of Operational Control which concerns each individual flight; Airport Control which applies to all movements on or within 20 miles of an aerodrome; and Area Control which controls aircraft along the main air routes, particularly to ensure safe separation. In conjunction with Air Traffic Control, the Department maintains a wide range of Air Navigation Aids and a comprehensive Search and Rescue Organization. This is described in detail on pages 773–775 of the 1965 Victorian Year Book.

Aircraft Parts and Materials

There are about 70 organizations in Victoria which have been approved by the Department of Civil Aviation to distribute aircraft parts, materials and fuel.

Aerial Agricultural Operations

Aerial agriculture has grown rapidly in recent years and has now become a major industry. Measures have been introduced to eliminate unsuitable types of aircraft, to apply sensible limits to the hours flown on these operations, and to educate operators and pilots in the hazards of the work. As a result, there has been a remarkable improvement in the safety record for agricultural operations.

Spraying techniques were first attempted in Victoria in 1929 when aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force were used to dust calcium arsenate over a pine forest near Ballarat. This chemical was used in an endeavour to control the ravages of the Lesser Moth.

The discovery of D.D.T. in 1941 opened up the possibility of combating malaria–carrying mosquitoes in the Pacific and other battle areas and led to the development of aircraft equipment suited to spraying solutions of this formula from the air. In consequence, at the end of the war pilots with knowledge of aerial spraying techniques were seeking employment at the same time as aircraft of war-time origin became available for disposal on the domestic market. By 1956, the annual acreage sprayed or dusted from the air in Victoria amounted to 190,000 acres.

In the post-war era the cheapest and most readily available aircraft adaptable for aerial agriculture was the De Havilland " Tiger Moth " (DH82) aircraft. Initially it formed the mainstay of the industry but, since 1956, when Tiger Moths operated in excess of 90 per cent. of the total agricultural hours, their contribution has fallen to the extent that, in 1963, DH82 operations represented only 7 per cent. of total agricultural aircraft operations in Victoria. The Tiger Moth aircraft was, by modern standards, inefficient. It afforded poor forward visibility, was difficult to manoeuvre on the ground, and relatively uncomfortable to fly. It carried a maximum payload of some 4 cwt., whereas modern agricultural single engine aircraft carry loads ranging from 8 to 22 cwt. and incorporate specialized design features directed towards improved safety and efficiency in agricultural operations. Although pilot technique which has been subject to intensive development from 1956 onwards has undoubtedly contributed to greater productivity, it is clear that the capacity of the modern type of aircraft has been a primary factor in the rapid growth of the industry.

In 1961 the Department of Civil Aviation introduced, for the first time, a special category of agricultural pilot rating which required applicants to pass both theoretical and practical flying and other examinations relevant to their proposed activities. These examinations cover the field care and maintenance of aircraft, aircraft performance, landing ground requirements, load limitations, load distribution, coverage rates, emergency procedures and weather, health and medical requirements.

Today, the acceptance of aircraft in the performance of agricultural work is well established in this State and the progress being made is reflected in the following Victorian statistics for the period 1960–1964 :—

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 (Preliminary)
Superphosphate ('000 acres) ..	458	624	585	817	1,232
Seed Sown ('000 acres)	5	2	77	19	148
Insecticides, Herbicides ('000 acres)	177	242	198	291	359
Other Treatment ('000 acres) ..	59	63	68	63	75
Total Area ('000 acres) ..	699	931	928	1,190	1,814
Aircraft Hours Flown	8,140	9,500	7,240	10,400	12,490

Civil Aviation Statistics

The following table shows particulars for 1964 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1964

Particulars		Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Miles Flown	'000	19,802·2	323·7	20,125·9
Paying Passengers	'000	1,653·2	21·8	1,675·0
Passenger Miles	'000	688,391·5	3,788·6	692,180·1
Freight—				
Short Tons	..	36,950·7	46·2	36,996·9
Ton Miles	'000	15,313·8	7·8	15,321·6
Mail—				
Short Tons	..	3,866·0	17·5	3,883·5
Ton Miles	'000	1,888·9	2·7	1,891·6

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Department of Civil Aviation in Victoria, and the second with details of Melbourne Airport activities :—

VICTORIA—CIVIL AVIATION

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Registered Aircraft Owners ..	109	124	149	210	238
Registered Aircraft	330	279	307	387	395
Student Pilot Licences	582	679	852	1,005	1,500
Private Pilot Licences	608	693	757	866	1,210
Commercial Pilot Licences ..	190	195	187	214	266
Airline Pilot Licences	305	314	341	591	506
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences	645	648	681	651	662

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964
Domestic Aircraft Movements ..	37,599	36,354	39,928	46,918
Domestic Passengers Embarked ..	571,063	584,471	632,768	743,352
Domestic Passengers Disembarked ..	574,661	589,395	644,669	753,155
International Aircraft Movements ..	896	834	844	1,085
Passengers Arriving/Departing Overseas	21,661	23,045	28,831	37,929

History of Civil Aviation, 1962

Classification of Flying Activities, 1964

Communications

Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television

General

Postal, telegraphic, and telephone services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Postmaster-General also makes available transmitting and other technical facilities to the national broadcasting and television services. The general supervision of broadcasting stations and television stations, however, is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–56, while, under the same Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission controls the activities of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service.

The Postmaster-General's Department employs, in Victoria, a staff of about 29,000 persons who provide, operate, and maintain its speedy and intricate systems of communications. Post Office facilities are available throughout Victoria at 328 official and 1,846 non-official post offices. In addition to normal postal services, many of these offices transact business on behalf of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and several Commonwealth Government Departments.

History of Post Office in Victoria, 1961

Postal, Mail, and Transport Services

During 1964–65, $396,000 was spent on new postal equipment to mechanize the Melbourne Mail Exchange and to meet an anticipated traffic in Victoria of 777 million postal articles. In addition, some six million telegrams were handled during the year, and $380,000 was allotted for the installation of new equipment that will ensure the rapid transit of this traffic.

During 1964, new post offices were opened at Mornington, Carlton South, Boronia, Camberwell, Numurkah, Swan Hill, Wedderburn, and Drouin. Others were in course of construction at Glenroy and Chadstone.

Over a ten year period to the 30th June, 1964, the incidence of postal traffic handled in the Mail Exchange Branch, Melbourne, increased from 451·5 mill. to 798·4 mill. items, representing an increase of 76·8 per cent. The letter class component of traffic increased by 73·7 per cent., parcels by 33·7 per cent., other classes of postal articles by 104·2 per cent., whilst the number of registered articles decreased slightly. However, the number of staff employed increased by only 36·7 per cent.

In January, 1964, "Telepost"—a new type of unstaffed, self-service Post Office providing continuous postal facilities 24 hours a day, became available for use by the general public. Situated on the ground floor of Royal Mail House, Bourke Street, Melbourne, "Telepost" is a combination of public telephone booths, automatic vending machines that dispense stamps and postal stationery, coin change machines, and a triple aperture letter receiver for city, suburban, and oversea mail. (See Photographic Section)

The Departmental mail transport operations involve the management of a fleet of 356 vehicles and a staff of 360. Other transport activities include the operation of a car pool, the movement of bulk equipment, stores and cable, and poles by semi-trailer or truck to locations throughout the State.

The conveyance of mail under contract by non-departmental means represents a significant aspect of Transport Branch responsibilities. There are 1,161 of these services currently operating in Victoria, at a cost of $1,232,000 per annum, involving a total travel of nearly 12 million miles each year.

Telecommunication Services

Two divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department are responsible for telecommunication services : the Engineering Division provides and maintains the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks, and the Telecommunications Division operates the telephone and telegraph services, allots frequencies, monitors transmissions, and issues licences for privately operated radio services.

Further Reference, 1962

Telephone Services

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Facilities

The S.T.D. (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) facility enables subscribers to dial trunk calls without the assistance of an operator. The charge is measured on the actual duration of the conversation, and not on the three minute minimum charge that applies to calls connected manually. It is envisaged that, by 1976, 66 per cent. of trunk calls in Australia will be dialled by subscribers. During 1964, provision of S.T.D. from provincial centres to Melbourne was extended and further progress was made towards the introduction of the facility for city subscribers. A network of " broadband " bearer systems—both coaxial cable and radio—capable of carrying very large groups of trunk circuits is being developed. Equipment now being installed will enable some Melbourne subscribers to dial direct to subscribers at Bacchus Marsh, Ballarat, Bendigo, Dromana, Geelong, Mornington Zone, Morwell, Wangaratta, and Warragul.

New Crossbar Network

The eventual aim of the Post Office is to provide nation-wide dialling facilities for all telephone subscribers. With this plan in view, a new system of automatic switching known as Crossbar Switching, designed to facilitate the development of this project was brought into service in Melbourne in May, 1964 with the opening of a network of exchanges employing the new system.

Prior to the introduction of this method of switching, the standard equipment was the " step-by-step " system, whereby the desired connection was established one stage at a time, as each digit was dialled. The crossbar system delays the switching process until it has enough dialled information to determine the optimum route to the called exchange, and then rapidly sets up the whole call. The name " crossbar " is derived from the automatic selector switches, whose arrangement of vertical armatures and horizontal selecting bars present a lattice effect.

Crossbar equipment is modern in design and has many technical advantages, including greater reliability and ease of integration with modern switching systems in both local and trunk networks. Considerable economic savings in expensive underground cables are attained, because of the ability of this equipment to select the shortest route to a called exchange. Crossbar equipment has been adopted as the standard installation in automatic exchanges in Australia, and, by the end of 1964, eighteen exchanges had been so equipped in Victoria. The new crossbar network operates in conjunction with the step-by-step network of exchanges which has built up over a period of some forty years. Within ten years, the two telephone networks will be of equal size and will continue working side by side.

New Equipment

Electronic equipment used to derive additional telephone channels from one pair of wires has traditionally been provided in " packaged " 3, 4, or 12 channel units called " carrier systems ". More recently equipment has become available which allows channels to be added singly up to a maximum of 10. These systems, known as rural carrier systems, provide channels of excellent quality at less than the cost of new wires and find great application in the remote regions. They require little space and can operate from the commercial power mains or from home lighting systems. Over 80 channels of this equipment are being added annually to the communication network.

Other Developments

During 1964–65 $34·3 mill. was spent on new telephone services. This included plans to connect 90,000 new telephone services, and provide 1,100 new trunkline channels. The programme added an estimated 560,000 single wire miles of cable and wire to the Victorian network, which handled about 670 mill. telephone calls during the year.

New automatic exchanges were installed at Bairnsdale, Langwarrin, Horsham, and Monbulk, and small rural exchanges in fifteen country centres. In the Metropolitan Area, large telephone exchange installations were completed in several suburbs, and considerable extensions were made to the capacity of some existing exchanges.

There was a net increase of 32,811 in the number of telephone services connected, to bring the total number of services in Victoria to 601,714 as at 30th June, 1964. The number of telephone services connected during the year totalled 84,422, while those cancelled amounted to 51,611. A total of 12,127 applications were held waiting exchange lines to become available, but by October, 1964 this number was reduced to 7,418.

Public Telex Calls

A telex call service became available to members of the public during March, 1964, on a trial basis. As a result of this facility members of the public who do not subscribe to a teleprinter service can hire a machine at the Chief Telegraph Office for a specific call.

Radio Communications

Civil radio communication stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Telecommunications Division ; there was a total of 14,948 in Victoria at the end of 30th June, 1964. Technical

standards for equipment design and performance have been set and these are rigidly enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent transmission checks.

The Australian Post Office, as a member of the International Telecommunications Union, observes and checks all radio transmissions received in Australia. During 1964, 23,521 frequency checks were made, and the results of these observations forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland.

Complaints by broadcast listeners and television viewers of interference to reception are also investigated, and these totalled 2,579 during 1964. Inspectors of the Radio Branch, acting on behalf of the Department of Shipping and Transport, inspected the radio installations aboard 258 vessels in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong during 1964.

Melbourne–Sydney Coaxial Cable, 1964

Television

The transmitter at Baranduda (A.M.A.V.1. Albury), was completed and operated late in 1964.

Victorian National Television Network, 1965

Post Office Statistics

Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are contained in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

($'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963†	1964†
REVENUE					
Postage	22,280	24,850	25,324	26,050	27,838
Money Order Commission, Poundage on Postal Notes	588	602	598	628	654
Private Boxes and Bags	126	132	134	138	144
Miscellaneous*	1,960	38	34	144	221
Total Postal	24,954	25,622	26,090	26,960	28,857
Telegraph	3,376	3,662	3,812	3,574	3,900
Telephone	42,222	48,338	49,960	52,706	58,735
Total Revenue	70,552	77,622	79,862	83,240	91,492
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	26,158	26,196	27,390	27,762	29,302
Administrative Expenses	3,002	3,308	3,424	3,440	4,135
Stores and Material	1,302	1,348	1,206	888	936
Mail Services	1,816	1,862	1,962	1,994	2,098
Engineering Services (Other than New Works)	21,946	22,434	23,350	19,280	20,499
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	890	1,016	1,050	1,150	1,539
Proportion of Audit Expenses	32	34	36	§	§
New Works—					
Telegraphs, Telephones, and Wireless	21,208	21,498	23,706	31,524	34,273
New Buildings, &c.	2,306	2,618	2,944	2,808	3,371
Total Expenditure	78,660	80,314	85,068	88,846	96,153

* In respect of the years 1960–61 to 1963–64, amounts formerly classified as Miscellaneous revenue have been allocated to Telegraph and Telephone revenue.

† As from 1962–63, certain items of Victorian Post Office revenue have been credited to Central Office.

§ Now included with Administrative Expenses.

Activities

The number of post offices and telephone offices and the number of persons employed by the Postmaster-General's Department in each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—POST OFFICES, TELEPHONE OFFICES, PERSONS EMPLOYED

At 30th June—	No. of Post Offices	No. of Telephone Offices	Persons Employed					
			Permanent	Temporary and Exempt	Semi- and Non-Official Postmasters and Staffs	Mail Contractors	Other*	Total
1960	2,257	184	15,806	7,701	2,524	1,164	708	27,903
1961	2,235	174	15,721	8,182	2,510	1,142	719	28,274
1962	2,219	167	16,154	8,148	2,495	1,071	727	28,595
1963	2,197	159	16,405	8,121	2,545	1,097	723	28,891
1964	2,174	141	16,462	8,467	2,489	1,096	705	29,219

* Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time employees.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, &c., posted and received within Victoria during the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED

('000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Letters, Postcards, etc.	Registered Articles (Except Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (Including Those Registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH				
1960	442,606	3,238	74,609	4,473
1961	481,099	3,111	70,721	4,416
1962	489,436	2,953	74,364	4,486
1963	519,132	2,961	78,411	4,773
1964	555,636	2,498	84,536	4,789
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH				
1960	31,220	421	13,081	453
1961	35,387	484	13,098	442
1962	40,530	787	12,743	441
1963	56,794	932	13,415	448
1964	62,816	982	14,379	477
TOTAL POSTED AND RECEIVED				
1960	473,826	3,659	87,690	4,926
1961	516,486	3,595	83,819	4,858
1962	529,966	3,740	87,107	4,927
1963	575,926	3,893	91,826	5,221
1964	618,452	3,480	98,915	5,266

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES

Year Ended 30th June—	Money Orders				Postal Notes			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	'000	$'000	'000	$'000	'000	$'000	'000	$'000
1960.. ..	2,537	42,116	2,514	42,264	4,523	4,442	5,917	5,426
1961.. ..	2,445	45,838	2,519	46,200	4,016	4,022	5,467	5,082
1962.. ..	*2,526	47,420	*2,622	47,762	3,959	3,998	5,443	4,948
1963.. ..	†2,829	82,430	†2,721	82,324	4,145	4,218	5,730	5,282
1964.. ..	†2,943	89,614	†2,800	90,068	4,029	4,167	5,589	5,256

* Estimated.
† Includes official money orders.

Of the money orders issued in 1963–64, 2,823,004 for $88,830,246 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia and 120,115 for $783,492 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,758,370 for $89,492,562 issued in the Commonwealth, and 41,544 for $574,942 in other countries.

Telecommunications

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the five years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Telegraph Offices (Including Railway Telegraph Offices)	2,303	2,294	2,268	2,261	2,228
Telegrams—			'000		
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams Dispatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent, and Press ..	4,093	3,834	3,851	3,783	3,976
Lettergrams	13	10	9	11	7
Radiograms	6	6	6	5	6
Meteorological	140	147	160	164	167
Unpaid Telegrams Dispatched—					
Service	145	137	129	123	123
Total	4,397	4,134	4,155	4,086	4,279
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Dispatched	499	488	488	475	557
Received*	428	430	424	400	427
Total	927	918	912	875	984
Total Number of Telegrams Dispatched and Received	5,324	5,052	5,067	4,961	5,263

* Estimated.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 :—

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Telephone Exchanges	1,783	1,764	1,744	1,723	1,680
Public Telephones	6,052	6,306	6,498	6,829	7,121
Services in Operation	469,750	508,567	536,229	568,946	601,714
Instruments Connected	677,468	707,937	728,704	772,565	819,037
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	234·3	238·9	243·9	252·8	261·9

The number of radio communication stations authorized in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1961 to 1964 is shown in the following table. Figures relate to radio communication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only.

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Class of Station	At 30th June—			
	1961	1962	1963	1964
Transmitting and Receiving—				
Fixed Stations*—				
Aeronautical	6	6	6	4
Services with Other Countries	14	13	13	13
Other	153	179	186	221
Land Stations†—				
Aeronautical	8	19	27	16
Base Stations—				
Land Mobile Services ..	752	860	947	1,061
Harbour Mobile Services ..	16	17	17	18
Coast‡	11	14	14	14
Special Experimental ..	60	95	114	135
Mobile Stations§—				
Aeronautical	..	185	229	274
Land Mobile Services ..	6,913	8,096	9,658	11,049
Harbour Mobile Services ..	110	115	120	142
Ships	..	283	328	370
Amateur Stations	1,307	1,351	1,414	1,454
Total Transmitting and Receiving	9,350	11,233	13,073	14,771
Receiving Only—				
Fixed Stations*	191	173	178	177
Mobile Stations§	34	43	43	..
Total Receiving Only ..	225	216	221	177
Grand Total ..	9,575	11,449	13,294	14,948

* Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

† Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

‡ Land stations for communication with ocean going vessels.

§ Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

Broadcast and Television Licences in Force

The number of stations licensed for broadcasting and television, and the number of holders of Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences in Victoria at the end of each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE

Class of Licence	At 30th June—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Broadcasting Stations* ..	20	20	20	20	20
Television Stations† ..	2	2	6	6	6
Broadcast Listeners ..	606,587	589,437	585,752	607,036	622,663
Television Viewers	353,091	401,395	460,558	530,256	581,286
Amateur	1,258	1,307	1,351	1,414	1,454

* Exclusive of eight broadcasting stations (including three shortwave), operated by the National Broadcasting Service.

† Exclusive of five television stations operated by the National Television Service.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission

General

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) is the authority responsible for Australia's external telecommunication services by cable and radio.

The Commission was established in August, 1946, under the Overseas Telecommunications Act. This Act implemented, in Australia, a recommendation of the 1945 Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference for national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the British Commonwealth countries concerned and for establishment of a representative advisory board, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, to co-ordinate their development.

The Commission provides telegraph, telex, phototelegraph and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, telephone services with oversea countries and Australian territories. Leased one and two-way circuits are also provided for large commercial users. In addition, it operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters and high frequency radio services in communication with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain services to a number of remote stations within Australia and its territories.

To meet Australia's increasing demand for oversea communication channels, and because of limitations to performance and capacity inherent in current forms of telegraph cables and high frequency radio systems, the Commission is at present engaged, in partnership with the oversea telecommunications authorities of Britain, Canada, and New Zealand, in constructing and laying a large capacity co-axial submarine cable across the Pacific Ocean connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Hawaii.

This project stems from the Pacific Cable Conference held in Sydney, in 1959, at which representatives of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand met to discuss and make recommendations on the feasibility of such a cable, and to formulate a financial and construction programme.

Following agreement of the four governments concerned in the plan, work was commenced in August, 1960, and the first section, the trans-Tasman link between Sydney and Auckland, was opened on 9th July, 1962; on 3rd December, 1962, the Auckland–Suva section was opened. When completed in December, 1963, the cable formed part of the projected British Commonwealth round-the-world large capacity cable scheme in which a complementary cable between Britain and Canada was officially opened by Her Majesty the Queen late in 1961.

Services

Foremost among new services introduced by the Commission is the international telex service which provides direct teleprinter communication between the offices of subscribers to Australia's internal telex service and the offices of telex subscribers in more than 40 oversea countries. Oversea telex calls in 1963–64 totalled 1,079,202 paid minutes, as compared with 819,858 paid minutes in the previous year, an increase of 32 per cent.

During 1963–64 the number of words transmitted by oversea telegraph services totalled over 81 million.

Radiotelephone calls exchanged between subscribers in the Australian Post Office internal network and oversea subscribers totalled 1,375,615 paid minutes in 1963–64, an increase of 59 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

A total of 6,341 phototelegrams was handled during 1963–64.

The following tables give statistics of Australia's oversea radiotelephone services, and oversea cable and radio telegraph services over a five-year period. Statistics of services with the Australian Territories are not included.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : OVERSEA RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES : NUMBER OF PAID MINUTES

('000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	160	174	176	260	431
To Australia	156	190	198	338	557
Total	316	364	374	598	988
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	101	107	110	131	184
To Australia	86	104	122	135	204
Total	187	211	232	266	387
All Countries—					
From Australia	261	281	286	391	615
To Australia	242	294	320	473	761
Total	503	575	606	864	1,376

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES (CABLE AND RADIO) : NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED

('000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	22,314	24,231	22,099	25,588	23,978
To Australia	28,617	29,735	30,106	26,723	27,039
Total	50,931	53,966	52,205	52,311	51,016
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	13,453	13,767	13,403	14,789	16,191
To Australia	10,375	11,352	11,288	12,844	13,830
Total	23,828	25,119	24,691	27,633	30,021
All Countries—					
From Australia	35,767	37,998	35,502	40,377	40,168
To Australia	38,992	41,087	41,394	39,567	40,869
Total	74,759	79,085	76,896	79,944	81,037

Further References, 1962
Commonwealth Year Book, 1946

Appendix A

Warrnambool

Climate

Situated on the south-eastern coast of Victoria, 163 miles from Melbourne, Warrnambool enjoys the temperate climate of a coastal town in latitude 38°S. Adequate and regular rainfall, supplemented by underground resources, ensure an abundant supply of water for all agricultural and stock raising purposes.

Physiography and Geology

The Warrnambool area consists mainly of volcanic and coastal plains, the major portion being volcanic plains composed of basaltic lava flows, tuffs, and scoria, and is portion of the third largest volcanic plain in the world. The plains which show little sign of denudation and constitute a surface of physiographic youth, are largely an area of internal drainage, where streams have developed on the lava surface with drainage directly into the sea. Volcanic cones are conspicuous features of these volcanic plains. Made of scoria, they rise steeply from the plains and are often symmetrical in shape. The best known of the cones is Tower Hill at Koroit.

The coastal plains are older than the volcanic plains and consist principally of Miocene limestones and calcareous clays, with a cover of post-Miocene clays and Holocene soils. The plains slope gently to the coast and extend westerly through Peterborough to Warrnambool.

Coastline

The coast between Port Fairy and Warrnambool is comprised of recent unconsolidated sand dunes which are being maintained and even extended. Towards Warrnambool, a backbone of older consolidated Pleistocene dunes is evident.

Shifting sand of the mobile dunes has affected the lower reaches of the Moyne and Merri Rivers. The former had its outlet blocked, causing it to spread behind the dunes and form Belfast Lough before breaking through elsewhere, while the latter river, the outlet of which was south of Tower Hill, was continually diverted further to the east behind the dunes which it has been unable to break through.

Behind Warrnambool, at the northern edge of the consolidated Pleistocene dune-rock, a cliff which appears to be the old Pliocene shore line can be traced westwards through Tower Hill towards Port Fairy.

Historical Background

Baudin, the French explorer, was the first European to see the coastal landmarks of Warrnambool in 1802. The early 1800's saw havens along the coast being frequented by expeditions engaged in sealing and whaling operations. Huts were constructed and frequently vegetable gardens were laid out in temporary settlements which were occupied for a few months at a time.

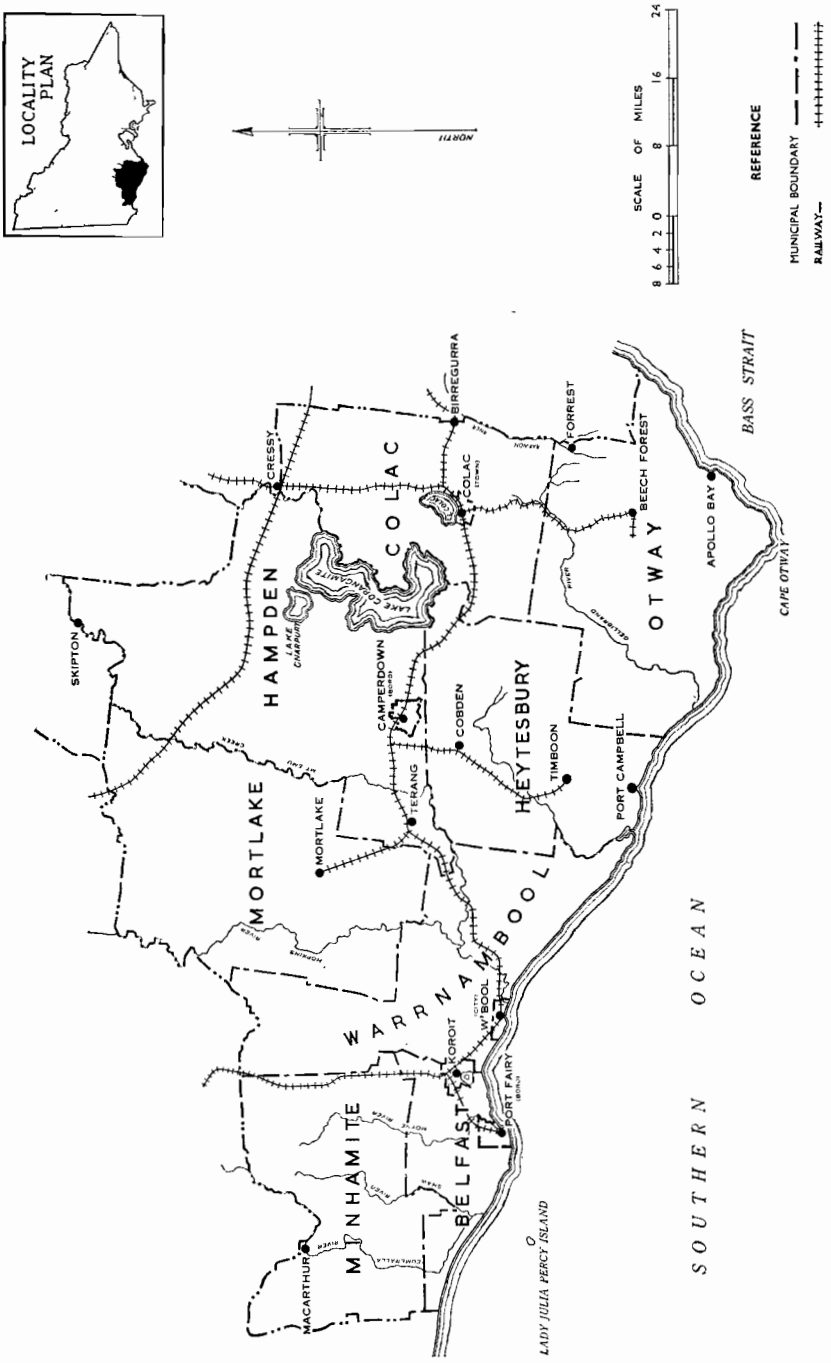


FIGURE 22.—Warrnambool and Surrounding District.

It was the wreck of the barque *Children* in January, 1839 which really began the exploration of the rich farming land between Warrnambool and Port Fairy. Survivors of the wreck eventually reached Sydney and gave glowing accounts of the land. Soon inland exploration was undertaken by pioneers intent on finding pastoral runs, and by 1841, most of the available grazing land, which was confined to the volcanic plain at the time, was occupied by squatters.

In that year, a tenant community was established near Warrnambool. The tenant farmers comprised immigrants who had left England because of the economic conditions in the manufacturing districts or who had left Ireland because of the famine there. Most of them and others who were able to purchase small holdings from the Crown in the vicinity of Port Fairy, Koroit, and Warrnambool supplied the surrounding squatters with flour and potatoes, the squatters finding this cheaper than growing these crops themselves.

Warrnambool itself was proclaimed a site for a township in January, 1847, and in 1855 with a population of 1,500 persons, Warrnambool was proclaimed a Municipality. The Municipality grew steadily until its population was 7,200 in 1918, when it was created a City. The estimated population of Warrnambool at 30th June, 1965, was 17,630.

Changes in Land Use

Land in the Warrnambool area was first used by the whaling and sealing expeditions to produce vegetables. This was of no economic importance ; once permanent settlements were established, cultivation was extended to the surrounding districts and the occupation of the land for the purpose of grazing sheep, and to a lesser extent, cattle was the principal reason for settlement. The produce of this grazing gave Warrnambool a solid basis for its early economy.

The discovery of gold elsewhere in 1851 caused many settlers to leave their holdings and others to change from sheep to cattle grazing because of the increased demand for meat. Increased demand for meat also encouraged the crossing of Merino sheep with long-wooled meat breeds. The gold rush brought increased prosperity which was reflected, among other things, in the rapid development of dairying.

The end of the gold rush period meant unemployment for thousands of men, and there arose a demand for land. This demand was particularly evident in the Western District of Victoria, and was largely met by the sub-division of the squatters' runs. Wheat was grown for a short period on the Warrnambool area, but when land in the Wimmera was opened up, wheat production declined and land-owners gradually turned to mixed farming. Potatoes, onions, oats, and barley became the chief agricultural products along with pastoral activities, especially dairying.

Dairying influenced the pattern of secondary industry causing butter factories to be established throughout the area. For example, the factory at Allansford originates from 1887. The availability of skim milk from these factories gave the farmers a profitable sideline in pig raising. Farm production increased rapidly, and early records show a thriving export trade in cereals, potatoes, wool, wheat, hides, fowls, butter, eggs, bacon, tallow, leather, ale, sheep, and cheese.

Soils

Podsolic soils are the most extensive soils found in the Warrnambool area. They are formed from basalt, sedimentary clays, and Jurassic sandstones, and are found extensively from Terang to Bessiebelle, Hawkesdale, and in the Allansford–Timboon–Heytesbury area. A large portion of the area surrounding Warrnambool consists of volcanic materials, which have given rise to heavy grey soils found to the north-east, ferruginous soils with alkaline sub-soils found between Hexham and Lake Bolac, skeletal soils scattered throughout the area, and volcanic ash soils located most extensively at Tower Hill, Koroit. Less useful soils found in the area are swamp soils and calcareous dune sands. Rendzinas and terra rossas, which are derived from limestone, are also scattered throughout the area.

Primary Production

With a very reliable, relatively high rainfall and generally favourable climatic conditions, the Warrnambool area has a very high proportion of improved pastures. Warrnambool Shire has the largest number of dairy cows of any municipality in Victoria, and dairy farming constitutes the main activity in the area immediately surrounding Warrnambool, Koroit, Port Fairy, and other coastal towns. Further inland, dairying is interspersed with both sheep for meat and beef cattle. Further inland again, where reliability and amount of rainfall are not as good, the raising of sheep for wool, beef cattle production, and cereal cropping are the main activities.

On the more fertile soils surrounding areas of recent volcanic activity, such as Tower Hill, there is cropping for potatoes, onions, oats for hay and grain, wheat, barley, linseed, and mustard.

An interesting feature of land use since the Second World War is the increase in the number of holdings, with a corresponding decrease in the average size of the holdings over the same period. This is a direct result of soldier settlement activity in the area, where many hundreds of settlers have been allocated blocks, mainly for dairying purposes.

Secondary Production

Warrnambool is well provided with the essential services of water, gas, and power. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission submitted a scheme to the Warrnambool City Council in 1929 to provide water from the Otway Ranges and this scheme was accepted and completed in 1938. Gas was first provided to the residents of Warrnambool in 1874 and the town has been efficiently and economically supplied since that time. Little thought was given to electricity supply in the early part of this century because of the availability of cheap gas. However, in 1921, the State Electricity Commission made an offer to supply electricity in bulk to all towns from Colac to Port Fairy, and in 1923 the high tension line from Colac to Warrnambool was completed.

There are over 100 factories in Warrnambool City and many others in the surrounding districts. The factories manufacture clothing, woollen goods, farm machinery, canvas goods, joinery, cases, fibrous

plaster, and include structural engineering factories and foundries. Together they provide a firm foundation for the industrial development of the city. Although there are no dairy produce factories in Warrnambool itself, there are several towns in the surrounding areas where milk processing is carried out.

One of the most important factories in Warrnambool is that of Fletcher Jones & Staff Pty. Ltd., makers of trousers and skirts. This company has been in operation since 1944, and the present factory buildings were erected in 1948. Since 1944, the number of employees has risen from ten to 800, and the firm now maintains an Australia-wide market. The presence of this company and of others is important for the economy of the Warrnambool area as it provides local employment and most of the salaries and wages are spent locally. The company applies various engineering techniques to maintain efficiency.

Another firm at Warrnambool that sells to all States is the Warrnambool Woollen Mill Co. Ltd. This firm commenced in 1908 and employs 300 persons. The main operations of the Mill are sorting and carbonizing greasy wool, carding and spinning of the yarn, weaving the material, and finishing the material to produce blankets and rugs. The company has endeavoured to keep abreast of the latest developments in the industry, and in recent years has spent over $360,000 on new machinery.

The two largest milk processing companies in the surrounding towns are Kraft Foods Ltd. at Allansford and Nestlé Company (Aust.) Ltd. at Dennington. Kraft Foods Ltd., which began making cheese at Allansford in 1935, rebuilt and refitted its cheese factory in 1960 at a cost of $1 mill. Its modern mechanized plant produces over 7,000 tons of cheese annually. In 1963, 15 mill. gall. of milk were processed and the cheese sold throughout Australia. The factory adds to the economy of the Warrnambool area by employing 200 persons, and utilizing a large proportion of the milk produced in the surrounding area.

The Dennington condensary of the Nestlé Company first began operations in 1911, and employment has grown from 55 in that year to 670 in 1964. The factory uses the latest methods to produce condensed milk, supplying the Australian market as well as a sizable export market. In recent years, the company introduced the manufacture of instant coffee, and this has greatly helped to overcome the problem of seasonal employment. As with the other large factories in the Warrnambool area, this company makes important contributions to the economy of the area.

Education

Being the major city of the Western District of Victoria, Warrnambool is well provided with educational facilities. Pre-school centres and primary, secondary, and technical education are available. There is also a training centre for handicapped children.

Primary Schools

Within the immediate vicinity of Warrnambool, there are five State schools and three registered schools. Warrnambool State School established in 1868 is the oldest school in the area and has an enrolment of nearly 900 pupils. A State school was opened at East Warrnambool in 1958 to serve a rapidly developing area, and older State primary schools are established at South Warrnambool, Merrivale, and Dennington. The three Catholic primary schools are located in Warrnambool, West Warrnambool, and Dennington.

Secondary Schools

Warrnambool High School, opened in 1907, occupies a new eleven acre site in Warrnambool and has an enrolment of 550 students. Teaching to the Matriculation level with a wide range of subjects is available. There are two Catholic secondary schools in Warrnambool. St. Anne's College was opened in 1872 and currently has 500 girls. Grades range from preparatory to Matriculation. Warrnambool Christian Brothers' College was established in 1900, and the 550 pupils are instructed from Grade III to the Matriculation level.

Warrnambool Technical College

The College was founded in 1913, and over the years additions were made to the building, which originally housed the old Museum and Art Gallery. Accommodation had been of a temporary nature, but in February, 1965, the College moved to new premises on land donated by the City Council. Since its inception, enrolment has grown from 200 to 1,700.

Teaching at the College is given at three levels : general, professional, and trade or craft. Certificate courses are provided for part-time students and include the technical subjects of the diploma courses. These courses provide a basic professional qualification and possess transfer value to a diploma course.

One of the important functions of a technical college is to provide training for the skilled trades. Warrnambool Technical College has over 170 apprentices. Local students engaged in some correspondence courses with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology attend the College to carry out assignment work.

Medical and Social Services

Warrnambool has an early history of medical and social services, as in 1850 a Benevolent Committee was formed to assist the under-privileged members of the community, especially the aged and infirm. A land grant was made available by the Government in 1853, and shortly afterwards a hospital was established. Warrnambool now

provides for its inhabitants and for those of the Corangamite Hospital Region modern hospitals and homes for the aged, a mental hygiene hospital, medical services, and ambulance services.

Hospitals

The Warrnambool Base Hospital has 234 beds comprising private, intermediate, and public accommodation providing facilities in medicine and surgery, midwifery, infectious diseases, tuberculosis, paediatrics, and geriatrics. The Hospital is a training school for nurses and nursing aides. Its yearly intake of in-patients is 4,200 and out-patient attendances number 27,280. The Hospital's services provided for Warrnambool and the surrounding areas include the Pathology Department, associated with which is a blood bank with 1,200 donors, a diagnostic X-ray department, a physiotherapy department, a pharmacy, a visiting nurse service, and a laundry and central linen exchange.

St. John of God Hospital, which is conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. John, has 39 beds. It provides midwifery, surgical, and medical facilities.

Homes for the Aged

The demand for accommodation for the aged in Warrnambool is high. In recent years several homes have been opened to help ease this demand. Lyndoch Hostel is established in 12 acres of attractive grounds overlooking the Hopkins River and caters for the aged who can walk.

The Corio Home for the Aged caters for the aged and infirm and has 46 beds. It was established in 1955. The Alverston Home accommodates 34 patients, and the Brierly Mental Hospital, which was established in 1957 in 98 acres of grounds, has a capacity of 210 patients. The Mental Health Authority provides services through the Out-patients Department at the Warrnambool Base Hospital.

Medical Services

An Honorary Group of doctors has been formed to treat public patients at the Warrnambool Base Hospital. Specialist treatment in surgery, medicine, anaesthesia, obstetrics, gynaecology, ophthalmology, psychiatry, paediatrics, and otorhynolaryngology is available. Visiting consultant specialists conduct regular clinics at the Hospital ; dental treatment is given on an honorary basis ; and an optometrist provides regular services.

Ambulance Services

The South Western District Ambulance Fund controls thirteen radio-controlled ambulances. The service covers the surrounding towns in the Corangamite Region, as well as Warrnambool itself.

Further Reference

CENTRAL PLANNING AUTHORITY—*Resources Survey, Corangamite Region*

Appendix B

Australian National Accounts

General

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication " Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1948–49 to 1963–64 " published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those that relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sections of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production and the income and expenditure involved.

Gross National Product at Market Prices (usually referred to as the Gross National Product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied thereon) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like public authorities and financial enterprises who do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross National Product at Factor Cost is defined as gross national product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the total amount of gross national product accruing to the factors of production employed.

Net National Product is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross national product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organizations, &c.

National Income is defined as the value of net national product, less total income payable overseas in the form of interest, dividends, undistributed income, &c., plus income receivable from overseas in

these forms. Adjustments are also made to deduct wages, professional earnings, &c., earned in Australia by non-residents, and to add similar incomes earned abroad by persons normally resident in Australia.

National Turnover of Goods and Services is the sum of the Gross National Product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of Gross National Expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross National Expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought for use in the Australian economy. It consists of personal consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and public authorities, any increase in the value of stocks, and net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of the National Accounts :—

(1) *The personal sector* includes all persons and private non-profit organizations serving persons other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

(2) *The public authority sector* includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth Government, State and Local Governments, and semi-governmental bodies with the exception of the current operations of public trading and financial enterprises which are excluded. Public trading and financial enterprises are defined as bodies which aim at covering the bulk of their expenses either by sales of goods and services (trading), or by charges for services and net interest receipts (financial).

(3) *The financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, hire-purchase companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

(4) *The trading enterprises sector* includes all business undertakings engaged in producing goods and services. Thus it includes companies, public enterprises, partnerships, and self-employed persons, including farmers. Owners of all dwellings are included because they are regarded as operating businesses, receiving rents (from themselves), and paying expenses.

(5) *The oversea sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and governments, and oversea residents.

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarize the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1963–64 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :—

(1) *The National Production Account* is a consolidation of the production accounts of each sector. Credited to the account are the following items :—Net current expenditure on goods and services ; gross fixed capital expenditure ; change in value of stocks ; and exports of goods and services.

The payments side shows wages and salaries, indirect taxes, and imports of goods and services. The balance, which represents the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises, is carried to the Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account.

(2) *The Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* is shown as receiving the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises from the National Production Account, and property income, viz., dividends, non-dwelling rent, and interest from other sectors. This total is allocated to depreciation allowances and to various transfer payments.

(3) *The Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* shows property income as the sole receipt. The net current expenditure on goods and services of these enterprises is shown on the outlay side.

(4) *The Personal Current Account* records as receipts, wages and salaries and transfer incomes. Payments include current payments for goods and services and transfer payments. The balance is transferred to the national capital account under the heading " Personal Saving ".

(5) *The Public Authorities Current Account* records receipts of taxes (direct and indirect), interest, and the net income of public trading and financial enterprises. Expenditure includes net current expenditure on goods and services by those government and semi-governmental bodies which are not trading or financial enterprises. Also included are cash benefits (paid to persons in return for which no service is rendered or goods supplied), interest paid, subsidies granted, oversea gifts, and grants towards private capital expenditure.

(6) *The Oversea Current Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and oversea residents. The balance of the account reflects the net inflow of capital from overseas and withdrawal from monetary reserves.

(7) *The National Capital Account* shows, on the receipts side, the savings of the various sectors. The public authority surplus includes the net income of public enterprises. Payments include, for all sectors, purchases of new buildings and capital equipment and the increase in value of stocks.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1963–64

1. National Production Account

($ Mill.)

Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	8,776	Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—	
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises—		Personal Consumption	10,670
Companies	2,328	Financial Enterprises	210
Unincorporated Enterprises	3,392	Public Authorities	1,836
Dwellings Owned by Persons	610	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—	
Public Enterprises	530	Private	2,802
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	15,636	Public Enterprises	848
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies	1,832	Public Authorities	702
Gross National Product	17,468	Increase in Value of Stocks	150
Imports of Goods and Services	2,814	Statistical Discrepancy	—58
National Turnover of Goods and Services	20,282	Gross National Expenditure	17,160
		Exports of Goods and Services	3,122
		National Turnover of Goods and Services	20,282

2. Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account

($ Mill.)

Depreciation Allowances	1,338	Gross Operating Surplus	6,860
Interest, &c., Paid	586	Interest, &c., and Dividends Received	108
Company Income—		Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	10
Income Tax Payable			
Dividends Payable	1,652		
Undistributed Income			
Unincorporated Enterprises Income	2,700		
Personal Income from Dwelling Rent	302		
Public Enterprises Income	400		
Total Outlay	6,978	Total Receipts	6,978

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1963–64—*continued*

3. Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account

($ Mill.)

Depreciation Allowances	16	Interest, &c., Received	970
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	210	Dividends Received and Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	42
Interest Paid	284		
Company Income—			
Income Tax Payable	140		
Dividends Payable			
Undistributed Income			
Public Enterprises Income	108		
Retained Investment Income of Assurance Funds	254		
Total Outlay	1,012	Total Receipts	1,012

4. Personal Current Account

($ Mill.)

Personal Consumption	10,670	Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	8,776
Interest Paid	210	Interest, &c., Received	342
Income Tax Payable	1,250	Dividends	392
Estate and Gift Duties Paid	136	Unincorporated Enterprises Income	2,700
Remittances Overseas	70	Income from Dwelling Rent	302
Saving	1,332	Remittances from Overseas	112
		Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	1,044
Total Outlay	13,668	Total Receipts	13,668

5. Public Authorities Current Account

($ Mill.)

Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	1,836	Indirect Taxes	1,942
Subsidies	110	Income Tax, Estate and Gift Duties	2,008
Interest, &c., Paid	462	Interest, &c., Received	80
Oversea Grants	72	Public Enterprises Income	508
Cash Benefits to Persons	1,044		
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	10		
Surplus on Current Account	1,004		
Total Outlay	4,538	Total Receipts	4,538

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1963–64—*continued*

6. Oversea Current Account

($ Mill.)

Exports of Goods and Services	3,122	Imports of Goods and Services	2,814
Interest, &c., Received from Overseas Dividends Receivable from Overseas	78	Interest, &c., Paid and Dividends Payable and Profits Remitted Overseas	284
Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	10	Undistributed Income Accruing to Oversea Residents	120
Personal Remittances from Overseas	112	Personal Remittances Overseas	70
Oversea Balance on Current Account	38	Public Authority Grants	72
Total Debits to Non-Residents	3,360	Total Credits to Non-Residents	3,360

7. National Capital Account

($ Mill.)

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—		Depreciation Allowances	1,354
Private	2,802	Increase in Dividend and Income Tax Provisions	102
Public Enterprises	848	Undistributed Company Income Accruing to Residents	350
Public Authorities	702	Retained Investment Income of Assurance Funds	254
Increase in Value of Stocks	150	Personal Saving	1,332
Total Use of Funds	4,502	Public Authority Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	10
Statistical Discrepancy	−58	Public Authorities Surplus on Current Account	1,004
		Deficit on Current Account with Overseas	38
Total Capital Funds Accruing	4,444	Total Capital Funds Accruing	4,444

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of other Australian States.

VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME

($ Mill.)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	2037·4	2,176·6	2,232·0	2,372·0	2,572·6
Farm Income*	300·2	339·2	276·2	330·4	381·8
Income from Dwelling Rent	75·6	95·8	101·6	106·8	105·6
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	194·0	215·0	237·0	245·8	270·8
All Other Income	560·6	577·8	591·8	626·6	672·0
Total	3,167·8	3,404·4	3,438·6	3,681·6	4,002·8

* Unincorporated farms only.

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

($ Mill.)

State	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
New South Wales	4,161·2	4,413·2	4,596·6	4,887·6	5,348·6
Victoria	**3,167·8**	**3,404·4**	**3,438·6**	**3,681·6**	**4,002·8**
Queensland	1,383·2	1,459·4	1,496·4	1,621·8	1,806·2
South Australia	923·8	1,018·2	1,042·0	1,108·4	1,259·0
Western Australia	646·4	693·6	735·0	780·0	855·4
Tasmania	314·4	326·6	346·2	361·2	396·4
Total Australia ..	10,596·8	11,315·4	11,654·8	12,440·6	13,668·4

VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

($ Mill.)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Food	598·8	651·2	662·4	680·8	716·6
Cigarettes and Tobacco	90·2	95·8	96·2	98·8	101·2
Alcoholic Drinks	152·2	161·0	161·2	164·6	175·6
Clothing, &c.	298·8	309·0	305·8	313·4	339·6
Chemists' Goods	59·8	68·6	73·8	79·4	83·2
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	69·8	78·0	83·0	89·6	96·8
Rent	224·0	256·0	275·6	292·2	308·2
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	83·0	89·4	91·0	98·4	105·0
Household Durables	218·4	212·6	208·8	212·0	228·2
Newspapers, Books, &c. ..	48·0	48·6	51·6	50·8	59·6
All Other Goods *n.e.i.*	83·6	88·0	88·4	92·0	93·8
Travel and Communication ..	340·0	347·4	341·2	389·8	428·0
All Other Services	249·0	262·4	275·0	297·0	317·2
Total	2,515·6	2,668·0	2,714·0	2,858·8	3,053·0

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES

($ Mill.)

State	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
New South Wales	3,456·8	3,640·6	3,765·8	3,981·2	4,194·8
Victoria	**2,515·6**	**2,668·0**	**2,714·0**	**2,858·8**	**3,053·0**
Queensland	1,135·8	1,190·6	1,221·0	1,300·2	1,404·4
South Australia	772·6	809·6	826·6	886·8	963·0
Western Australia	574·4	608·4	641·4	683·0	729·8
Tasmania	262·4	283·4	293·2	308·4	325·8
Total Australia ..	8,717·6	9,200·6	9,462·0	10,018·4	10.670·8

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME

($ Mill.)

Particulars	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Gross Value of Farm Production—					
Wool	152·0	138·6	148·4	154·6	
Other Pastoral Products ..	168·2	140·2	139·4	160·8	
Wheat	55·4	96·4	85·4	99·0	853·2
Other Grain Crops	15·4	20·2	16·8	24·4	
Other Crops	116·0	149·2	128·0	130·2	
Farmyard and Dairy Products	190·4	194·8	190·8	203·8	
Total	697·4	739·4	708·8	772·8	853·2
Less Costs—					
Marketing Costs	66·2	75·8	80·2	84·8	
Seed and Fodder	84·2	71·8	91·8	82·8	
Depreciation	67·8	69·0	70·6	72·4	468·2
Wages and Salaries	44·8	45·2	47·8	50·2	
Other Costs	130·8	135·6	140·2	149·6	
Total	393·8	397·4	430·6	439·8	468·2
Farm Income	303·6	342·0	278·2	333·0	385·0
Less Company Income	3·4	2·8	2·0	2·6	3·2
Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises	300·2	339·2	276·2	330·4	381·8

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES

($ Mill.)

State	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
New South Wales	350·6	291·8	311·2	373·2	480·6
Victoria	**303·6**	**342·0**	**278·2**	**333·0**	**385·0**
Queensland	200·2	195·4	179·8	237·0	293·8
South Australia	65·8	109·2	89·6	105·2	165·0
Western Australia	57·8	60·0	67·4	72·4	84·6
Tasmania	28·4	24·2	28·2	31·8	40·0
Total Australia ..	1,006·4	1,022·6	954·4	1,152·6	1,449·0

Appendix C

Principal Events from 1st July, 1964, to 30th June, 1965

1964

July 15 To protect the unique Mallee Fowl from possible extinction the Victorian Government approved the creation of two wildlife reserves, one near Gama in the Wimmera and the other at Bryan's Swamp in the Western District.

July 20 Sir Henry Winneke, Q.C. was chosen to succeed the retiring Chief Justice of Victoria, Sir Edmund Herring, as from 1st September, 1964.

July 25 The death occurred of the Right Hon. Sir John Latham, aged 86, elder statesman, and Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia for seventeen years until his retirement in 1952.

August 1 The Weather Bureau announced that July was the windiest month since wind recordings began 25 years ago.

Melbourne's fourth television station was officially opened.

August 17 The Minister for Education (Hon. J. S. Bloomfield) announced that Victoria's third University, to be called La Trobe University, will be built at Bundoora and is due to open in March, 1967.

September 9 The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) announced in his Budget speech the State Government's proposals to boost State revenue, including an increase of 10s. ($1) per year on drivers' licences, doubling of stamp duty on cheques from 3d. to 6d. (2½c to 5c), and increases in stamp duty for car registrations and life insurance policies.

September 28 The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) offered service grant increases to State Government employees ranging from 9s. to £2 2s. (90c to $4.20) per week.

October 10 The Liberal Party lost its absolute majority in the Legislative Council when the Australian Labor Party won a by-election for the South-Eastern province of the Legislative Council.

November 12 The Housing Commission announced that it will acquire 10.2 acres of land in Fitzroy for a flat development project at a cost of over £3 mill. ($6 mill.).

November 21 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works stated that it will spend £45 mill. ($90 mill.) in the next eight years on a large sewerage scheme for Melbourne's eastern and south-eastern suburbs.

November 23 For slum reclamation the State Government announced that it would spend £1·3 mill. ($2·6 mill.) in 1964–65.

December 9 Salary increases ranging from £800 to £1,500 ($1,600 to $3,000) a year were granted to State Members of Parliament.

December 10 A Bill was passed by the Legislative Council which will result in the formation of a Consumers Protection Council in Victoria.

1965

January 6 A special report prepared for the Chief Secretary recommended changes in the Victorian Child Welfare System.

January 7 The Country Roads Board announced that it would spend more than £25 mill. ($50 mill.) on road and bridge construction and maintenance in Victoria during 1964–65.

January 11 The Chief Secretary asked for a report from the Country Roads Board on the proposed 130 mile tourist coast road linking Orbost and Mallacoota.

February 9 It was announced that the State Electricity Commission's new town of Hazelwood would be renamed Churchill, in honour of Sir Winston Churchill.

February 10 The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) announced that at least £30 mill. ($60 mill.) would be spent on a metropolitan freeway construction programme in the next ten years.

February 15 A symposium on investment attracted over 300 delegates from other countries and States.

February 24 The Liberal and Country Party changed its name to the Liberal Party.

February 25 The Victorian State Council of the Liberal Party declared that it would no longer insist on a referendum before bar trading hours are changed.

February 28 The Winston Churchill Memorial Trust Appeal collected over £650,000 ($1·3 mill.) in Victoria out of the Commonwealth total of £2·25 mill. ($4·5 mill.).

March 1 The Prime Minister (Sir Robert Menzies) opened the National Mutual Centre, Victoria's largest building. It has 25 stories and rises 284 ft. above Collins-street and 304 ft. above Flinders-lane.

March 3 Bush fires at North Eltham killed 3 people and destroyed 12 homes. Melbourne had its hottest March day (103·5°F.) for 23 years, and fires were still raging in Gippsland.

March 9 The bush fires at Gippsland were brought under control.

March 11 Fires around Melbourne caused widespread damage destroying more than 20 homes in the Eltham-Warrandyte area.

March 16 The first report of the Liquor Royal Commissioner was tabled in Parliament.

March 20 The Archbishop of Canterbury (Most Rev. A. M. Ramsay) visited Victoria.

March 23 The Victorian Government appointed a seventeen man committee to plan the establishment of the Victorian Institute of Colleges. This Institute will advise the Government on standards of technical education.

March 29 The State Cabinet instructed the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to prepare a new plan for the eastern section of Melbourne's proposed city ring road.

April 1 The final plans for Melbourne's Tullamarine Jetport, to be completed 1969, were announced by the Federal Government.

April 9 The first test in the Gippsland Shelf No. 1 Well, drilling about 30 miles off shore from Seaspray, flowed natural gas at an average daily rate of 3 mill. cubic ft.

April 13 A further test in the Gippsland Shelf No. 1 Well flowed natural gas at an average daily rate of 10·5 mill. cubic ft.

April 27 The Liquor Royal Commisioner recommended in his second report that Victorian hotels should have a 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. bar trade and proposed other changes in Victorian drinking laws.

April 29 Legislation was introduced to increase the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly from 66 to 73 and to increase the number of seats in the Legislative Council from 34 to 36.

May 4 The Victorian Government made its fourth attempt to introduce "on the spot" tickets legislation for minor traffic offences.

May 7 From the estate left by Mr. William Lionel Buckland of Toorak, who died on November 22nd, 1964, a William Buckland Charitable Trust will be set up with assets of more than £4 mill. ($8 mill.). It will be the largest charitable trust in Victoria.

May 11 The Minister of Public Works (Hon. M. V. Porter) announced that a special fund will be set up for building overpasses at busy school crossings on State highways.

May 17 A bill to re-distribute electoral boundaries was passed through Parliament.

June 18 Two districts in East Gippsland were declared drought areas.

June 29 The Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission accepted proposals for a simultaneous annual hearing of basic wage and margins applications, granted a 1½% margins increase based on total award wages, and refused the Unions' claim for an increase in the basic wage.

Appendix D

Index of Special Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series : Volume 75, 1961)

The following is a list of *major* articles which have appeared in the new series of *Victorian Year Books* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, and which have been omitted in the current edition to make room for new material. Where an article has already appeared more than once, the reference to its latest appearance only is given, as earlier references can be traced back in previous appendices. References to articles and shorter sections which have been extensively altered in this edition are shown in the body of the text under the appropriate heading. This list will be revised each year to provide readers with an up-to-date cumulative index of special articles.

Contents	Year
Aborigines in Victoria ..	1965
Agent-General for Victoria ..	1964
Alfred Hospital	1963
Animal Husbandry	1963
Architecture in Victoria, Development of	1962
Assurance, Life	1962
Audio-Visual Education ..	1964
Australian Administrative Staff College	1961
Australian College of Education	1961
Aviation, Civil, History of ..	1962
Ballarat	1963
Bank, State Savings of Victoria, History of	1961
Banking, History of	1961
Bendigo	1964
Broadcasting, History of ..	1961
Broadcasting and Television Standards	1965
Brown Coal Production : State Electricity Commission of Victoria	1962
Building, Developments in Methods Since 1945 ..	1964
Chemical Industry	1963
Children's Welfare Department, History of	1961
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories	1964
Country Roads Board, History of	1961
Criminal Law	1963
Crown Law Department ..	1965
Currency, History of ..	1961
Drama	1963
Education—	
Australian College of ..	1961
History of Catholic ..	1961
History of Primary ..	1963
History of State ..	1961
Technical	1965
in Victoria, 1945–60, Secondary	1962
Electricity Commission, State, History of	1961
Employers' Associations ..	1964
Farming Industry, Government Assistance	1964
Farming, Mechanization of ..	1962
Flora of Victoria	1962
Geelong	1962
Geology	1961
Glass Industry	1965
Gordon Institute of Technology	1962
Governors, List of	1961
Health, History of Public ..	1961
History of Victoria	1961
Hospitals—	
Alfred	1963
Dental	1965
Fairfield	1961
Geelong	1962
in Victoria	1964
Prince Henry's	1964
Royal Children's ..	1964
Royal Melbourne ..	1962
St. Vincent's	1965
Housing Commission of Victoria	1965
Industrial Development in the Post-War Period	1962
Irrigation	1962
Lakes	1965
Land Settlement, History of	1961
Latrobe Valley	1965
Law of Contract in Victoria ..	1965
Law, Function of	1961
Law of Torts in Victoria ..	1964
Legislation, Private	1962
Libraries, Victoria's Special and Research	1964
Library Services, Regional ..	1965
Lighthouses	1964
Mammals	1963
Management Techniques in Manufacturing Industry ..	1963
Manufacturing, History of ..	1961
Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital	1965
Medical Research at the University of Melbourne	1964

APPENDIX D—*continued*

Contents	Year
Medical School, University of Melbourne, 1862 to 1962 ..	1963
Medicine, Developments in 1910 to 1960	1963
Melbourne City Council ..	1961
Melbourne Tramways, History of	1961
Mines Department, History of	1961
Ministers of the Crown, 1851–1855	1961
Ministries and Premiers, 1855–1955	1961
Money Bills	1963
Motor Vehicle Industry ..	1962
Mountain Regions	1962
Music	1965
Nursing, History of	1961
Oil Refining Industry ..	1961
Painting in Victoria to 1945 ..	1964
Palaeontology of Victoria ..	1965
Parliament, Deadlock between Houses	1965
Parliamentary Committees ..	1964
Pastoral Industry, History of ..	1963
Pastures, Development of Victoria's	1962
Petrochemical Industry in Victoria	1964
Planning, Regional	1962
Planning, Town and Country	1961
Port Phillip Pilot Service ..	1963
Premier's Department, History of	1964
Private Legislation	1962
Post Office in Victoria, History of	1961
Publishing, Book	1965
Retailing in Victoria ..	1962
Rivers and Water Resources ..	1963
Royal Society of Victoria ..	1963
Rural Finance	1965
St. Vincent's School of Medical Research	1965
Sanctuary, Sir Colin MacKenzie	1965
Sculpture in Victoria	1964
Secondary Industry, Development of	1965
Secondary Industry and Its Educational Requirements ..	1964
Social Services, Voluntary ..	1965
Soil Conservation Authority ..	1961
Soils of Victoria	1964
Sport in Victoria	1964
State Electricity Supply, History of	1961
State Savings Bank, History of	1961
Telecommunications, Overseas, History of	1962
Television and Broadcasting Standards	1965
Trade, Victoria's, Pattern of ..	1964
Tramways, History of Melbourne	1963
TRESS System, P.M.G. ..	1963
Victorian Railways, History of	1962
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research ..	1965
Wildlife in Relation to Natural Resources	1962

Appendix E

List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

Map	Year
Alpine Regions of Victoria ..	1962
Annual Rainfall	1965
Average Annual Rainfall ..	1965
Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria	1963
Civil Air Services	1963
Coal Deposits Located in Victoria	1963
Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria	1965
Distribution of Beef Cattle ..	1964
Distribution of Dairy Cattle ..	1964
Distribution of Pigs ..	1964
Distribution of Sheep ..	1964
Geological Features of Victoria	1961
High Voltage Transmission of Electricity	1965

APPENDIX E—*continued*

Map	Year	Map	Year
Lake Systems	1965	Rainfall Reliability	1965
Latrobe Valley	1965	Regional Planning Boundaries	1962
Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan ..	1962	Regular Air Services ..	1964
		Rivers, Lakes, and Catchments	1965
		Soils of Victoria	1964
Melbourne and Surrounding Area : Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area"	1962	State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council ..	1965
		State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly ..	1965
National Television Network ..	1965	Statistical Divisions of Victoria (Annual)	1965
Physiographic Divisions of Victoria	1965	Water Resources and River Basins	1965
Port of Melbourne	1965	Water Supply System ..	1964
Radio Navigation	1965	Vegetation Provinces of Victoria	1962
Railway Lines of Victoria ..	1965	Zones of Natural Occurrence of Principal Forest Types ..	1962
Rainfall (Annual)	1965		

Where a map has been reproduced more than once, only the latest edition in which it appears is shown above.

Appendix F

Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1964–65 is intended to be neither complete nor comprehensive. Its purpose rather is to illustrate the range and diversity of subject matter contained in books published in this State. It has been compiled in collaboration with the State Library of Victoria, which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under the Copyright Act.

THE AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO ARNHEM-LAND.—Vol.4. Zoology. Ed. by R. L. Specht. Melbourne, 1964. 533 pages.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN AUSTRALIA TODAY, *Weekend School, Warburton*, 1963.—Proceedings. Melbourne, The Adult Education Association of Victoria, 1964. 64 pages.

ANDERSON, H. McD.—Iron and Steel. Lothian Publishing Co. (Australian Industries Series), 1965. 59 pages.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.—A Brief Guide to Australian Universities. *4th ed.* Hawthorn, A.C.E.R., 1964. 76 pages.

BACK TO NHILL AND DISTRICTS CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE.—Nhill and District, Past and Present : Official souvenir issued by the committee to commemorate the Back to Nhill and District celebrations, April 11th—18th, 1964. The Committee, C/o Mr. C. C. Palmer, Box 16, Nhill, Victoria, 1964. 80 pages.

BARNARD, M. F.—Lachlan Macquarie. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

BARRY, *Sir* J. V. W.—The Life and Death of John Price. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 204 pages.

BEATTY, W. A.—Next Door to Paradise : Australia's countless islands. Melbourne, Cassell, 1965. 212 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

BENNETT, J. W.—Topics in Business Finance and Accounting. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 199 pages.

BOARDMAN, H. A.—Shire of Bannockburn, 1864–1964. The Shire Secretary, Shire of Bannockburn, Bannockburn, 1964. 24 pages.

BORRIE, W. D.—Australia's Population Structure and Growth, by W. D. Borrie and G. Spencer. C.E.D.A., 342 Flinders Street, Melbourne, 1964. 102 pages.

BRISSENDEN, R. F. *ed.*—Southern Harvest : an anthology of Australian short stories, Melbourne. Macmillan, 1964. 288 pages.

BROOKS, A. E.—Tree Wonders of Australia. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1964. 61 pages.

CARTER, I. R.—Phar Lap : the story of the big horse. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1964. 166 pages.

CATO, N.—The Sea Ants and Other Stories. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1964. 202 pages.

CHARLTON CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE.—Charlton 1864–1964. The Honorary Secretary, Charlton Centenary Celebrations Committee, Charlton, Victoria, 1964. 84 pages.

COGHLAN, B.—Hofmannsthal's Festival Dramas. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 397 pages.

COLVIN, R.—Caroline Chisholm. Melbourne, Longmans. (Great People in Australian History), 1965. 30 pages.

COPLEY, R.—Hartog and Tasman. Melbourne, Longmans. (Great People in Australian History), 1965. 30 pages.

COWAN, P. *ed.*—Short Story Landscape : the modern short story. Melbourne, Longmans, 1964. 222 pages.

COWAN, R. W. T. *ed.*—Education for Australians : a symposium. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 298 pages.

DAVIDSON, R. S.—With Courage High : the history of 2/8th Field Company Royal Australian Engineers 1940–1946. Camberwell, The Author, 1964. Unpaged.

DAVIS, D. J.—Plotting an Economy : a study in graphs of the Australian economy. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 168 pages.

DROHAN, N. T.—Australian Economic Framework, by N. T. Drohan and J. H. Day. Melbourne, Cassell, 1964. 250 pages.

DUTTON, G. P. H. *ed.*—The Literature of Australia. Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1964. 528 pages.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. *Victorian Branch.*—Wages and Incomes : papers delivered to the Sixth Autumn Forum of the Society, Department of Economics, University of Melbourne, 1964. 51 pages.

ESTHUS, R. A.—From Enmity to Alliance : U.S.–Australian relations, 1931–1941. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 180 pages.

FORELL, C. R.—How We Are Governed. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 146 pages.

FORWARD, R. K.—Samuel Griffith. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

GARTNER, J.—The Standard Australian Coin Catalogue. Hawthorn, Hawthorn Press, 1965. 16 pages.

GARTNER, J. *ed.*—The Australian Coin Catalogue. Hawthorn, Hawthorn Press, 1964. 58 pages.

GOUGH, M. *and others.*—Queensland : Industrial Enigma : manufacturing in the economic development of Queensland. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 115 pages.

GRANT, D.—Robert Frost and his Reputation. Melbourne University Press. (Australian Humanities Research Council. Occasional Paper No. 7), 1965. 13 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

GRANT, J. McB. *and* HAGGER, A. J.—Economics : an Australian introduction. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 296 pages.

HARTNETT, L. J.—Big Wheels and Little Wheels. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1964. 246 pages.

HASLUCK, A.—James Stirling. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

HEALESVILLE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE.—Healesville, Victoria, Australia, 1864–1964 : centenary souvenir booklet. The Secretary, Healesville Centenary Celebrations Committee, P.O. Box 57, Healesville, 1964. 12 pages.

HERMAN, M. E.—Francis Greenway. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

HETHERINGTON, J. A.—Witness to Things Past : stone, brick, wood and men in early Victoria. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 128 pages.

HEYDON, P.—Quiet Decisions : a study of George Foster Pearce. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 271 pages.

HIRST, R. R. *and* WALLACE, R. H. *eds.*—Studies in the Australian Capital Market. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 469 pages.

HUGHES, H.—The Australian Iron and Steel Industry, 1848–1962. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 213 pages.

KEMP, C. D.—Big Businessmen : four biographical essays. Melbourne, Institute of Public Affairs, 1964. 183 pages.

KENEALLY, T.—The Fear. Melbourne, Cassell, 1965. 229 pages.

KOENIG, W. L.—The History of the Winchelsea Shire. Rev. ed. The Shire Secretary, Shire Hall, Winchelsea, 1964. 104 pages.

LEVIS, E. S.—Arthur Phillip. Melbourne, Longmans. (Great People in Australian History), 1965. 30 pages.

LEVIS, E. S.—Bass and Flinders. Melbourne, Longmans. (Great People in Australian History), 1965. 30 pages.

LINDSAY, *Lady* J. a' B.—Facts Soft and Hard. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 191 pages.

LOCKWOOD, D. W.—The Lizard Eaters. Melbourne, Cassell, 1964. 172 pages.

McMANNERS, J.—The Future of the Humanities in the Australian Universities, by J. McManners and R. M. Crawford. Melbourne University Press. (Australian Humanities Research Council. Occasional Paper No. 8), 1965. 32 pages.

McPHEAT, W. S.—John Flynn. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

MANIFOLD, J. S. *comp.*—The Penguin Australian Song Book. Melbourne, Penguin, 1964. 180 pages.

MARTIN, A. W.—Henry Parkes. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

MARTINDALE, H. G.—The Plains Turn Green : the story of Cobram. The Secretary, Cobram Apex Club, 1964. 55 pages.

MELBOURNE CORPORATION. TOWN PLANNING BRANCH. Report on a Planning Scheme for the Central Business Area of the City of Melbourne. E. F. Borrie, Town Planner. The Town Clerk, Town Hall, Melbourne, 1964. 71 pages.

MELBOURNE STUDIES IN EDUCATION. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 438 pages.

MENZIES, D. W.—The Grey People : a study of the criminal mind. Melbourne, Cassell, 1965. 116 pages.

MILLAR, T. B.—Australia's Defence. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 198 pages.

MITCHELL, B.—The Australian Story and its Background. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 293 pages.

NALLY, P. *ed.*—Birds of Australia. Melbourne, Southdown Press, 1964. 43 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON WATER RESOURCES, USE AND MANAGEMENT, *Canberra*, 1963.—Water Resources Use and Management : proceedings. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 529 pages.

OFFICER, H. R.—Australian Honeyeaters. The Bird Observers Club, Windsor, 1964. 83 pages.

PALMER, P. J.—The Twentieth Century : the age in which we live. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 126 pages.

MOON, K.—John Flynn and the Flying Doctor Service. Melbourne, Longmans. (Great People in Australian History), 1965. 30 pages.

PAULL, R. A.—Old Walhalla : portrait of a gold town. Melbourne University Press. (Australian Paperbounds), 1964. 148 pages.

PERES, N. J. C.—Human Factors in Industrial Strains. Melbourne, Tait Publishing Co., 1964. 110 pages.

PERKINS, J.O.N.—Anti-cyclical Policy in Australia, 1960–1964. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 58 pages.

PESCOTT, R. T. M.—Gardening for Australians. Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1965. 231 pages.

POLYA, J.—Are We Safe ? a layman's guide to controversy in public health. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 142 pages.

RADFORD, W. C.—A Field for Many Tillings : research in education in Australia today. Hawthorn, Australian Council for Educational Research, 1964. 59 pages.

REESE, T. R.—Australia in the Twentieth Century : a political history. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 239 pages.

ROBERTSON, E. G. *and* CRAIG, E. N.—Early Houses of Northern Tasmania : an historical and architectural survey. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1964. 2 vols.

ROBERTSON, T. N. *ed.*—Monopolies and Management. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 64 pages.

ROBSON, L. L.—The Convict Settlers of Australia : an enquiry into the origin and character of the convicts transported to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. 1787–1852. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 257 pages.

RODD, L. C.—Henry Parkes. Melbourne, Longmans. (Great People in Australian History), 1965. 30 pages.

SHAW, A. G. L.—Emergence and Expansion : a modern world history. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 225 pages.

SHORE, A. V. J.—Tom Roberts. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

SMITH, R.—Sydney in Colour and Black-and-white. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1964. 112 pages.

SOUTHALL, I.—Indonesia Face to Face. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1964. 257 pages.

SOUTHALL, I.—Lawrence Hargrave. Oxford University Press (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

SOUTHWELL, E. A. *ed.*—The Poet's Voice: an anthology of English and Australian poetry. Melbourne, Longmans, 1964. 244 pages.

STACY, M.—Australian Children's Dictionary. Melbourne, Collins Book Depot, 1964. 168 pages.

TAYLOR, *Sir* P. G.—Bird of the Islands : the story of a flying boat in the South Seas. Melbourne, Cassell, 1964. 284 pages.

THOMPSON, J. J. M.—Five to Remember. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1964. 194 pages.

TOLCHARD, C.—The Humble Adventurer : the life and times of James Ruse, convict and farmer. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. 134 pages.

TURNBULL, S. C. P.—Essington Lewis. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1964. 30 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

UREN, M. J. L.—Edward John Eyre. Oxford University Press. (Australian Explorers), 1964. 30 pages.

VOUMARD, L. C.—The Law Relating to the Sale of Land in Victoria. *2nd ed.* Melbourne, Law Book Co., 1965. 680 pages.

WALKER, K. F.—Research Needs in Industrial Relations. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1964. 121 pages.

WARD, R. *ed.*—The Penguin Book of Australian Ballads. Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1964. 298 pages.

WARNER, D. A.—The Last Confucian : Vietnam, South East Asia, and the West. Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1964. 327 pages.

WHITINGTON, B. L.—The Rulers : fifteen years of the Liberals. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1964. 177 pages.

WIGHTON, R.—Kangaroo Tales : a collection of Australian stories for children. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1964. 215 pages.

WILLIAMS, P. J. *and* S. R.—Wrecks of Port Phillip. Maritime Historical Productions, 26 Alandale Road, Eaglemont, 1964. 94 pages.

WRIGHT, J. A.—Preoccupations in Australian Poetry. Oxford University Press, 1965. 217 pages.

Appendix G

Publications Issued by the Victorian Office, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Printed Publications

Victorian Year Book (Price $1.50 ; postage 32c)
Victorian Pocket Year Book (Price 20c ; postage 4c)

Mimeographed Publications*

General

Victorian Monthly Statistical Review
General Statistics of Local Government Areas (Irregularly)

Building

Building Approvals (Monthly)
Building Statistics (Quarterly)
Building Statistics : Number of New Houses and Flats : Preliminary Estimates (Quarterly)

* These publications are issued, free of charge, on application.

APPENDIX G—*continued*

Demography and Social

Crime Statistics
Demographic Statistics
Divorce Statistics
Education Statistics
Estimated Age Distribution of the Population of Victoria
Estimated Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas
Hospital Morbidity Statistics
Industrial Accident Statistics
Vital Statistics : Preliminary

Factory Production

Factory Statistics : Preliminary
Factory Statistics
Production Statistics (Monthly)

Finance, Local Government, and Transport

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance Statistics
Housing Finance Statistics (Quarterly)
Local Government Finance Statistics
Mortgages of Real Estate (Quarterly)
Motor Vehicle Registrations (Monthly)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Quarterly)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties

Rural

Agricultural Statistics
Apicultural Statistics
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (Monthly : June–December)
Citrus Fruit Production
Cultivating Implements on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
Fruit Production
Grain and Seed Headers and Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed
Livestock : Preliminary Numbers
Livestock Statistics
Machinery on Rural Holdings
Maize Production
Oats and Barley : Acreage
Onions : Acreage and Production
Pick-up Balers and Forage Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
Potatoes : Acreage, Production, and Varieties
Potatoes : Estimated Acreage
Rural Holdings : Classified by Type of Activity (Irregularly)
Rural Statistics
Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
Vegetables : Acreage and Production
Viticultural Statistics
Wheat : Acreage and Varieties
Wine and Brandy : Wholesale Sales and Stocks

N.B.—The listed publications are issued ANNUALLY except where otherwise indicated.

Appendix H

Changeover to Decimal Currency

Changing £ s. d. to Exact Dollar-Cent Values

EXACT EQUIVALENTS TABLE

Pence	Cents*	Shillings	Cents	£ *s.* *d.*	$
1	$\frac{5}{6}$ or .83333	1	10	10 0	1.00
2	$1\frac{2}{3}$ 1.66667	2	20	11 0	1.10
3	$2\frac{1}{2}$ 2.5	3	30	12 0	1.20
4	$3\frac{1}{3}$ 3.33333	4	40	13 0	1.30
5	$4\frac{1}{6}$ 4.16667	5	50	14 0	1.40
6	5 5	6	60	15 0	1.50
7	$5\frac{5}{6}$ 5.83333	7	70	16 0	1.60
8	$6\frac{2}{3}$ 6.66667	8	80	17 0	1.70
9	$7\frac{1}{2}$ 7.5	9	90	18 0	1.80
10	$8\frac{1}{3}$ 8.33333	10	100	19 0	1.90
11	$9\frac{1}{6}$ 9.16667			1 0 0	2.00
12	10 10				

* Taken to nearest 5th decimal place.

The Exact Equivalents Table shows the relationships between pounds, shillings, and pence, and dollars and cents as prescribed in section 8 of the *Currency Act* 1963, namely :—

1 pound = 2 dollars

1 shilling = 10 cents

1 penny = $\frac{5}{6}$ths of a cent

This table should be used where it is necessary to obtain exact equivalents in decimal currency of amounts expressed in £ s. d.

Changing £ s. d. to Dollars and Whole Cents

BANKING AND ACCOUNTING TABLE

Pence	Cents	Shillings	Cents	£ *s.* *d.*	$
1	1	1	10	10 0	1.00
2	2	2	20	11 0	1.10
3	2	3	30	12 0	1.20
4	3	4	40	13 0	1.30
5	4	5	50	14 0	1.40
6	5	6	60	15 0	1.50
7	6	7	70	16 0	1.60
8	7	8	80	17 0	1.70
9	8	9	90	18 0	1.80
10	8	10	100	19 0	1.90
11	9			1 0 0	2.00
12	10				

The Banking and Accounting Table converts £ *s.* *d.* amounts expressed in whole pence to decimal currency amounts expressed in whole cents. (It is consistent with section 10 of the *Currency Act* 1963).

INDEX

NOTE.—Where there is more than one reference to a subject, the chief reference is given in bold numerals. Where there are two important references to a subject, both appear in bold print.

A

	Page
Aborigines	136–137
Welfare Board	341
Accident Insurance Office, State	675
Accidental Deaths	161–162
Accidents, Industrial	418–423
Road Traffic	758–760
Transport	162
Acts, State, Passed during 1964	82–87
Adoption of Children	150
Aerial Agriculture	494, **764–765**
Work Operations	763
Aerodromes	762
Age Pensions	260–262
Agricultural Colleges	**481–482**, 483
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of	485–487
Education, Research, and Extension	480–487
Machinery and Implements	593
Machinery Industry	587–589
Agriculture, Aerial	494, **764–765**
Victorian Department of	484–485
Airport, Melbourne	766
Alienation of Land	464–465
Ambulance Services	244
Annual Leave	412
Anti-Cancer Council	254–255
Apiculture	533–534
Applied Science, Institute of	170–171
Apprenticeship Commission	426
Arbitration, Industrial	407–410
Architecture, Hospitals	241–242
Area and Boundaries of Victoria	31–32
Arrivals and Departures from Overseas	132–134
Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books	794–795
Artificial Fertilizers	492–493
Austin Hospital	250–251
Australian Broadcasting Commission	173–175
Broadcasting Control Board	172, 175
National Accounts	784–791
Road Safety Council	761
Wheat Board	501
Average Earnings and Hours	442
Aviation, Civil	761–766

B

	Page
Baby Health Centres (*see* Infant Welfare)	
Bakeries	598
Ballarat Sewerage Authority	399–400
Water Commissioners	399
Banking during 1964	650–652
Legislation, Commonwealth	648–650
Bankruptcies	307
Banks, Private, Savings in	664
Total Deposits in	665
Trading	472, 652–654
Barley	505–506
Basic Wage	428–433
Bees	533–534
Benefits, Funeral	264
Hospital and Nursing Home	272–273
Medical	273
National Health	272–275
Pharmaceutical	274
Unemployment and Sickness	269–271
Bills of Sale	687
Birds, Glossary of Technical Terms	26–28
Study of	23–26
of Victoria	1–28
Births	146–151
Books Published, Select Bibliography	796–800
Boots and Shoes	597
Boundaries and Area of Victoria	31–32
Breeding, Stock	519–520
Bridges and Roads	353–354, **380–382**, 394
Broadcast Licences	774
Broadcasting	172–175
Commercial	172
Building Approvals	329–330
Control	355
Development in City of Melbourne, 1964	322–324
Employment	336–337
and Housing	322–348
Materials	**324–327**, **335–336**
Societies	676
Statistics	328–337
Supervision and Control of	327, 355
Buildings, New	330–335
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	485–487
Bursaries and Scholarships	191–193
Bush Nursing Association, Victorian	248–249
Butter and Cheese	599

C

	Page
Cabinet	67–68
Cancer Institute Board	251–254
Services in Operation	253–254
Statistics	254
Canning	598
Cargoes Discharged and Shipped	727–728
Catchments, Water	39
Catholic Education	197–199
Census of 1961	**109–118**, **344–348**
Populations to 1961	102–108
of Retail Establishments	697–703

	Page
Charitable Institutions	244–247
Charter Operations, Aerial	763
Chemicals and Acids	589
Child Endowment	267–268
Citizenship and Naturalization	134–136
Civil Aviation	761–766
Defence and State Disaster Plan	404–405
Climate	45–64
of Melbourne	**55–58,** 63
Clothing	596
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	636–637
Production	545
Coastline	33–36
Colleges, Agricultural	**481–482,** 483
Commercial Broadcasting	172
Television	176
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	657–661
Banking Legislation	648–650
Conciliation and Arbitration Commission	409–410
Development Bank	471–472, **659–661**
Employment Service	444–445
Grants	617–621
Industrial Court	409–410
Savings Bank	658–660
Scholarship Scheme	192
Scientific and Industrial Research Organization	555
Social Services	259–272
Trading Bank	658–659
Communications	767–776
Companies	688–689
Registered	689
Company Tax	633
Compensation, Workers	423–425
Consolidated Revenue Fund	621–623
Constitution of Victoria	65–68
Consumer Price Index	452–455
Consumption Expenditure, Personal	790
Containers	601
Cool Storage, Fruit	515–516
Co-operative Credit Societies	679
Housing Societies	342–343
Organizations	677–679
Societies	289–291
Coroners, Committals by	313
Correspondence School	187
Council of Adult Education	221
of Public Education	199–202
Councils, Municipal	352–353
Country Fire Authority	402–404
Roads Board	380–384
Finances	383–384
Country Sewerage Authorities	400
County Court	304
Court, Children's	307–310
County	304
Industrial	409–410
Licensing	318
Supreme	302–303
Courts	301–318
Higher	314–317
of Petty Sessions	**305–306, 310–312**
Cremation	166
Crime Statistics	310–317
Crops and Growers	496–498
Minor	519
Principal	498–519
Crown Lands, Alienation of	464–465
Improvement Purchase Leases	473
Cultivation, Progress of	495
Cultural Centre	169
and Recreational	167–184
Currency, Decimal Changeover	Preface, 802
Customs on Manufacture	555
Regulations	707
Revenue	720–722

D

Dairying Industry	522–524
and Pastoral	519–533
Deaths	151
Accidental	161–162
Causes of	151–166
Debt, Public	641–647
Sinking Fund, National	646–647
Decentralization of Manufacturing Industries	554–555
Decimal Currency	Preface
Changeover Tables	802
Dental Service, School	226
Department of Agriculture, Victoria	484–485
of Health	223–235
of Housing	337
of Labour and Industry	443
and National Service	444
for Local Government	349–352
Postmaster-General's	767–774
of Trade, Commonwealth	555
Departments, History of State Government	96–100
State	96
Departures and Arrivals from Overseas	132–134
Deposits in Savings Banks	665
Development Committee, State	406
Division of State	**405–406,** 554–555
Diabetes Mellitus	159
Diseases of Digestive System	161
Genito-Urinary System	161
the Heart	159–160
Infective and Parasitic	156
the Respiratory System	160
Dispensaries, Friendly Societies	289
Disputes, Industrial	413
Districts, Statistical	**459–464,** 489–490

	Page
Divorce	143–145
Drainage, Stormwater	390–391
Driving Licences	751–753
Duties, Probate	625–626
Stamp	628
Duty, Lottery	629
Dwelling Statistics : 1961 Census	344–348
Dwellings, New, Number of	332–333

E

Earnings, Average Weekly	439
and Hours, Surveys of Weekly	440–442
Ecological Surveys	465–466
Education	184–223
Agricultural	480–487
Catholic	197–199
Council of Adult	221
Council of Public	199–202
State Expenditure on	194–196
System	184–189
Technical	193–194
Elderly Citizens' Clubs	230–231
Elections, Municipal	353
Parliamentary	92–94
State, Voting Features of	91–92
Electoral System	87–95
Electors, Number Enrolled	88
Electric Light and Power	603
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	592
Electricity Commission, State	603–607
Generated	607
Supply, Rural	604–606
Employment and Unemployment	443–452
on Building	336–337
Civilian	449–452
Control of	443–445
in Factories	567–571
in Industry Groups	449–451
Service, Commonwealth	444–445
Ensilage	508
Entertainments Tax	631
Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital	256–257
Estate Duty, Commonwealth	626
Events, Principal, from 1st July, 1964 to 30th June, 1965	792–793
Examinations, Schools	187–188
Matriculation	203
Public	202–203
Excise Revenue	720–722
Tariffs and Bounties on Manufacture	555
Executive Council	67
Expenditure, State	621–623
Export Controls	707
Frozen Meat	533
Price Index	457–458
Exports	709–714

F

	Page
Factories, Child Labour in	571
Classification of	**557–559, 561–564**
Cost of Materials Used	571
Employment in	567–576
Government	610
Land, Building, Plant, and Machinery	579–582
Power, Fuel, and Light Used	572–574
Relation of Costs to Output and Production	576–578
Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs	571–574
and Shops	427–428
Summary of	560
Value of Output and Production	575–576
Factory Development	560
Products, Principal	583–585
Statistics, Definitions in	556–557
and Wages Board Legislation	554
Fairfield Hospital, Epidemiological Research Unit	256–257
Family Assistance	277–278
Farm Income	791
Machinery	494
Farming	487–534
Collection of Statistics	487
Principal Items	488
Federal Parliament, Victorian Members of	94–95
Fertilizers, Artificial	492–493
Finance Companies, Advances by Pastoral	473
Facilities, Rural	466–473
Municipal Loan	374–377
Private	648–696
Public	611–647
Financial Relations with the Commonwealth	614–621
Transactions, Government	611
Fire Authority, Country	402–404
Brigades Board, Metropolitan	401–402
Marine, and General Insurance	669–675
Fires, Forest	537–538
Fisheries Statistics	542–543
and Wildlife	539–543
Flats, New, Number of	332–335
Fodder Conservation	520–521
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	597
Retail Prices	455
Footwear	597
Foreshores, Melbourne	394
Forest Fires	537–538
Research	538–539
Forestry	534–539
Founding and Casting	594
Friendly Societies	287–289
Fruit, Cool Storage	515–516
Industries	512–517
Funeral Benefits	264
Furniture	599–600

G

	Page
Gallery, National	169–170
Gaols	280–281
Gas and Fuel Corporation	608
Production, Changing Trends	608–610
Works	607
Geelong Harbor Trust	733–735
Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	397–398
Geographical Features	29–41
Geography, Physical	41–44
Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong	220
Government Administration	96–100
Employees	451
Factories	610
Financial Activity	611–614
Grants, Municipalities	358–359
Ministries	69–70
Governmental Housing Activities	337–343
Governor of Victoria	65–66
Grain Elevators Board	499–500
Grants to the States	617–621
Gratuities	634–639
Gross National Expenditure	785
Product	784
Growers of Crops	497

H

	Page
Harbor Trust, Geelong	733–735
Melbourne	729–733
Portland	735–736
Hay	507–508
Health Benefits, National	272–275
Department of	223–235
and Medical Research	223–259
Heart, Diseases of	159–160
Hire Purchase Operations	696
and Retail Sales, Law of	298–301
Holdings, Rural, Classification of	490–492
Home Finance Trust	342
Help Service	229–230
Savings Grant Scheme	339
Homes, War Service	338
Homicide	162
Honey Industry	533–534
Hosiery	595
Hospital Architecture	241–242
Austin	250–251
and Nursing Home Benefits	272–273
Hospitals and Charities Commission	238–244
Private	243
Public	239–241, 244–247
Regional Planning	243
Hours and Earnings, Surveys of Weekly	440–442
Hours of Work, Average Weekly	411–412
Standard	410–412
Houses, New	332–335
Housing Activities, Governmental	337–343
Agreements, Commonwealth–State	337
and Building	322–348
Commission of Victoria	339–341
Department of	337
Institutions, Approved	342
Loans	343
Loans Insurance Corporation	339
Housing Societies, Co-operative	342–343
Hydrography	36–38

I

	Page
Immigration	128–136
Imports	709–714
Income, Farm	791
Personal	789–790
Tax	631–633
Industrial Accidents	418–423
Arbitration	407–410
Awards, Incidence of	440
Conditions	407–428
Disputes	413
Safety	416–418
Industries, Details of	589–610
Individual	586–610
Infant Mortality Statistics	162–166
Welfare, Building Grants	234
Expenditure on	235
Services	231–232
Inquests	312–313
Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	693–696
Institute of Applied Science	170–171
Insurance, Fire, Marine, and General	669–675
Life	666–669
Motor Vehicle	673–674
Types of Cover	670
of Workers	424–425
Interest Rates during 1964	651–652
Interstate and Oversea Trade	704–722
Invalid Pensions	263–264
Irrigation and Settlement	459–480

J

	Page
Jails *see* Gaols	280–281
Justice and Administration of Law	296–322

K

	Page
Knitted Goods	595

L

Page

Labour and Industry, Department of 443
and National Service, Department of 444
Organizations .. 414–416
Lakes 40
Lambing 527–528
Land, Alienation of .. 464–465
Settlement and Irrigation 459–480
Tax 626–627
Transfer of 684–686
Transfers, Mortgages 685–686
Utilization 459–464
Valuation 351, 357–358
La Trobe Library .. 167–168
University 208, **217–218**
Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee 406
Water and Sewerage Board 398–399
Law 296–298
Administration of, and Justice 296–322
of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase 298–301
Leave, Annual 412
Long Service 412
Legal Departments and Officers .. 297
Profession 297
Legislation, Banking .. 648–650
Company 688
Factory and Wages Board .. 554
Oversea and Interstate Trade 704–708
Legislative Assembly 78–80
Council 77–78
Letters, Posted and Received .. 771
Library, La Trobe .. 167–168
Services, Board of Inquiry into 168–169
State 167–168
Licences, Broadcast and Television.. 774
Driving 751–753
Licensing Court 318
Liens on Wool and Crops .. 687
Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria ..66–67
Life Insurance 666–669
Lighthouses 33–34
Linseed 510–511
Liquor Tax 628–629
Livestock 519–520
Loan Fund, Expenditure from 640–641
Local Authorities Superannuation Board 362–363
Local Government Administration 349–367
Department .. 349–352
Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding.. .. 368
and Semi-Governmental Bodies—New Money Loan Raisings .. 405
Statistics of .. 367–379
Long Service Leave 412
Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea 296
Fund .. 249–250
Lottery (Tattersall) Duty .. 629

M

Page

Machinery, Agricultural 593
Electrical 592
Farm 494
Industry, Agricultural 587–589
and Plant, Factories 580–582
Machines and Conveyances .. 591
Magistrates, Stipendiary .. 305
Mail Services 767–768
Maintenance Subsidies, Pre-School 234
Maize 506
Malignant Neoplasms .. 156–158
Manufacturing Activity .. 554–586
Development during 1964 553–554
Mapping and Surveying 40–41
Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books, List of .. 795–796
Marcus Oldham Farm 484
Margins, Wage 435–436
Marine Fisheries .. 539–540
Maritime Meteorology 53–55
Marriages 138–142
Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Services 231–235
Maternity Allowances .. 266–267
Matriculation Examination .. 203
Meat, Frozen, Exported 533
Industry 531–533
Medical Benefits.. 273
Research 223–259
at Monash University 257–259
Service, School .. 224–225
Melbourne Airport 766
Building Development in 1964 322–324
City Council .. 364–367
Town Planning 366–367
Climate of **55–58,** 63
Harbor Trust .. 729–733
and Metropolitan Board of Works 385–395
Farm at Werribee 389–390
Revenue and Expenditure 392–393
and Metropolitan Tramways Board 747–750
Sewerage System .. 388–389
Water Supply .. 386–387
Members of State Parliament ..77–80
Mental Health Authority 235–238
Research Institute .. 255–256
Metals, Machines, and Conveyances 591
Non-Ferrous 594
Meteorological Records 59–64
Meteorology 45–64
Maritime 53–55
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board 401–402
Migration 128–136
Mineral Production .. 544–545
Mining 544–545
Ministries 69–70
Monash University 207–208, **213–217**
Medical Research at 257–259
Money Orders and Postal Notes .. 772
Mortgages of Real Estate .. 686
Stock 687
Motor Boats 756–757

	Page
Motor Car Insurance Office, State	674–675
Motor Vehicle Insurance	673–674
Taxation	625
Motor Vehicles	593, **751–755**
Drivers' Licences	751–753
Registration	751–755
Mountain Regions	32–33
Mountains, Heights of	32–33
Municipal Administrative Costs	372
Association of Victoria	362
Business Undertakings	373–374
Elections	353
Expenditure	369
General Account	369–372
Loan Finance	374–377
Officers	353
Revenue	369
Municipalities	352–363
Boundary Changes, 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1964	127
Constitution of	349–351
Government Grants	358–359
Powers and Duties of	353–356

N

National Accounts, Australian	784–791
Association of Testing Authorities	556
Debt Sinking Fund	646–647
Gallery of Victoria	169–170
Parks, Areas and Features	181
Authority	180
Expenditure	182
Television	176–178
Trust of Australia (Victoria)	344
Naturalization and Citizenship	134–136
Newspapers and Periodicals	600
Nursing	243

O

Oats	503–504
Occupational Status	446–447
Oils, Mineral	590
Old People's Welfare Council	286–287
Omnibus Services	749–751
Onions	510
Orchards, Fruit Trees in	514
Ornithology	23–26
Glossary of Technical Terms	26–28
of Victoria	1–23
Oversea and Interstate Trade	704–722
Overseas Telecommunications Commission	774–776

P

Parklands, Melbourne	395
Parks, National	180–182
Parliament, Contempt of	75
Federal, Victorian Members of	94–95
Freedom from Arrest	74–75
of Speech	73–74
Functions of	71
Members of State	77–80
Penalties for Offences	75
Relationship to the Crown	76–77
of Victoria	70–87
Parliamentary By-Election	94
Elections	92–93
Government, Cost of	81–82
Privilege	72–77
Procedure	71–72
Retirement and Superannuation Funds	637–638
Parliaments, Number and Duration of	81
Parole, Adult	284
Youth	284–285
Passenger and Goods Rail Traffic	739–740
Pastoral and Dairying	519–533
Finance Companies, Advances	473
Pensioner Medical Service	274–275
Pensions, Age	260–262
and Gratuities	634–639
Invalid	263–264
War and Service	292–293
Widows'	264–266
Personal Consumption	790
Income	789–790
Petroleum, Offshore Drilling	545
Petty Sessions, Courts	**305–306, 310–312**
Pharmaceutical Benefits	274
and Toilet Preparations	590
Pharmacy, Victorian College of	222–223
Physical Divisions	41–44
Geography	41–44
Pig Industry	524–525
Pilots, Port Phillip Sea	728–729
Plant and Machinery, Factories	580–582
Plastics	602
in Building	327
Police, Pensions and Superannuation	636
Victoria	320–322
Population	101–137
Estimates	118–127
Historical	101
Populations, Census to 1961	102–108
Port of Geelong	716, **733–735**
Melbourne	715–716, **729–733**
Portland	**735–736**
Port Phillip Sea Pilots	728–729
Portland Harbor Trust	735–736
Post Office	770–774
Postal Services	767–768
Postmaster-General's Department	767–774
Potatoes	509
Power, Fuel, and Light Used in Factories	572
Stations, Electric	607
Pre-Natal Service	232–233
Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies	234
Services	233–234
Press, The	171–172

	Page
Price Index, Consumer	452–455
Export	457–458
Share	693
Price Indexes, Retail	452–455
Wholesale	456–457
Prices	452–458
Primary Industries Other than Farming	534–548
Production, Value of	548–552
Primary Schools	185
State	189–191
Principal Events from 1st July, 1964, to 30th June, 1965	792–793
Printing	601
Prisons and Prisoners	280–281
Private Streets, Construction of	377–379
Probate	681–683
Duties	625–626
Probation, Adult	282–283
Children's Court	284
Production Statistics, Monthly	586
Properties Rated	368
Psychiatric Services	235–238
Public Debt	641–647
Solicitor	298
Trustee	679–681
Publications Issued by the Victorian Office, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics	800–801
Pupils, Enrolments at Registered Schools	200–202

Q

Quarrying	546–548

R

	Page
Racing	319–320
Taxation	630
Radio Australia	174–175
Communications	769–770
Stations	773
Railway Gauge Standardization	740
Rolling Stock	592, 743
Railways	736–777
Staff	742
Traffic	739–740, 744
Rainfall in Districts	59–62
Reliability	50–52
Rating of Land and Property	357–358
Real Estate, Mortgages of	686
Recreational and Cultural	167–184
Red Cross Society	295–296
Registered Schools	196–197
Registrations of Motor Vehicles	751–755
Rehabilitation	271–272
Repatriation	291–295
Research, Agricultural	484–487
Epidemiological	256–257
Forest	538–539
Health and Medical	223–259
Medical, at Monash University	257–259
Mental Health	255–256
Scientific	555
Reserve Bank of Australia	471, **655–657**
Reserves, Wildlife	540–542
Retail Establishments, Census of	697–703
Survey of	704
Price Indexes	452–455
Prices of Food	455
Sales and Hire Purchase, Law of	298–301
Instalment Credit for	693–696
Trade	697–704
Revenue and Expenditure, State	621–623
River Improvements, Melbourne	390–391
Rivers	38–40
Road Design	382
Motor Services, Railways	747
Policy	383
Safety Council	761
Traffic Accidents	758–760
Roads and Bridges	353–354
By-pass	380–381
Forest	381
Main	381
Maintenance	382
and Streets, Length of	379
Tourists'	381
Rolling Stock	**738–739**, 741, 743
Roofing Materials	327
Rounding of Figures	Preface
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	218–220
Rubber Goods	602
Rural Electricity Supply	604–606
Finance Facilities	466–473
and Settlement Commission	342, **467–470**
Holdings, Classification of	490–492
Rye	506–507

S

	Page
Safety, Industrial	416–418
Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs in Factories	571–574
Sanatoria, Tuberculosis	227–229
Savings Banks, Private	664
Total Deposits in	665
Sawmills	599–600
Scaffolding, Inspection of	351–352
Scholarships and Bursaries	188, **191–193**
Commonwealth Scheme	192
Secondary	192–193
School Dental Service	226
Medical Service	224–225

	Page
Schools, Enrolment	188
Registered	196–202
Special	186–187
Types of	185–187
Scientific Research and Standardization	555–556
Searoad Service, Victoria–Tasmania	723
Secondary Industry	553–610
Promotion of	406
Secondary Schools	185–186
State	189–191
Semi-Governmental Authorities	380–404
Service Pensions	292–293
Sewerage System, Melbourne	388–390
and Water Supply	354–355
in Country Towns	395–400
Sewers, Drains, and Watercourses	354
Share Price Index, Melbourne	693
Sheep, Breeds of	526–527
Industry	526–531
and Lambs in Statistical Districts	528
Sheet Metal Working	594
Shipping	722–728
Weather Reports	53–55
Shoes and Boots	597
Shops, Closing Hours	427–428
and Factories	427–428
Sickness Benefits	269–271
Slaughtering of Stock	532
Social Security Benefits	260–272
Social Services, Commonwealth	259–272
Contribution	631–633
Social Welfare Department	275–285
Family Welfare Division	275–278
Finance	285
Prisons Division	280–281
Probation and Parole Division	282–285
Research and Statistics Division	281–282
Training Division	282
Youth Welfare Division	278–279
Social Work Service, Red Cross Society	296
Societies, Co-operative	289–291
Friendly	287–289
Softwood Plantations	535–537
Soil Conservation Authority	465–466
Soldier Settlement	468–469
Solicitor, Public	298
Stamp Duties	628
Standards Association of Australia	556
State Development Committee	406
and Regional Planning	405–406
Electricity Commission	603–607
Library	167–168
Savings Bank of Victoria	343, 471, **661–664**
Statistical Districts, Land Occupied	490
Stillbirths	165–166
Stipendiary Magistrates	305
Stock Breeding	519–520
Mortgages	687
Slaughtered	532
Stock Exchange of Melbourne	689–693
Streams	40
Streets, Private, Construction of	377–379
and Roads, Length of	379
Suicide	162
Superannuation Fund, Commonwealth	639
Parliamentary	637–638
Police	636
State	634–635
Local Authorities	362–363
Supreme Court	302–303
Survey and Mapping	40–41
Survey of Retail Establishments	704
Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours	440–442

T

	Page
Tariffs	705–707
Tattersall Lotteries	629
Taxation	624–633
Teachers' (Married Women) Pensions Fund	638–639
Registration of	199–200
Teaching Service	187
Technical College, Warrnambool	782
Schools	186, **193–194**
Telecommunications	768, 772–776
Commission, Overseas	774–776
for Forest Fires	537
Telegraph Business	772
Telephone Offices	771
Services	**768–769**, 773
Television	175–178
Licences	774
Programme Research and Effects of	178–180
Telex Calls, Public	769
Timber	535–536
Titles of Land Issued	685
Tobacco	511–512
Torrens System of Land Dealings	684
Tourist Attractions	182–184
Town and Country Planning	328, **355–356**
Planning, Melbourne	**366–367**, 393–394
Trade Agreements	706–707
Coastal	722–723
Commonwealth Department of	555
with Countries	713–714
Interstate	715–719
Legislation and Agreements for Oversea	704–708
Missions	708
Oversea and Interstate	704–722
Recorded Value of Imports and Exports	708–709
Retail	697–704
Trade Unions	414–416
Trades Hall Councils	415–416
Trading Banks	652–654
Rural Advances	472
Traffic Commission	758
Training Centres, Youth	279

	Page
Tramcars	592
Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities	751
and Omnibus Services	747–751
Transport	722–766
Accidents	162
Regulation Board	756–758
Treasury, The	97–100
Trust Funds and Special Accounts	639–640
Trustee Companies	681
Public	679–681
Tuberculosis	156
Bureau and Sanatoria	227–229
Mass X-ray Surveys	226–227

U

Unemployment Benefit, Persons Receiving	448
Benefits	269–271
Unions, Trade	414–416
University Development	203–208
La Trobe	208, **217–218**
of Melbourne	203–206, **209–213**
School of Agriculture	482–483
Monash	207–208, **213–217**

V

Vascular Lesions	159
Vegetables	517–518
Victorian College of Pharmacy	222–223
Vine Fruits	516–517
Vital Statistics	137–166

W

Wage, Basic	428–433
Case, Total, 1964	433–434
Cases, National, of 1965	434
Margins	435–436
Rates of	436–439
Rates, Weekly Minimum and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	437–439
Wages	449–452
Boards	428–442
Boards Determinations and Factory Legislation	408–409
War Pensions	432–433
Service Homes	554
Warrnambool	292–293
Technical College	338
Water Catchments	777–783
Consumption of, in Melbourne	782
Research Foundation	39
Supply Authorities	387–388
and Land Settlement	479–480
Weather, Selected Victorian Towns	385
Summary for 1964	474–479
Welfare Council, Old People's	60–61
Social	58–59
Wheat	286–287
Board, Australian	259–296
Breeding	498–503
for Grain	501
Standard	502–503
Varieties	501–502
Wholesale Price Indexes	501
Widows' Pensions	503
Wildlife	456–457
Reserves System, State	264–266
Wine	539–543
Wool, Auction System	540–542
Carding, Spinning, and Weaving	517
Growing Districts	531
Marketing System	595
Production of	529
Work Force	530–531
Workers Compensation	529–530
Writs, Received by the Sheriff	446–448
	423–425
	304

X

X-ray Surveys, Mass	226–227

Y

Youth Parole	284–285
Training Centres	279

A. C. BROOKS
GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
MELBOURNE.